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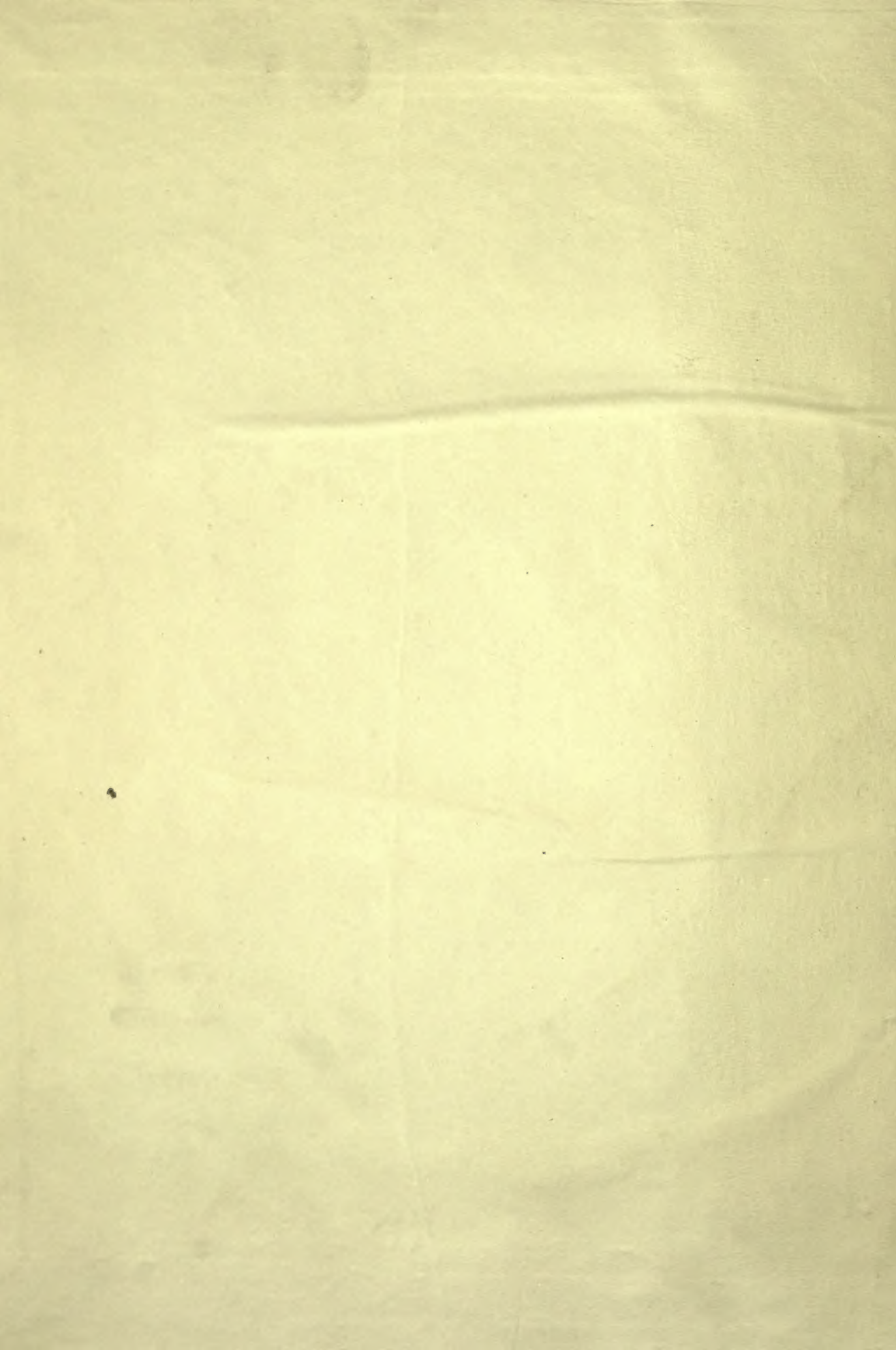
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THE
DORMANT AND EXTINCT BARONAGE
OF
ENGLAND.

THE
DORMANT AND EXTINGUISHED BARONAGE
OF
ENGLAND.

THE
DORMANT AND EXTINCT BARONAGE
OF
ENGLAND,

OR,
An Historical and Genealogical Account

OF THE
LIVES, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENTS, AND MOST MEMORABLE ACTIONS
OF THE
ENGLISH NOBILITY

WHO HAVE FLOURISHED FROM THE
NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE YEAR 1809:

DEDUCED FROM
PUBLIC RECORDS, ANCIENT HISTORIANS, THE WORKS OF EMINENT HERALDS,
AND FROM OTHER CELEBRATED AND APPROVED AUTHORITIES.

By T. C. BANKS, Esq.

"VIXERE FORTES ANTE AGAMEMNONA."

VOL. III.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. BENSLEY, BOLT COURT,
FOR J. WHITE, HORACE'S HEAD, FLEET-STREET.

1809.



THE
DORMANT AND EXTINGUISHED BARONAGE

OF
ENGLAND

OF THE
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL ARMS

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P. T. C. BANKS, Esq.

VOL. III.

LONDON:

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1808
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PRECURSORY OBSERVATIONS

TO

VOLUME THE THIRD.

IT has been asserted, that “ formerly the study of genealogy was
“ almost exclusively confined to those to whom it professionally be-
“ longed.” This assertion, however, does not appear to have been
made under the pure principle of impartiality, but from the sinister
spirit of an overbearing meaning, to deter those, who, not invested
with the importance of office, shall presume to interfere with this
mysterious, yet recondite science.

For my own part, having neither leisure or inclination to enter
into literary disputes, which seldom can benefit the individual, or
advantage the public, I shall decline to make those comments which
the remark would warrant; being satisfied, that the anonymous
author is as contemptible in himself, as in his promulgation he is
illiberal.

Certain it is, that in former times the heralds were the chief
publishers of genealogical works: but how far they were better
entitled to belief and credit than other unprofessional persons, I
will leave to those who may think it worth while to peruse the
history of the College of Arms; and read the bitter controversies

PRECURSORY OBSERVATIONS.

which the pages of Brooke upon Camden,* Vincent upon Brooke, and Hornby upon Dugdale, most abundantly furnish. Yet withal, I beg to be understood, as not intending in any respect to cast a slur upon the character or abilities of the professional gentlemen of the present day; nor to imply, that they are to be suspected of want of capacity or integrity, because their predecessors in office, or some of them, years since, were guilty of very flagrant misrepresentations, and wilful excesses.

With regard to this publication, every person must be aware, that from its very nature it is a compilation; the verity whereof in a great measure must depend upon the portion of credit due to the records preserved in an establishment, to which the members having access, and have from time to time (as before mentioned), made public the result of their laborious researches. My object has merely been to continue to a later period, that thread of genealogical history which has been generally considered to have been much wanting; and which had the professors of the science undertaken, I should most probably never have attempted. If the object of my design has not been equalled by its correctness, I have to lament my failing; at the same time resting mentally satisfied, that I have followed the best authors; endeavoured to search the most approved authorities, and legal

* In 1586, the first edition of Mr. Camden's *Britannia* was published in Latin, and in 1594, the fourth edition; which drew upon him the severe reprehension of Ralph Brooke, York herald, who published "A Discovery of certain Errors in the much commended *Britannia*," (Lond. 1599): to this attack Camden made a very spirited, yet laboured, answer in Latin; which was replied to by Brooke, in "A Second Discovery of Errors, &c." The answer was first printed at the end of an edition of the *Britannia* in 1600, and reprinted, with Brooke's *Discovery*, Lond. 1723, 4to.

vouchers; and without meaning to give offence, to excite malice, or to flatter, have ingenuously completed the Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, and submitted it to publication in purity of intention, and presumed authenticity of statement.

The first volume of this work has been rather concise with respect to those families which form its contents. A point the more immaterial, when it is considered, that those ancient feudal barons transmitted to their posterity no inheritable right of peerage; at least, that no such right, even if in existence *de jure*, has ever been allowed to have endurance *de facto*. True, indeed, it is, that an anonymous writer with *much sagacity* has remarked, that in the said volume, p. 435, under the article of Vavasour, after “*Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Robert Strelley, knight,*” should be added, “*in whose heirs the barony still exists.*” Yet this learned commentator, who so perspicuously pointed out the vital spark yet continuing of the Vavasour barony, ought to have known, that “to constitute a right of claim to a barony by writ, it is requisite to prove *a sitting in parliament* under the summons which created the barony.” But this point even being satisfactorily established by legal evidence, still is a mere weak attempt to draw into notice the solitary instance of a case which would equally as well apply to the heirs of any other barony by writ, as to the heirs of Vavasour solely.

Nevertheless, in the opinion of several eminent literary characters, I was recommended to be particularly brief in this part of my historical account; by reason, as they observed, that a detailed narration “was much more matter of curiosity than of utility; for, *Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo*, was an axiom now much more prevalent with the commons, than among the nobles.”

There

PRECURSORY OBSERVATIONS.

There is a peculiar pleasure in acknowledging favours received; which in the case of this work would have afforded me infinite satisfaction, had the favours conferred been equal to the trouble taken in their solicitation. Confident that many recorded entries of descents are very erroneous, and that the mistatements of former Baronages might be rectified, I flattered myself, that families, interested in their adjusification, would be induced to make such communications as were in their power to remedy the defect. But herein, notwithstanding an irksome application, I found myself disappointed; for instead of a readiness to communicate, I have perceived that many persons would sooner let an error be continued on than assist in its rectification; because the disclosure might very likely bring to light a nearer branch of their family, or some relation whose less prosperous situation in life, they might be ashamed to assimilate with their own descent.

I believe it to be true, that at this day a great part of the landed property of the kingdom is in the hands of its possessors, rather *by means of the law, than by the reason of just right and equity*; that many a title is really enjoyed by a remote part of a family, when a nearer is in existence;^b and that some honours are set down as extinct, whose heirs are only in penury and obscurity, but not expended. I could give some examples of all these positions; knowing, however (as I well do), the truth, it is under the belief that others

^b Willoughby of Parham is a curious corroboration of this assertion: for, on claim to that barony, it appeared, that the descendants of a younger brother for nearly seventy years held the same; though, in truth (as was proved in the committee of privileges), there were, at the said time, living descendants from an elder brother, who, by presumption or artful misrepresentation, had been made to have deceased S. M. P.

have the same knowledge, that I conceive so much reluctance prevails in some quarters to give information; for, as "self-preservation is the first law of nature," so it may be as prudent not to disclose a pedigree, as not to submit title deeds to an investigation.

Notwithstanding, however, this partial degree of apathy, I cannot but express, that I am under an infinity of obligation to the Public in its extended capacity, for the very great countenance the first and second volumes have experienced, together with the almost general approbation they have received.

With relation to such mistakes as may have unluckily occurred, it has already been observed, that they arose not from want of application to individual sources for correction. Such inaccuracies, therefore, as I have discovered, are noticed in the annexed "Addenda et Corrigenda;" and wherever any others may be found, I shall be very much obliged to those who may remark them, to favour me with such communication, and any other information, directed for me to the care of Mr. White, bookseller, Fleet-Street.

But before I close this address, I must inform the reader, that the article of Hungerford, which I had stated in my preceding volume would be herein given, with amendments and additions, has been suspended; by reason, that the party which suggested the errors of that family, and intimated the correction, has withholden its expected assistance. The faults carped at, and the substance of matter to have been furnished, were contained in the following (among other) passages of a letter, thus, viz.

"The Hungerfords, since their marriage with the heir of Fitz-John, bore *Sable three Bars Arg. in chief three Plates*; in some instances they have borne the arms of Heytesbury; viz. *Party per*

PRECURSORY OBSERVATIONS.

“ *Pale indented, G. and Vert. a chevron, O. in the first Quarter*; but never so as described in the Extinct Baronage.”

“ The Hungerfords are a much older family than as therein represented: one of their ancestors built Cricklade church, in Wiltshire, in the time of *Edward the Confessor*; as may be seen by an inscription now, or very lately, on that building. There was a Sir Everard Hungerford in Henry II.’s time, and William Hungerford, an abbot of ----- in 1211.”

“ Farley castle was entailed on male heirs when the first barony passed into the Hastings family. The story of Sir Edward Hungerford is rather incorrect; nor did I ever hear (except in Grose’s Antiquities) of his living to 115.”

“ Mr. Peach Hungerford is not in possession of the family vaults at Farley, or in Salisbury cathedral; nor, I believe, any relation to the Hungerfords of Farley, Downe-Amney, Cadnum, &c.; not but every family *would wish* to acknowledge so respectable and worthy a character. I believe every branch of the Hungerfords, in the male line, is extinct. There are some entertaining stories of the family, which might amuse disinterested readers; as the history of an extinct family must otherwise be but a dull tale to the public in general.”

“ Part of the estates in Wiltshire are supposed to have been in the family ever since the Saxons, or before the Conquest; and they lineally descended to ----- who was the representative of the last male Hungerford of the family of Heytesbury, Farley, Downe-Amney, Cadnum, and Studley.”

Under the circumstances and contents of this letter, I naturally was led to believe, that I should be enabled to give a more detailed
and

PRECURSORY OBSERVATIONS.

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and accurate account of this ancient and distinguished family; as such, I lament the defalcation of the expected information, and the consequent non-performance of my announced intention. Nevertheless, I feel it incumbent on me to observe, that I consider my former statement to have been well warranted by the authorities cited;* to which I might add another, in the last edition of Gough's Camden, wherein it is recited,† that “ Sir Edward Hungerford, the spend-
“ thrift, about the beginning of this century, having cut off the entail,
“ sold or mortgaged the estate of Farley; which Sir Edward, who sat
“ thirty-three years in parliament, sold at the same time twenty-eight
“ manors; and with an estate of near £.30,000 per annum, lived to
“ the age of 115, supported by charity, and begging the last thirty
“ years of his life in London.”

* Vid. Hungerford,
Vol. II.

† Vol. I.
p. 110.

Having now brought to a conclusion the three volumes of the “ Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England,” it remains only for me to submit the merit or utility of the work, with the publication itself, to the candour and patronage of a liberal-minded and generous nation.

LONDON, }
January, 1809. }

VOL. I.

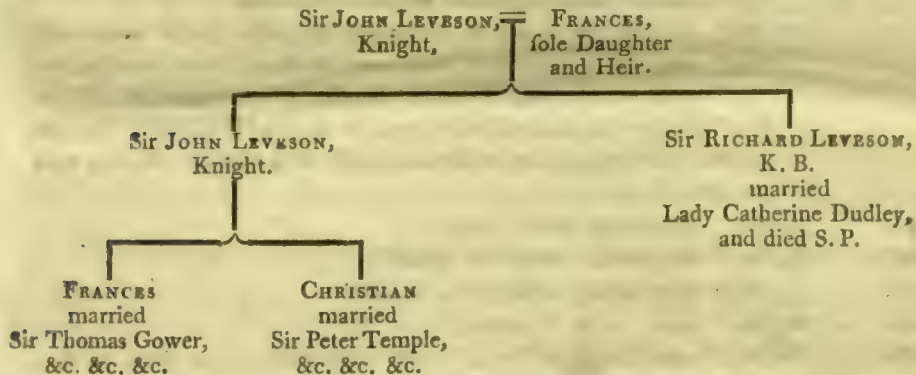
Addenda et Corrigenda.

- Page 2. line 12 and 13, for "another William," read "Robert."
5. 3, for "from the said Eustace de Greinville," read "from Robert, uncle
"to the said Eustace de Greinville."
7. 9, for "in William de Albini, surnamed Pincerna," read "in William,
"son of William de Albini, surnamed Pincerna."
12. 15, for "he died 3d Henry V. in consequence of a mortal wound re-
"ceived in endeavouring to prevent the French from building the
"castle of Gerburgh," read "he died of the dysentery, caught
"while with the English army at the siege of Harfleur." The for-
mer passage applying to that John earl of Arundel, who was slain
13th Henry VI.
15. 6, for "Elizabeth," read "Mary."
27. 26, for "daughters," read "daughter,"
75. 7, for "this Ralph," read "this Harold."
81. 12, for "wife," read "husband."
140. the last, "after Hugh de Playz," dele "or Plessētis, son of John de Ples-
"setis, earl of Warwick."
165. 11, for "surnamed Fergaunt," read "surnamed Niger."
173. 28, for "lord high chancellor," read "lord great chamberlain."
187. 9, for Alexander de Baliol," read "Henry de Baliol."
237. In the Table of Descent of the Basset of Sapcoate family, after Francis Pole,
eldest son, for "but this line failed, and the estates were given to
"the nearest relation, Samuel Pole," read "but this branch at
"length terminated in female heirs, and the estates were given to
"the nearest male relation, Samuel Pole. So that whatever interest
"in the barony descended to the Pole family, became vested in due
"course in the said heirs female; and has not (as contended by
"some persons), devolved upon the countess of Ormond, granddaughter
"of German, eldest son of the aforesaid Samuel Pole, esquire; which
"German was omitted in the Pedigree, because no part of the Basset
"estate descended to his issue."
261. 18, for "Isabel, who married Sir John Annesley," read "Margaret, who
"married Sir John Ireland, and had issue, Isabel, wife of Sir John
"Annesly, who died S. P."
261. 32, under note 5, after "this Isabel died without issue," read "she was
"not sister, but niece, &c."
289. 14, after "Josce," read "he was father of another John, who married
"Muriel or Joane, &c."
345. 6, for "Sir John Ruffel," read "Sir John Huffee."

VOL. II.

Addenda et Corrigenda.

- Page 16. for " William Aton, 44th Henry III." read " William Aton, 44th Edward III."
 45. line 7, for " auri sacri," read " auri sacra."
 55. 2, after " whom she survived," dele " and is yet living."
 110. 15, for " Sir Richard Leveson," read " Sir John Leveson."
 112. In the Table of Descent of Brooke lord Cobham, correct it thus; viz.



297. 21, for " Elizabeth, mother of," read " Eleanor, grandmother of;" and in Table IV. of the Succession of the Barony of Latimer, for " Elizabeth married Thomas Walmesley," read " Eleanor married Thomas Walmesley."
 320. 8, for " 1459," read " 1455."
 348. In the Succession of the Barony of Molines, for " Richard de Molines, ob. 8th Richard III." read " ob. 8th Richard II."
 377. 18, for " created duke of Norfolk," read " created duchess of Norfolk."
 565. In the Succession of the Barony of Tibetot, for " Joane, sister and coheir to Edward lord Powis," read " Joice, sister and coheir, &c."
 589. In the Descent of the Barony of Wharton, towards the bottom, for " Mary=William Wennoe," read " Mary=William Thomas, of Wennoe."
 626. 6, after " the chief person of his time," add " he was grandson of John, a younger brother to Richard, ninth lord Zouch of Haryngworth,* and had issue several sons, who died S.P.; Sarah, a daughter, who died an infant; Catharine, who died S. P.; and another Sarah, who married Richard Lydall, M. D. from whom, by a daughter, Frances, wedded to William Walker, rector of Limpsfield, in com. Surr. descended John Walker, his grandson, gospeller of the Cathedral church of Norwich, who died 1807, having had issue, by his first wife, a son, John Fortye Walker, A. B.; and by his second, Richard Walker;† Mary; as also a daughter, Lorina, and a son, Nathaniel, now deceased."

* Ex. Tab.
 Genealog. per
 R. Bigland,
 fecial.

† Ex. Inform.
 R. Walker.

It is to be observed, that in this descent, the said descendants from the Hon. John Zouche have a certain degree of interest in the barony of Zouche, of Haryngworth, under the assumption in that case made, that there is now no surviving issue from Mary, youngest daughter of Edward lord Zouche; and that the issue from Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, in the line of Tate, is illegitimate; a circumstance which, notwithstanding the evidence adduced, and the strong assertions made to the contrary, will ever remain impressed as the fact upon the minds of those who are not obliged by any statute known in the law to believe otherwise.

VOL. III.

Addenda et Corrigenda.

Page 178, line 22, after " in Ireland," read " likewise a daughter, Audrey, and a son, George,
" who died vità patris S. P."

270. 27, It is said, that Christian, daughter of Robert lord Fitz-Walter, was second wife to William de Mandeville, earl of Essex; but this, though mentioned upon the authority of Milles, Brook, and Dugdale, seems erroneous; for the same professional authors, elsewhere, under the article of Albemarle, assert, that Hawise, wife of the said William de Mandeville, survived her husband, and remarried with William de Fortibus, and Baldwine de Betune, who both, in her right, had the earldom of Albemarle respectively. Besides, on further investigation, it turns out, that Robert lord Fitz-Walter, father of Christian aforesaid, did not die till 1234 (19th Henry III.) whereas her reputed husband, Mandeville, deceased anno 1190 (2d Richard I.) a period of forty-four years anterior.

409. 9, for " Gastohn," read " Gaston."

414. 17, after " daughter of William king of Scots," read in addition, " had she
" been legitimate would, &c."

540. After " Alice Elizabeth," in the last line read " first wife of the present marquis of
" Hertford."

581. 3, of note 7, for " princess Mary," read " princess Sophia."

626. 21, for " queen Caroline" read " queen Catharine."



AN ACCOUNT

OF

THOSE PEERS WHO WERE CREATED BY CHARTER OR
PATENT, WITH LIMITATION TO THEIR HEIRS, OR ISSUE
MALE, DIRECT OR COLLATERAL.

ALBANS, ST. BACON, VISCOUNT ST. ALBANS.*

ARMS—G. on a Chief Ar. two Mulletts Sa. a Crescent for difference.

SIR FRANCIS BACON was the second son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal to queen Elizabeth, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Giddy Hall, in Essex, knight, and sister to Mildred, the second wife of the much celebrated lord Burleigh, lord high treasurer of England to the same queen. The descent of the family of Bacon being to be seen in the printed Baronetages, where it is most fully set forth, it is needless to recite it here;

* This title is denominated after the town of the same name in Hertfordshire, which arose out of the ruins of Old Verulam, the strongest fort of the Britons in the time of Julius Cæsar, and now only remarkable for its abbey; a most ancient and magnificent fabric, where are deposited the remains of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, uncle to king Henry VI. (recorded to have been murdered by the procurement of queen Margaret), whose place of sepulture was for a long time unknown, till accidentally discovered; when the body was found in a vault at the said abbey of St. Albans, immersed in a certain peculiar kind of pickle, or prepared antiseptic liquor.

ALBANS, ST.

and the more especially so, as the noble peer we are at present treating of, died without issue.

January 4th, 1618, Sir Francis was appointed lord chancellor of England; and in July following, was created lord Verulam; and January 27th, 1620-1, was advanced to the further dignity of viscount St. Albans. So early as at the age of twenty-three, he had been appointed one of her majesty's council extraordinary; an honour scarce ever granted before. He had also successively filled several high and important offices; amongst which were those of attorney general and lord keeper of the great seal, as his father had been before him. Yet after all the honours and distinctions he had so eminently deserved, his reverse of fortune was of a most extraordinary nature; for scarcely had he been elevated to the peerage, before he was accused of bribery and corruption, by a committee of the house of commons, appointed to inspect the abuses of the courts of justice. His lordship, in a confession and submission to the house of lords, admitted some facts, and denied others, and endeavoured to answer or explain the rest, so as to take off the malignity of the offence. However, on May 3, 1621, the following judgment was pronounced upon him:

“ That the lord viscount St. Albans, lord chancellor of England,
“ shall undergo a fine and ransom of £.40,000; and that he shall be
“ imprisoned in the Tower during the king's pleasure.

“ That he shall be incapable of any office, place, or employment,
“ in the state or commonwealth; and never sit in parliament, or
“ come within the verge of the court.”

After judgment, and a short imprisonment in the Tower, he retired into the shades of a retired and contemplative life. His majesty (James I.) (who is said to have shed tears upon the news of his being accused), remitted his parliamentary fine; and it appears probable he had a total remission of his sentence, as we find him summoned to parliament the 1st of Charles I. His writings after his fall, even shew a mind in him not distracted with shame, slow for want of encouragement, nor broken with discontent; such vigour of conception, such a masculine style,

style, and quickness in composition, were conspicuous in his learned labours.

He was one of the first who argued the difficult case of uses, called Chudleigh's case, which is reported by Sir Edward Coke. His lordship only survived his degradation about five years; dying the 9th of April, 1626, aged sixty-six. His lady was Alice, one of the daughters and coheirs of Benedict Barnham, esquire, Alderman of London; by whom leaving no children, the titles became all absolutely extinct in the Bacon family.

The learned Foyle says, he was one of the greatest geniuses of his age. Monf. Voltaire styles him, the father of experimental philosophy: and the duke of Buckingham (Sheffield), asserts, "That all his works are, for expression as well as thought, the glory of our nation, and of all latter ages." Dr. Rowley, who was his chaplain, observes, he was eminent for the sharpness of his wit, his memory, judgment, and elocution; so that the famous Sir Walter Raleigh said, that the earl of Salisbury was an excellent speaker, but no good penman; the earl of Northampton and the lord Henry Howard, excellent penmen, but no good speakers; but Sir Francis Bacon was excellent in both.

It is said he had a small pension allowed him by king James, yet that he wanted to the last; and had this unhappiness (after all his plenitude of greatness), to be denied beer to quench his thirst. For having a sickly taste, he used to send to Sir Fulke Grevil, lord Brooke, now and then for a bottle of his beer; when, at length, after some grumbling, the butler had orders to deny him. The anonymous author of Sir Francis Bacon, or the Case of National Corruption, saith, "such offenders would, at Athens, have felt the resentment of the populace, without waiting for the formality of justice; and at Rome, been forced to take a leap from the Tarpeian rock." These are punishments that have an hideous face; and the latter was possibly contrived for the greatest number of spectators to take warning by. But neither the De-Witting of Athens, nor the Roman execution,

ALBANS, ST.

hath in it half the real terrors of starving under a general contempt, and wanting even a little small beer.

So unhappy a life, so inglorious an exit, proves the "race is not to the swift."

That this great man was singled out to fall a sacrifice to popular fury, was because his innocence was his protection. He therefore aimed not to save himself by throwing blame upon others, as they did upon him; nor had he any body's heels to trip up, that he might stand in their place. And they who should have borne the chief censure, might think him the properest object of public indignation; because his admirable talents, and personal merit, would blunt the edge of revenge, and soften anger into pity. If one should imagine his submission proceeded, not only from opinion, that his accusers had power to run him down, and would exert it, whether guilty or not; but further, that he did a generous part, not to bring the king into the blame, which a justification of himself might have produced; his conduct, upon such ground, was highly honourable.

JERMYN EARL OF ST. ALBANS.

IN 1660, HENRY LORD JERMYN was created earl of St. Albans, but died unmarried; whereby the said title became extinct; but that of Jermyne devolved upon his nephew, as under that article is fully set

* Vid. Jermyne.
* forth.*

DE BURGH EARL OF ST. ALBANS.

ARMS—O. a Crofs G. in the Dexter Canton a Lion ramp. Sa.

RICHARD DE BURGH, of the fame stock as the famous Hubert de Burgh, chief jufticiary of England, temp. Henry III. was created earl of St. Albans, 4th Charles I. He was alfo earl of Clanrickard, in Ireland; under which title (yet exifting), a full account of this family and defcent may be feen in the Irish Peerage. He married Frances,^b only daughter and heir of Sir Francis Walsingham, chief fecretary of ftate to queen Elizabeth. Widow, firft, of the renowned Sir Philip Sydney; and, fecondly, of Walter Devereux, earl of Effex, the unfortunate favourite of queen Elizabeth. By her he had iffue, a fon, his fucceffor, and a daughter, Honora, fecond wife of William Paulet, the fifth marquis of Wincheftcr, fo conspicuous for his loyalty, temp. Charles I. anceftor, by his firft wife, of the late duke of Bolton, but not of the prefent marquis of Wincheftcr. Dying in 1636, he was fucceeded by his fon and heir,

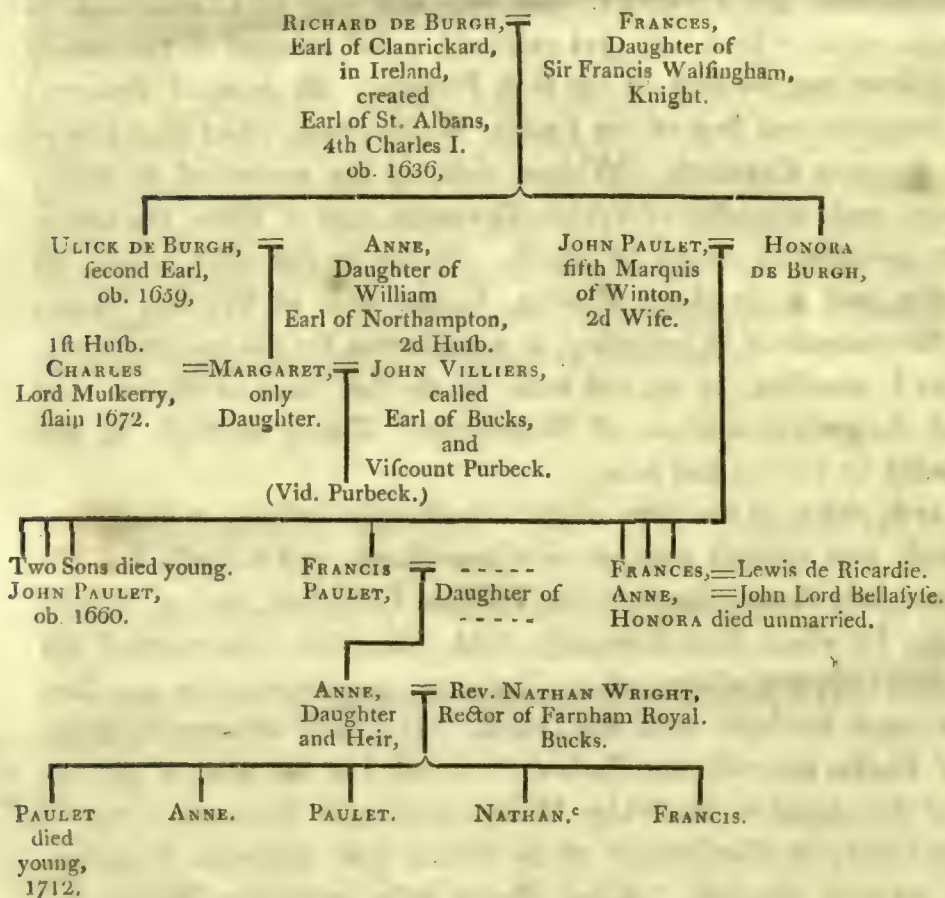
ULICK, who, in the time of the rebellion in Ireland, coming into England, was created marquis of Clanrickard, 21ft Charles I. His wife was lady Anne, daughter to William Compton, earl of Northampton; by whom he left an only child, Margaret, who married the lord Muskerry, fon of the earl of Clinkarty, in Ireland, who was flain in the great fea-fight with the Dutch, 1672; and afterwards, John earl of Bucks, and viscount Purbeck,* fo called in the deed of gift, in truft of the chapel at Tunbridge Wells, dated 15th February, 1703.

* Vid. Purbeck.

This Ulick, in the lifetime of his father, had fummons to parliament, by writ, directed, “ Ulick Burgh ch’lr, primogen. Ricardi co-

^b For an account of this third marriage with the earl of Clanrickard and St. Albans, read the Dialogues of the Dead, by the celebrated lord Littleton.

mitis S. Albani." He is represented as a man of great honour, though a Roman Catholic; and a zealous servant of the king against the Irish rebels. Succeeding the marquis of Ormond in his lieutenancy, and ill success; and being obliged to submit to the superior power of the parliament, and having lost an immense estate in that kingdom, he retired into England in 1657, and died within the year, at his house, called Summer Hill, in Kent; when, having no male issue, his English honour of St. Albans expired.



* Lysons' Berkshire, p. 275.

† Lysons, ut supra.

c On his decease in 1789, the manor of Englefield, in com. Berks, devolved upon Richard Benyon, Esquire, son of governor Benyon, by the widow of Paulet Wright, elder brother to the said Nathan.* In the parish church of Englefield are some monuments of the family of Wright.†

ALINGTON.

ARMS—S. a Bend ingrailed between six Billets A.

THIS family is said to be derived from Sir Hildebrand de Alington, who was under marshal to William duke of Normandy, at the decisive battle of Hastings. From whom, in the same name, through many generations, have flourished divers eminent persons, who, at various times, have fulfilled many high and important offices and employments in the state. Of these,

WILLIAM ALINGTON, high sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, temp. Edward IV. having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John *Argentine^d (descended from the ancient barons de Argentine), obtained with her the manor of Wymondeley, in com. Hertf. Theretofore holden by that noble family in grand serjeanty, by the service of serving the first cup at the coronation of the kings of England; which was claimed and allowed at the coronation of king James II. and has continued to be successively performed by the lords of that manor ever since. From this William, in several descents, was derived

* Vid Argentine, Vol. I.

Sir GILES ALINGTON, who married Mary, sole daughter and heir to Sir Richard Gardiner, knight, and by her had a numerous issue; whereof George, John, and Richard, three of the sons, married, and became the heads of as many families; but the eldest son,

GILES, succeeded his father at Horseheath, and was sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, the 22d and 37th of Henry VIII. and was with that king at the siege of Bulloigne, in France; as appears by the inscription of a clock (belonging to which is a bell, that was the alarum bell of that garrison), brought over by

^d Roger, brother to William Alington, married Sarah, daughter of Richard Bruse, of Newham, in Suff. by Joane, daughter and coheir of Sir John Argentine.

him

ALINGTON.

him from the said siege, and affixed over the offices of his seat at Horseheath Hall. Which inscription intimates, that he was then master of the ordnance. He died in 1586, aged eighty-six; and was ancestor to

WILLIAM ALINGTON, who, the 28th of July, the 17th Charles I. (1642), was created baron Alington, of Killard, in the kingdom of Ireland; being the first of the family who obtained the rank of nobility. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lionel Talmaſh, of Helmingham, in com. Norf. baronet, and had issue three daughters; viz. Elizabeth, married to Charles baron Seymour, of Troubridge; Catherine, to Sir John Jacob, of Gamlinghay, in com. Cantab. baronet; and Diana, who died unmarried. Also five sons; viz. Giles, who died a bachelor; William; Lionel, who died unmarried; Hildebrand and Argentine, who died at sea.

WILLIAM, second, but eldest surviving son, succeeded his father in honour and estate; and being in great favour with Charles II. was by him made an English peer, anno 1682, by the title of baron Alington of Wymondley, in com. Hertf. by letters patent, dated 5th December, the 34th of his reign: but this further mark of the king's regard he did not long enjoy, dying in two years after, 1684. He had three wives: the first, Catherine, daughter of Henry, son and heir of Philip earl of Chesterfield, by whom he had no issue; the second, Joanna, the daughter of Baptist lord Campden, by whom he had a daughter, Joanna, married to Scroope lord Howe; the third, Diana, daughter of William Russel, first duke of Bedford, who bore to him three sons; viz. Giles, Hildebrand, and Argentine; which two last died infants. Also two daughters; whereof Diana married Sir George Warburton, of Arley, in com. Pal. Chest. baronet, and died in 1705, aged twenty-eight; and was buried at Lilly, in com. Hertf.;* Catherine, the other daughter, married Sir Nathaniel Napier, baronet, of Middlemerſh Hall, in com. Dorſ.

* Salmon's
Herts, p. 156.

GILES, only surviving son and heir, succeeded his father in his English and Irish honours; but died at the age of ten years, in 1691, whereby

whereby the English barony became extinct, but the Irish title devolved to his uncle Hildebrand, fourth son of William the first lord; and he dying in 1722, issueless, that honour likewise expired in this family.

But it seems, William lord Alington left his estate, at that time the largest in Cambridgeshire, to his relict, till his children came of age; with a power of granting leases, in order to raise fortunes for his daughters, and that then it should go to his heir male. The will, however, being improperly drawn up, the widow found she had a power of granting leases for any time; and accordingly made a lease of the whole to Henry Bromley, afterwards lord Montfort, for 999 years; so that Hildebrand lord Alington, uncle and heir male of Giles the last lord, could receive no benefit from the reversion, and sold his right to the said Mr. Bromley. (Ex Informat. Sir John H. Cotton, of Madingley, baronet, 9th May, 1777.)

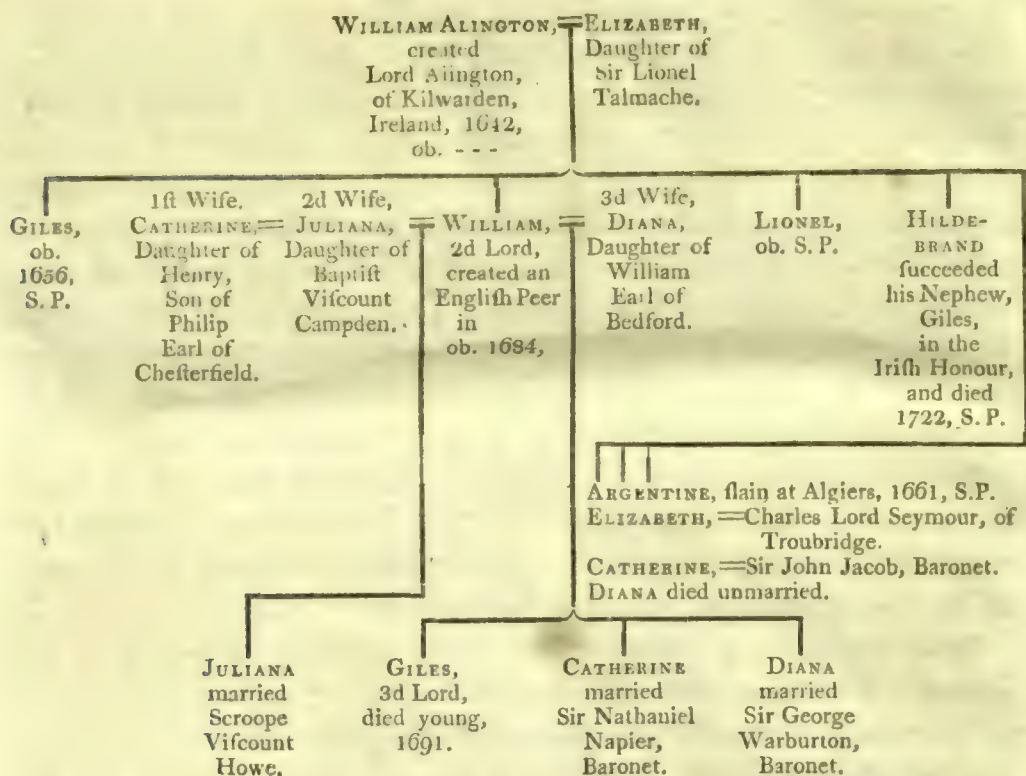
How this estate prospered in the Bromley family, is not for us to remark; it certainly remained not a century in its possession. An act of parliament, obtained some years since, enabled the late lord Montfort (or others for him), to dispose of it to pay incumbrances; and by virtue of the powers contained in this act, the noble seat of Horseheath Hall has been sold to strangers, and has been subsequently pulled down. What noble lord shall hereafter say, "Exegi monumentum ære perennius." Indeed, as the estate has departed, so is that title likely to fail: for the present nobleman, the only son of the late eccentric lord, has no issue. He married Miss Eliza* (or Elizabeth), Watts, the daughter of a *low butcher in Clark Street, Clerkenwell*.

"Non tali exemplo, nec nobilitatibus istis,

"Tempus eget, &c."

* One of her sisters now keeps, or not long since kept, a shop in the same petty trade in Honey Lane market.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF ALINGTON.



AMHERST OF HOMESDALE.

IN 1776, Sir JEFFERY AMHERST, a celebrated commander of the British forces in America, who had greatly signalized himself on many occasions, was, as a reward for his eminent services, created baron Amherst of Homesdale; but having no issue male to enjoy that title, he was, by patent, dated in September 1788, made baron Amherst of Montreal, in Kent, with limitation, in default of issue male, to his nephew, William Pitt Amherst. Wherefore, on his decease in 1797, S. P. M. the barony of Amherst of Homesdale became extinct, and that of Montreal, descended to his said nephew, the present lord.

ANGLESEY

ANGLESEY VILLIERS.

ARMS—On a Crofs G. five Eſchallops O. a Mullet for difference.

THIS title was firſt conferred upon CHRISTOPHER VILLIERS, a younger brother to the favourite minion George duke of Buckingham, and gentleman of the horſe to James I. who, by that king, was, by letters patent, dated 18th April, 1623, created baron of Daventry and earl of Angleſey. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas (or William) Sheldon, of Houby, in com. Leic. eſquire; and dying in 1624, left iſſue a ſon, Charles, and a daughter, Anne (or Suſan), who married, firſt, Thomas earl of Suffex; and afterwards, - - - - Barde, of Weſton.

CHARLES, ſecond earl of Angleſey, married Mary, daughter of Paul viſcount Banning; but dying in 1659, without iſſue, his titles became extinct, and his ſiſter beforenamed his heir.

ANNESLEY EARL OF ANGLESEY.

^C ARMS—Paly of Six Arg. and Az a Bend G.

THE family of Annesley is of great antiquity in Nottinghamſhire; and ſaid to have reſided there long before the conqueſt. Of this name was

RICHARD DE ANNESLEY, poſſeſſor of Annesley, anno 1079* (14th William I.) from whom deſcended

Sir JOHN ANNESLEY, knight, who married Iſabel, daughter and heir of Margaret, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of the celebrated Sir John Chandos, K. G. temp. Edward III. This Sir John Annesley,

* Thoroton,
p. 101.

ANGLESEY.

however, died without issue; whereby the quartering of the Chandos arms by the Annesley family is erroneous; which fact has been lately most clearly ascertained, by an entry made in the college of arms, on the occasion of taking the name of Chandos by Sacheverell Pole, esquire, of Radborne, in the county of Derby.

But the first who attained to the rank of nobility, was

Sir FRANCIS ANNESLEY, knight and baronet, who, by his majesty, James I. in 1621, was created baron Mount Norris, and viscount Valentia, Irish honours. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Philips, of Picton Castle, baronet, and died in 1660, leaving a son, Arthur. Which

ARTHUR, in 1661, by Charles II. was created an English peer, by the titles of baron Annesley, and earl of Anglesey. He was remarkable for his loyalty to that prince, to whom he strictly adhered during the time of his exile; and upon all occasions, endeavoured to promote his interest at the hazard of his own life and fortune: wherefore the honours he obtained from his majesty after the restoration, it may be presumed, were duly merited by his services.^f He was treasurer of the navy, a commissioner for settling the Irish affairs, lord privy seal, and might, we are told, have been prime minister, if he had not declined it to avoid envy. As he declined no other power, under no kind of government, this anecdote seems suspicious; and we should much question, whether ever any man declined being prime minister for that reason.

This nobleman is famous for a controversy with James Tuchet, earl of Castlehaven; but drawing on another, with the duke of Ormond, he was disgraced: though the author of his life, in the *Biographia Britannica*, ascribes the cause of his fall to a remonstrance which he had

^f While a private young man, he was engaged on the side of Charles I. whose party he quitted for that of the parliament. Wood says, he took both the Covenant and Engagement: but the latter is contradicted in the *Biographia Britannica*. Certain, however, it is, that in the reign of Cromwell, he was not trusted by the rump or by the army.

presented to the king; wherein he took too much liberty with his majesty, and greater with the religion of the duke of York.

He is mentioned by Walpole, in his Noble Authors, as having made various publications; and imagined to have digested Whitlock's Memoirs. He passed the latter part of his time in retirement; and died just as, some thought, he would have been appointed lord chancellor to king James II. in 1686.

By Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir James Altham, of the co. of Hertford, knight, he had, surviving, five sons: James, Altham, who was created an Irish peer, by the title of baron Altham, with limitation of that honour to his younger brothers, anno 1680; Richard, Arthur, and Charles. Also six daughters: whereof Dorothy married Richard earl of Tyrone; Elizabeth, Alexander M'Donnel, second son to the earl of Antrim; Frances, first, William Wyndham, of Felbrigge, esquire; and, secondly, John Thompson, lord Haversham; Philippa, first, Charles lord Mohun; and, secondly, Thomas Coward, esquire, serjeant at law; Anne, - - - - Baker, esquire; and Bridget, who died young.

JAMES, the next earl, does not appear to have made so considerable a figure in the political or great world, as his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter to John earl of Rutland, and died in 1690, having had issue by her three sons; viz. James, John, and Arthur: also two daughters, viz. Frances, who died in her infancy; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Robert Gayer, of Stoke Pogey, in com. Bucks, esquire.

JAMES, the eldest son, succeeded his father; and by Catherine, natural daughter of James II. (by Catherine, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, baronet), left an only daughter, Catherine, who wedded William, son of Sir Constantine Phipps, knight. But having no issue male, his honours, upon his death, in 1701-2, devolved upon his next brother, John. Which

JOHN was a nobleman of great parts and honour, and in 1710, vice treasurer, receiver general, and paymaster of the forces, in Ireland. He married Henrietta, daughter of William-Richard-George earl of Derby,

Derby, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, who died young; and himself departing this life in 1710, without issue male,

ARTHUR, his next brother, inherited his honours. On the death of queen Anne, he was one of the lords justices to administer affairs till the arrival of king George I. who, in 1714, called him into his privy council of both kingdoms. In 1721, he was elected, in full senate, high steward of Cambridge, at which university he had his education; and which, while a commoner, he represented in three parliaments. His lady was Mary, daughter of John lord Haversham, but by her he had no issue; and deceasing in 1737, the male line of James, eldest son of Arthur, first earl of Anglesey, became extinct; and the honours descended to the issue of his younger brothers, of whom it is now necessary to speak.

ALTHAM, second son of Arthur first earl of Anglesey, was, as before mentioned, created baron Altham, with remainder to his younger brothers. This lord Altham, to his first wife, married Alicia, elder daughter, and at length heir, to Charles Leigh, esquire, second surviving son of Thomas first lord Leigh; but by her had no issue. His second wife was Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Markham, of Sedgely, in com. Linc. baronet, by whom he had an only son, James-George;* and dying in 1699, the said

* Lodges' Irish Peerage, Vol. II. p. 292.

JAMES-GEORGE became second lord Altham; but dying in his infancy, the title fell to his uncle;

RICHARD, dean of Exeter; who, by Dorothy, daughter of - - - Davey, of Ruxford, in the county of Devon, had two sons, Arthur and Richard; and two daughters; viz. Dorothy, married to Mr. John Green, of Nonsuch Park, in Surrey; and Elizabeth, who wedded that gentleman's brother. On his death, in 1701,

ARTHUR, his eldest son, succeeded him, and married Mary, a natural daughter of John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. He died in 1727, without issue, as at that time represented, whereby

RICHARD, his next brother, assumed the title of baron Altham; and, in 1737, upon the death of his cousin, Arthur earl of Anglesey,

S. P.

S. P. that title also. But what degree of right he had to these noble inheritances, we must refer the reader to the perusal of a publication, entitled, "The Adventures of an unfortunate young Nobleman." This work, replete with circumstances of the most singular and curious nature, contains the case of Mr. James Annesley, who is therein stated to have been the true and lawful son and heir of Arthur lord Altham (elder brother of this Richard), by the lady Mary his wife, and to have been kidnapped and transported by his uncle, Richard, to make room for his own succession to the honours and estates of the family.

Be the fact of this story, however, as it may, certain it is, that after a trial of the most unprecedented length of fifteen days, before the barons of his majesty's court of exchequer in Ireland;^{*} wherein the said James Annesley, esquire, was plaintiff, and the said Richard, called earl of Anglesey, defendant; the jury found their verdict for the *plaintiff*.^{*}

This Richard survived the verdict many years, until 1761, when he died; most assuredly not to be lamented by the world, as the loss of an amiable nobleman, or a worthy member of society. His marriage with Miss Simpson of Dublin,[†] with whom he received a considerable portion, at a time he much wanted it, and by whom he had

* Printed Case, published by authority of the judges, pen. Auct.

† Jacob's Peerage.

^{*} This trial was begun, Friday, November 11, 1743, and continued, by adjournment, to Friday the 25th of the same month. The counsel for the plaintiff were; Robert Marshall, esquire, second serjeant; Philip Tisdall, esquire, third serjeant; Philip Walth, esquire, king's counsel; William Harward, Joseph Robbins, Ambrose Harding, Harry Smith, John Fitz-Gibbon, John Forbes, Thomas Morgan, Jonathan Belcher, Robert Fitz-Gerald, and Thomas Lill, esquires.

The counsel for the defendant were, Anthony Malone, esquire, prime serjeant; St. George Caulfield, esquire, attorney general; Warden Flood, esquire, solicitor general; Eaton Stannard, esquire, recorder of Dublin; John Smyth and Anthony Marlay, esquires, king's counsel; Richard Malone, Peter Daly, Ignatius Hufsey, Simon Bradstreet, Thomas Lehunte, Francis Blake, James Maddox, and Thomas Houghton, esquires.

The Jury were, Sir Thomas Taylor, baronet; Right Hon. William Graham; Richard Wesley, Hercules Langford Rowley, Richard Gorges, John Preston, Nathaniel Preston, Charles Hamilton, Clotworthy Wade, Thomas Shaw, Gorges Lowther, and Joseph Ashe, esquires.

three

three daughters, was an action of such a kind, that in his subsequent treatment of her, and of his children, and his proceedings in order to invalidate the marriage, the character and baseness of the man most evidently appear.

Upon his decease, much dispute took place between his said wife and children, and one Julia (or Juliana) Donovan, with whom he had for some years cohabited, and had a family by, in respect to his estates.

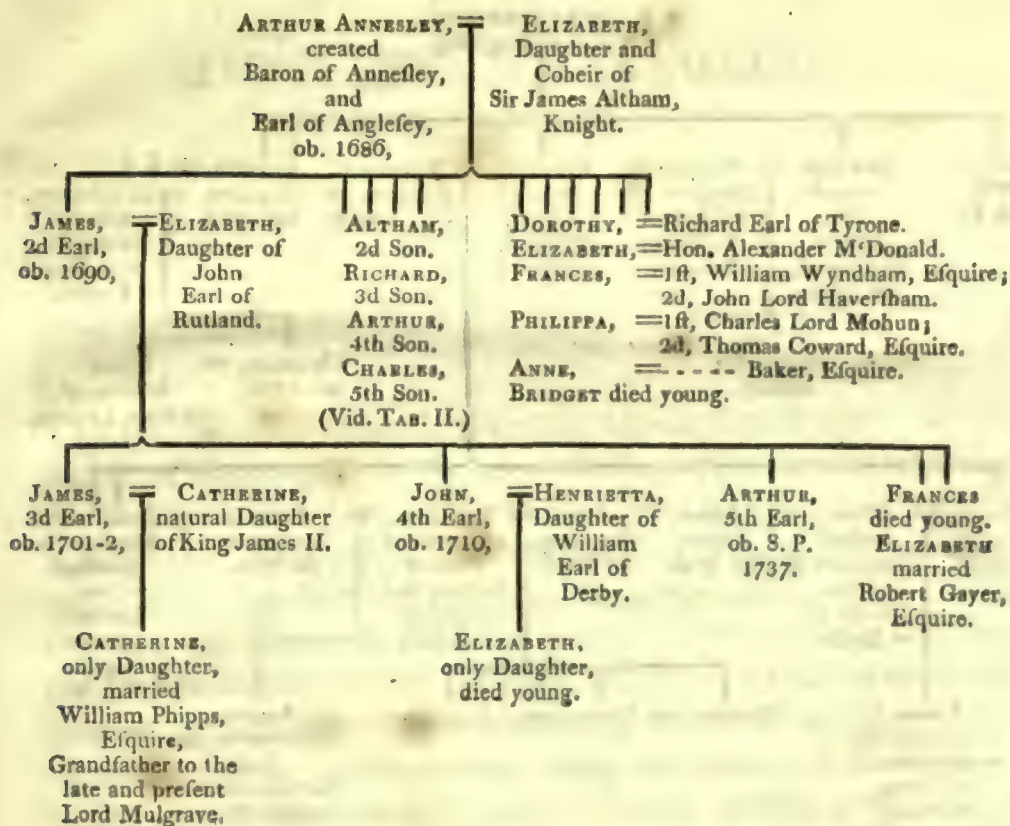
It is said, that he first married Anne, daughter of captain John Prest, of Monkton, in com. Devon, by whom he had no issue; and in her lifetime, married the beforenamed Miss Simpson; and in her lifetime, married, thirdly, the said Julia (or Juliana) Donovan, by whom, among other issue, he had a son,

ARTHUR, who preferred a claim to the earldom of Anglesey; but to which title, it was declared by the lords, 22d April, 1770, that he had *no right*.

The barony of Annesly and earldom of Anglesey, are therefore considered as extinct. Yet the Irish honours of Mount Norris and Valentia, were allowed in Ireland, as the inheritance of this Arthur; and he has since been created an Irish earl, by the title of Mount Norris; which now, with so much *splendour of birth*, and *true nobility of action*, he continues to adorn.

SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF ANGLESEY.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF ANGLESEY.

TABLE II.



ANNESLEY. VID. ANGLESEY.

ANSON.

ARMS—Quarterly first and fourth Ar. three Bends engrailed Gules. Second and third Sa. a Bend between three Half Spears Arg.

IN the reign of George II. GEORGE ANSON, second son of William Anson, of Shugburgh, in the co. of Stafford, esquire, was elevated to the peerage, as a reward for his distinguished services; being created, June 3, 1747, lord Anson, baron of Soberton, in the co. of Southampton. His voyage to the South Seas, his perilous adventures, difficulties, and distresses; the fortunate capture of the rich Manilla ship, and his safe arrival, after all, at home, are fully set forth in an especial account of them published by authority; it is irrelevant, therefore, to recite them here. In May, 1747, being vice admiral of the blue, and commanding a squadron of his majesty's ships, he took a large fleet of French merchantmen bound to the West Indies, with most of the men of war which were their convoy. After several promotions, he was made vice admiral of Great Britain, and also first lord of the admiralty. His lordship's tried courage, skill, and professional abilities, were, however, unable to resist the attack of the common enemy, death; by whom he was at length subdued, anno 1762. He married Elizabeth Yorke, daughter of the lord chancellor Hardwick; but left no issue.

As to his natural disposition, it seems he was calm, cool, and steady; but it is reported of this honest and undesigning seaman, that he was frequently a dupe at play; wherefore it was rather wittily observed of him, that "*He had been round the world, but never in it.*"

ARCHER.

He died suddenly (at his seat at Moore Park, in Hertfordshire), as he was walking in his garden; just at the moment, say the editors of the Modern Peerages, as his majesty was about to create him a viscount, with remainder to his sister's son, George Adams, who, by royal sign manual, dated the 30th of April, 1773, took the name and arms of Anson.

This laudable mark of royal favour, so intended, in further approbation of the services and merits of admiral lord Anson, for a time, as it were (during the administration of a most illustrious statesman, with whom, perhaps, the great name of Pitt has for ever fallen), remained suspended; yet when a certain change of administration took place, it emanated from the almost hopeless gulph of oblivion, and was actually realized in the person of

THOMAS ANSON, son of the aforesaid George Adams (alias Anson), who having married Anne-Margaret, second daughter of Thomas William Coke, esquire,^s of Holkham, in co. Norf. was raised to the honour of peerage, by the title of baron Soberton, of Soberton, in com. Southton, and viscount Anson of Shugborough and Orgrave, in co. Staff. 17th February, 1806.

ARCHER.

ARMS—Az. three Arrows O.

At Omberslade, in the county of Warwick, the family of Archer have been settled ever since the reign of Henry II. and are said to be

^s This distinguished patriot is said to have declined the honour of peerage. Indeed, on new creations, titles are mostly limited to the issue male; though sometimes to the issue male of a daughter, where no sons.

Mr. Coke, it seems, has no sons; but one of his daughters, by her marriage with viscount Anson appears as likely to convey to her children the honours of elevated rank, as much as if her father had been made a lord with remainder to his issue female and their male heirs. While by this means the revered sound of "patriot" is preserved in name, though blended in alliance with the aristocratic title.

descended

descended from Fulbert L'Archer, who came over with duke William from Normandy. In direct succession from him was John L'Archer, who, in the 35th of Henry III. was father of seven sons; of whom, Thomas, the second, was lord prior of St. John of Jerusalem, in England; and resided at the hospital situated in the square of Clerkenwell, now denominated, from thence, St. John's Square: that hospital being the chief seat, in England, of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights Hospitallers, as they were also called, from having an hospital at Jerusalem for the accommodation of pilgrims. These knights are reported to have had once 19,000 lordships in Christendom; and their Prior in England, was reckoned the first baron in the realm. But from John, the eldest son, was derived

SIMON ARCHER, esquire; who, in 1629, was knighted by king James, when he kept his court at Warwick Castle. He was a gentleman much distinguished for his learning and accomplishments, particularly for his taste and knowledge in regard to the antiquities of the country; and it was particularly from his collections that Sir William Dugdale compiled his account of Warwickshire. This Sir Simon Archer, who died in 1688, was grandfather of Andrew Archer, esquire, who represented the county of Warwick in six parliaments, and died at the good old age of eighty-two, in 1741; being father of three sons and four daughters.

THOMAS, the eldest of which, in 1747, was raised by his majesty, George II. to the rank of a peer of Great Britain, by the style of lord Archer, baron of Omberslade, in the co. of Warwick. His lordship was custos rotulorum of the county, and also recorder of Coventry. He departed this life in 1768; leaving by Catherine his wife, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Tipping, baronet, one son and two daughters. Catherine, married to Other, fourth earl of Plymouth; and Anne, to Edward Garth Tournour, of Shillingleigh Park, in Suffex, esquire; afterwards earl of Winterton in Ireland.

ANDREW, only son of the last lord, succeeded his father; and in 1761, married Sarah, eldest daughter of James West, esquire, of Alscot,

ARLINGTON.

Alscot, in Warwickshire, by whom he had three daughters. His lordship died in 1778, without issue male, whereby this title is concluded in the Archer family.

ARLINGTON. BENNET.

ARMS.—G. a Bezant between three Demy Lions ramp. Ar.

ARLINGTON is a small village in Middlesex. The town is usually reckoned as three manors; viz. Harlington, Sheperton, and Dawling. Of this place, HENRY BENNET was first created baron in 1664,^h and viscount Thetford, and earl of Arlington, April 22, 1672, by king Charles II. with limitation (according to Dugdale, and also Collins), of all these honours to his brother, Sir John Bennet, and his issue male.ⁱ He was descended from a family of high respectability, anciently seated in the county of Berks, who flourished in the reign of Edward III. But as the elder branch is yet extant, and ennobled with the earldom of Tankerville, it is unnecessary to trace any particulars here, which under that head, in the present Peerage of the United Kingdoms, may be seen more at large. Suffice it to say, that

HENRY earl of Arlington, having been bred at Oxford during the civil war, and seeing the nation unhappily embroiled, quitted the study of books for the exercise of arms; in which he signalized himself on several occasions on his majesty's behalf, particularly at Andover, where he received many wounds. After all was lost in England, he followed king Charles II. beyond sea; and attaching himself totally to his majesty's service, approved himself as good a statesman as he had shewn himself a soldier. After the restoration, he was made privy purse, and principal secretary of state; also a knight of the garter. He

^h Beatson says, to his heir whatever.

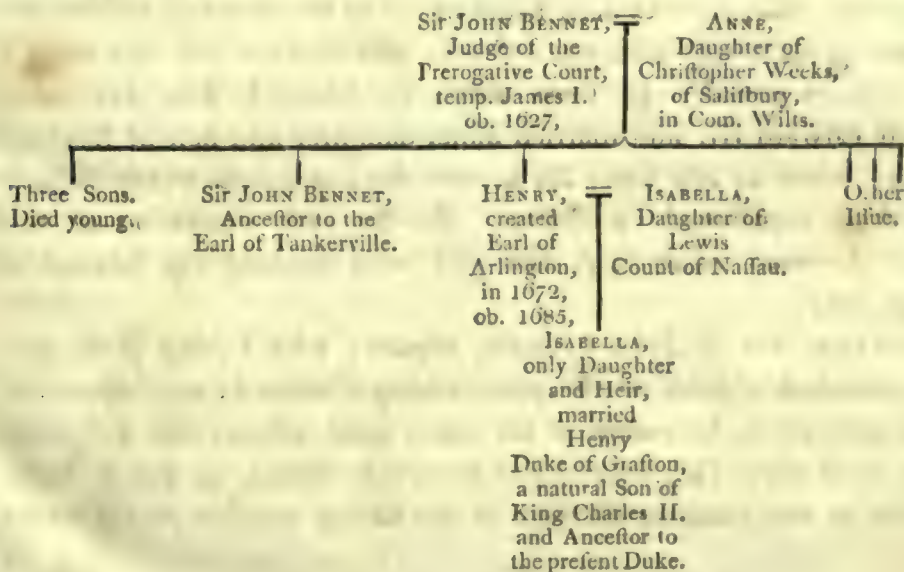
ⁱ Beatson says, with limitation to his heirs male or female.

fulfilled,

fulfilled, besides, several other high offices and employments. He was one of the five noblemen, or ministers, of Charles II. who were pointed at in the term Cabal; which were the initial letters of their names. His lordship, in 1685, died, leaving by his lady, Isabella, daughter of Lewis of Nassau, lord of Beaverwaert, and count of Nassau, and sister to Henry Veldt, marshal de Auverquerque (the celebrated commander of the Dutch forces acting with the duke of Marlborough, in queen Anne's wars), an only daughter, Isabella, who married Henry Fitzroy, first duke of Grafton, second natural son of Charles II. by the duchess of Cleveland; whose son, Charles, upon the death of his mother, in 1722, succeeded to the titles of baron Arlington, viscount Thetford, and earl of Arlington, which she enjoyed in her own right. Her father having been so created, with limitation to the heirs of her body. They are now merged in Grafton.

In Burnet's character of this earl, he is stated as a proud man; whose parts were solid, though not quick; and who had got the art of observing the king's temper, and of managing it above all the men of that time.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF ARLINGTON.



ARUNDEL OF TRERICE.

ARMS—Quarterly, 1. and 4. S. six Swallows close 3. 2. and 1. Arg. 2. and 3. S. three Chevronels of the second.

ROGER DE ARUNDEL, the first of this family, is said to have come in with the Conqueror; and at the time of the general survey, held twenty-eight lordships in Somersetshire.* From him descended

* Vid. Lib.
Domesday, in
com. Som.

Sir HUMPHREY ARUNDEL, who was living 15th Henry III. and married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir John Lanherne, of Lanherne, in com. Cornub. knight; and had issue Sir Ralph Arundel, from whom, after several descents, was

Sir JOHN ARUNDEL, of Lanherne aforesaid, who, by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William Lambourne, knight, had several sons; whereof, John the eldest was ancestor to the lords Arundel of Wardour; and

THOMAS, the second son, who was M. P. for the county of Cornwall, 7th Henry VI. according to Mr. Collins, was the progenitor of this house. But, nevertheless, Edmonson, in his *Baronagium Genealogicum*, gives a very different descent; and derives this line from a more remote period; viz. from Ralph de Arundel, who was living the 31st Edward III. and married Jane, daughter and heir of Michael Trerice; while he also states the intermediate matches widely distinct from those mentioned by Collins. Be the early derivation of this family, however, as it may, the first who attained the honour of peerage, was

RICHARD, son of John Arundel, esquire; who having most zealously attached himself to the part of king Charles I. was, upon the happy restoration, by reason of his many great actions and sufferings in the royal cause (wherein he lost his whole estate), as also in consideration of the eminent services of his father, created lord Arundel
of

of Trerice, 23d March, 1663-4, the 16th of Charles II. and to the heirs male of his body. He married Gertrude, daughter of Sir James Bagg, of Saltham, in com. Devon, knight, widow of Sir John Slanning, knight, by whom he had two sons; John, who died young, and another John, his successor. And deceasing in 1688, the said

JOHN became the next lord, and was twice married. His first lady was Margaret, only daughter and heir of Sir John Ackland, of Columb-John, in com. Devon, knight, by whom he had a son, John, and a daughter, Gertrude; who wedded, first, Peter Whitcomb, of Effex, esquire; and after, Sir John Bennet, of Hoskyns, in com. Heref. knight.* His second lady was Barbara, daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, in com. Ebor. baronet, widow of Sir Richard Maleverer (or Mallory), knight; by whom he had a son, Richard, who was of Allerton-Maleverer, in the county of York, and had many civil employments, and married Frances, daughter of John duke of Rutland. His lordship dying in 1697, was succeeded by

* Edmonson's
Baron. Gen.

JOHN, his eldest son and heir; who, by Jane his wife, daughter of Dr. William Beaw, bishop of Landaff, had John, who died an infant; and another John, his successor. Which

JOHN, on the decease of his father in 1706, was the fourth and last baron of his family. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William, and sister to Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford; but by her, who died in 1750, he had no issue. She was interred at Sturminster Newton, in the county of Dorset, where also, upon his own death, in 1768, he was buried; and with him the honour is considered to have ended.

* Wotton, in his Baronetage, says she married Sir Bennet Hoskyns; but had no issue.

ASCOT.

IN 1628, ROBERT, grandson of Robert lord Dormer, who died in 1616, was created viscount Ascot, and earl of Carnarvon; to which last head the reader is referred. (Vid. Carnarvon.)

ASTLEY OF READING.

ARMS—Az. a Cinquefoil Erm. within a Border engrailed Or.

* Vid. Astley,
Vol. II.

THOMAS LORD ASTLEY, who was slain at Evesham, the 49th Henry III.* by his second wife, Edith, daughter and heir of Peter Constable, was father of three sons; Thomas, Ralph, and Stephen. Thomas dying without issue, Ralph became his heir; and he was lineal ancestor of Isaac Astley, esquire, who was father of Sir Jacob Astley, knight, his second son. This

JACOB having had several military commands in the service of foreign princes, and acquired great reputation, resorted to his majesty Charles I. in the beginning of the rebellion; and being serjeant major general of the royal army, and governor of Oxford and Reading, greatly distinguished himself at the battles of Edgehill, Brentford, Newbury, and in other engagements; wherefore, in consideration of his services, he was advanced to the degree of a baron, by the style of lord Astley of Reading.

Lord Clarendon says, “ he was an honest, brave, plain man; as
“ fit for the military posts he held as Christendom yielded; and was
“ generally esteemed very discerning, and prompt in giving orders as
“ occasion required; and most cheerful and present in action. An
“ enemy to long speeches, as usually made in council; he himself using
“ only

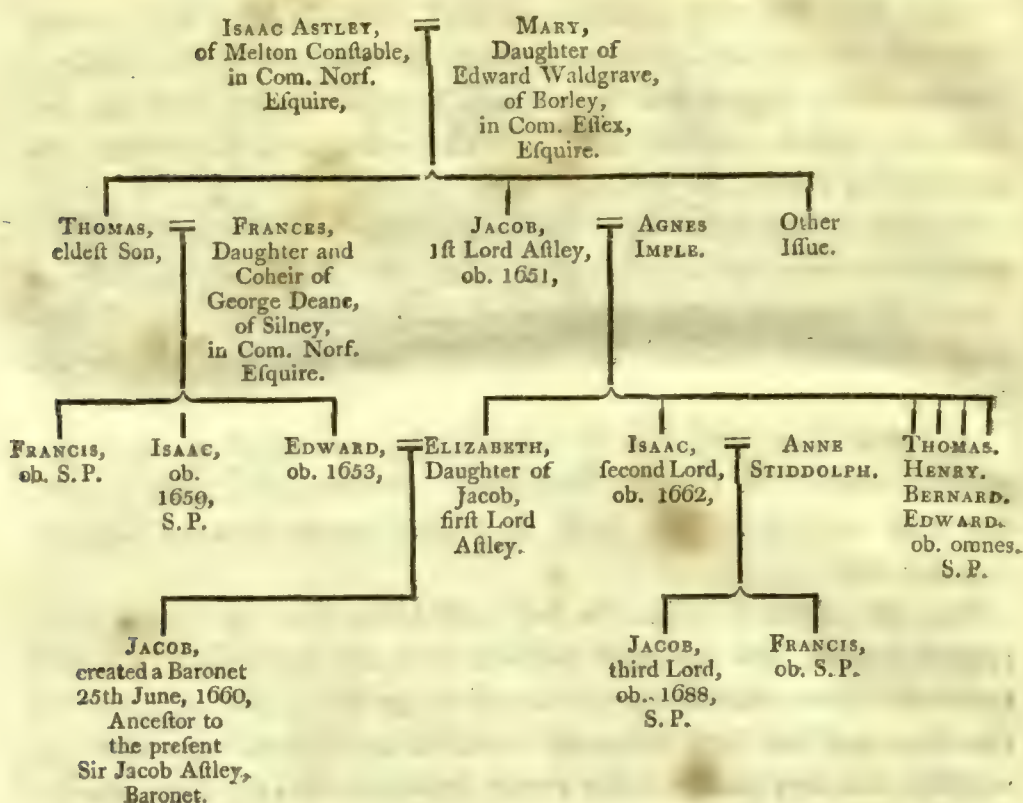
"only few, but very pertinent words." He died in 1651, having survived the troubles of the civil war. By his wife, Agnes Imple, a German lady, he had five sons; Isaac, Thomas, Henry, Bernard, and Edward; which four last died S. P. and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married her cousin, Sir Edward Astley, knight.

2. ISAAC, the eldest son, succeeded his father, whom he survived only about eleven years; dying in 1662, two years after the restoration. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Stiddolph, of Norbury, in Surry, knight; by whom he had two sons, Jacob and Francis.

3. JACOB, the eldest son, third lord Astley, married Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Stiddolph, of Norbury, son of Sir Francis; but died without issue in 1688, as did her brother Francis, whereby the title expired.

It is not a little singular, the first lord Astley lived to see his sovereign beheaded, and his crown taken from him; the second lord lived to see the son of that sovereign restored to his crown and dignity; but the third and last lord, seems to have taken his departure from the world in the very year that the crown departed from his royal master; as if determined no longer to remain where that family, his ancestor had so nobly and strenuously supported, ceased to have rule. So that his honours, and his king's government in these dominions, ended together.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF ASTLEY.



AUDLEY OF WALDEN.

ARMS—Quarterly per Pale indented O. and Az. in the second and third an Eagle displayed of the first, on a Bend of the second a Fret between two Martlets of gold.

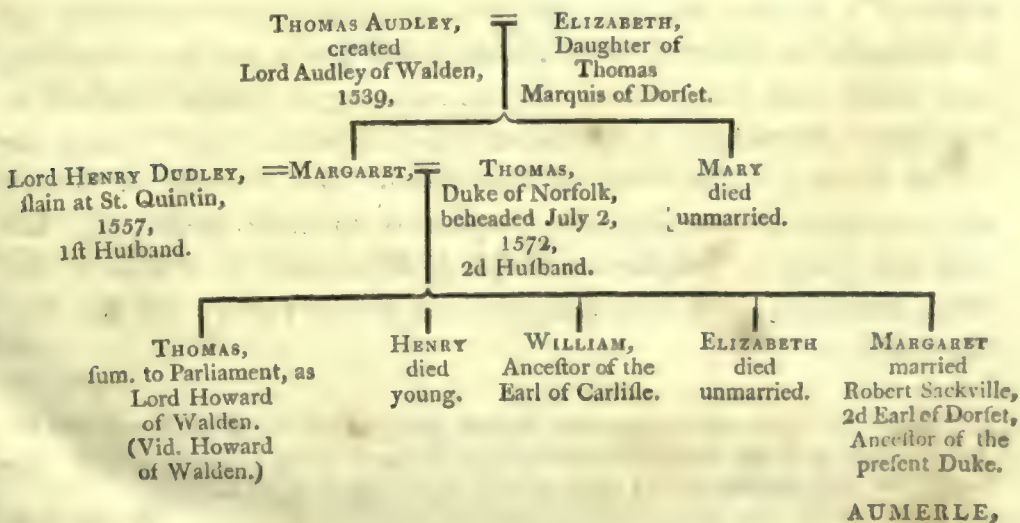
* Vid. Audley, Vol. II.

OF the same name as the old lords Audley* (but whether of the same family, is not ascertained), was THOMAS AUDLEY, speaker of the house of commons, the 21st of Henry VIII. and made lord chancellor of England on the resignation of Sir Thomas More; at which time the king conferred on him the honour of knighthood. And also afterwards, viz. November 29, the 30th of his reign, by letters patent, created

created him lord Audley of Walden, with limitation to the heirs male of his body.

He was likewise a knight of the most noble order of the garter; and had grants of several lucrative things from Henry VIII. whose dirty works he seems to have gone through with a great deal of alacrity. During his last illness he sent the seals to the king, who delivered them, with the title of keeper, to Sir Thomas Wriothesly, during the chancellor's indisposition; which is a circumstance no historian but Mr. Rymer takes notice of. He bequeathed to the king £.100, in return, as his will expresses it, "For all the reputations and benefits he had received from him." He died the 36th of Henry VIII. 1544, aged fifty-six; and was buried at Saffron Walden, in Essex.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset; by whom he had issue a daughter, Mary, who died unmarried; and another, named Margaret, his sole heir, who married, first, the lord Henry Dudley (a younger son of John duke of Northumberland), slain at the battle of St. Quintin, anno 1557; and next, to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, to whom she was second wife; and had issue by him, Thomas, who was summoned to parliament as lord Howard of Walden, and afterwards was created earl of Suffolk. (Vid Howard of Walden, Vol. II.)



AUMERLE; OR ALBEMARLE.

ARMS—G. a Crofs Patonce varyy.

I. THE first earl of this place (which is the name of a small town and territory in Normandy); was

ODO, descended from the earls of Champagne, and nearly related to the Conqueror, to whom (having killed a great person in that country), he fled for protection; and obtained this earldom, and the Isle of Holdernefs, in Yorkshire, for his maintenance.^m

After the death of the Conqueror, he became a partaker with the earl of Northumberland, and others, in a plot for dethroning William Rufus, for which he was imprifoned. He married Adeliza, fiftter to William I. by whom he left his fucceffor, Stephen, and a daughter, Judith, wife to Waltheof earl of Northumberland.

STEPHEN, on the deceafe of his father, became the next earl. He ftrenuously fupported William Rufus againft his brother, Robert duke of Normandy. He was in the great battle with the Infidels, near Antioch, where he behaved himfelf moft valiantly; and the Chriftians obtained a glorious victory. He does not feem to have preferved the fame loyalty to Henry I. as he feveral times broke out into rebellion, and joined with many others, for the reftoring of Robert Curthofe to his father's dominions; and afterwards for the advancing William, the fon of Robert, to the crown of this realm. But the plan of himfelf and colleagues mifcarrying, this Stephen is no more fpoken of. His wife was Hawyfe, daughter to Ralph de Mortimer; by whom he had iffue, three fons, and four daughters, as in the Table. Of the fons, the eldeft,

^m Milles (p. 1125), afferts, that king William gave him the Isle of Holdernefs, and the archbifhop of Roan, the city of Albemarle, by the fervice of being his ftandard-bearer, with ten knights more, to ferve the faid bifhop in war, when occafion fhould require.

WILLIAM,

WILLIAM, surnamed Le Gros, third earl of Albemarle, was the chief of those nobles who, temp. king Stephen, encountered and defeated the Scots at Northallerton, at the famous battle of the Standard, so called, from a banner consecrated by Thurstan bishop of York (who was present in the engagement), which was borne before the English army. The ground, to this day, is called the Standard Hill. And William, in regard of his gallant conduct, and particular services, was styled earl of York.* Standing firm to Stephen against the empress Maud, he was with him at the disastrous battle of Lincoln, where the king himself was taken prisoner. He founded the abbeys of Meux and Thornton, in Yorkshire; and died in 1179. He married Cecily, daughter to William, son of Duncan, son of Malcolm king of Scotland; and had issue, according to some, two daughters, and coheirs. The eldest, Hawyse, had three husbands, who were successively earls of Albemarle, in her right (as hereafter); the youngest, Cecily (Vincent says, Amicia), married Eston, from whom descended John de Eston; viz. son of John, son of Ranulph, son of her the said Cecily. Which John, temp. Edward I. claimed the earldom of Albemarle, and had certain other lands assigned him, to relinquish his pretensions.

* Dugd. Bar.
Vol. I. p. 62.

MANDEVIL.

(ARMS—Vid. Essex.)

4. WILLIAM MANDEVIL, earl of Essex, first husband of Hawyse, was the next earl of Albemarle in her right. He was a person of sharp wit; and as eminent for his prudence in council, as he was for his valour in the field. He died at Roan, 2d Richard I. without issue.

AUMERLE.

DE FORTIBUS.

ARMS—Ar. a Chief Gules.

5. HAWYSE, relict of William de Mandevil, having married a second husband, WILLIAM DE FORTIBUS, this honour was thereupon next enjoyed by him: but only for a short time; as he seems to have died four years after; viz, 6th Richard I. leaving issue, William, his son and heir.

DE BETUNE.

ARMS—Bendy of Six Arg. and G. a chief O.

6. BALDWIN DE BETUNE, then called earl of the Isle of Wight, on the death of William de Fortibus, became the next and third husband of Hawyse; and, in her right, had this earldom for his life. He was much in favour with king Richard; and died the 14th of John, anno 1212. His daughter Alice, was the wife of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke. Upon the decease of the said Baldwin,

DE FORTIBUS.

7. WILLIAM DE FORTIBUS, son and heir beforementioned, of Hawyse, by her second husband, succeeded, and was the seventh earl of Albemarle. He was amongst the rebellious barons, temp. king John; and was one of the twenty-five chosen by them for the government of the kingdom. He afterwards, however, deserted the party, and grew into such confidence with John, that he obtained a grant of all lands belonging to his sister Alice, then wife of William Marshall the Younger.

Younger. But she appears to have been only his half sister; viz. daughter of his mother Hawyse, by Baldwin, her last husband. On the death of king John, he adhered to his son Henry; and was chief commander at the raising the siege of Lincoln. Yet he several times was in arms afterwards against the said king; and was as often reconciled to him. From the general tenor of his vice versa conduct, he seems to have been a discriminating judge of which way his interest was most concerned. In 25th Henry III, 1241, going a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he died in his way thither; leaving by his wife, Aveline, sister and coheir of Richard, the last baron Montfichet,

8. WILLIAM, his successor, who survived his father about nineteen years; when having made a journey into France, he died at Amiens the 44th of Henry III. He was twice married: first, to Christian, daughter of Alan earl of Galloway, in Scotland; secondly, to Isabel, sister and heir to the last Baldwin de Ripariis, earl of Devonshire, in whose right he was also earl of Devon. His issue were three sons: John, Thomas, and William, who died young; and two daughters; Avicce, who died young, and Aveline, heir to this earldom, as also to that of Devon; who, after her father's death, was solemnly married to Edmond, second son of king Henry III. but by him had no issue; dying within the first year after marriage. She lies buried in Westminster Abbey.

Thus for default of heirs, this earldom, and the lordship of Holdernefs,* were seized into the hands of the king.

* Vid. Holdernefs.

It is, nevertheless, to be observed, that it has already been stated, that William le Gros, third earl of Albemarle, besides Hawyse, left another daughter, Cecily, married to - - - - Eston; a descendant from whom put in a claim for this honour, the 6th of Edward I.; whereas it is plain, upon the marriage of Hawyse with William Mandevile, that she was his only child, if Dugdale be correct, when he says, she was daughter and sole heir; and as such, carried all the possessions of her father to her said husband in marriage.† It is therefore much more probable, that Cecily was a natural child; or otherwise, that Aveline,

† Dugd. Baronage, Vol. I.

the surviving daughter and heir of the last named William, having matched with the king's son, the whole inheritance of the family was placed within the royal grasp; which having once obtained the possession, was too tenacious to permit it to pass out again: and thus Eston, in dropping his claim, was ready, and, in fact, obliged to accept of whatever was proposed, and offered in equivalency or satisfaction thereof.

PLANTAGENET.

ARMS—England.

THIS honour being in the hands of the crown, was next granted to THOMAS of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III. who was summoned to parliament, 9th Richard II. as the king's loving uncle, Thomas duke of Albemarle.*

* Claus. 9th
Richard II.
In Dorset
m. 22.

As he will be treated of more fully under Gloucester, it may be enough to say, he was only that year, and no more, called to parliament by this description; still he left several children, but none succeeded to enjoy the title. But the next to whom it was granted, was

EDWARD, son and heir of Edmond of Langley, duke of York, fifth son of Edward III. and nephew to duke Thomas of Woodstock; as upon the death, or more properly the murder, of his uncle, to which he was instrumental, he obtained this dukedom; so for treason to Henry IV. (detected by his own father), was he divested of it. Having, however, afterwards made his peace, he continued faithful to the house of Lancaster, and met his death at the battle of Agincourt, 3d Henry V. 1416.

EDWARD duke of York, having lost this honour, as before stated, it was bestowed by Henry IV. in his 13th year, on

† Vid. Clarence.

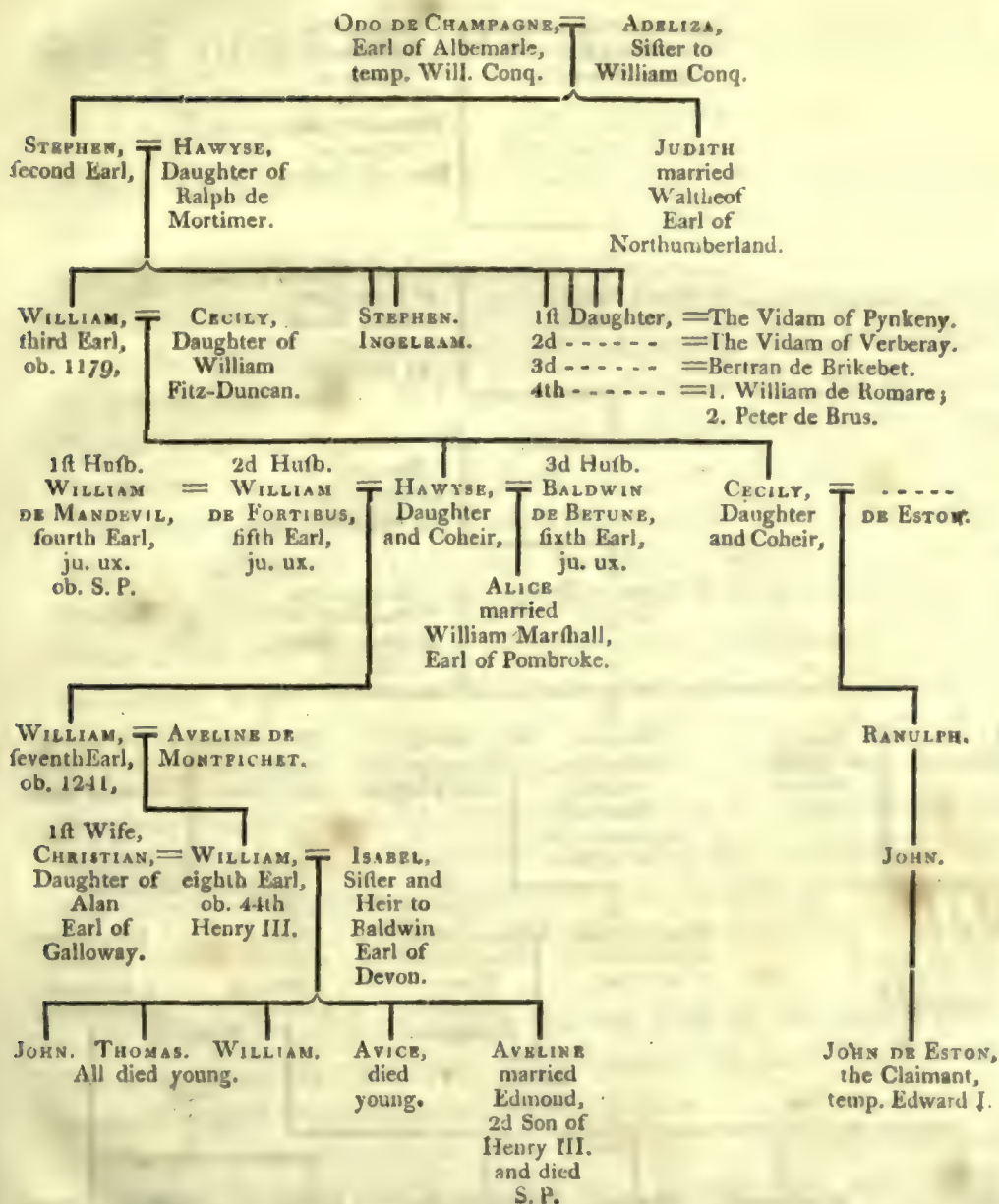
THOMAS PLANTAGENET, his second son (of whom under Clarence),† on whose death without legitimate issue, the title was for some time dormant, until it was revived in

‡ Vid. Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, earl of Warwick, who was created earl of Albemarle, 6th Henry VI. and under that head will be treated of more at large.‡

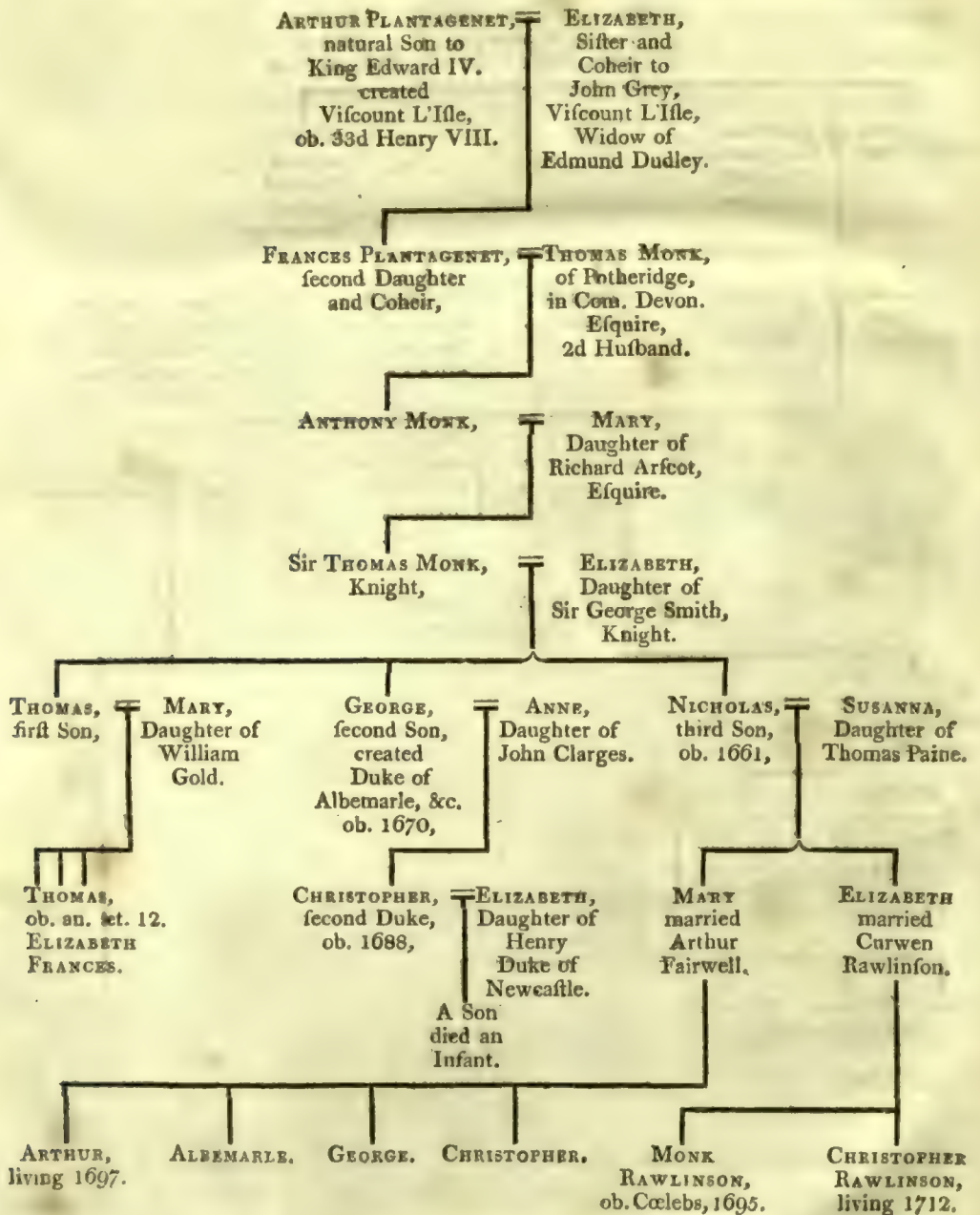
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF AUMERLE.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF AUMERLE.

TABLE II.



MONK DUKE OF AUMERLE, OR ALBEMARLE.

ARMS—G. a Chevron between three Lions Heads erased, Ar.

THE family of Monk, or Le Moyne, is of great antiquity in the county of Devon, where they long were possessed of the manor of Potheridge, which descended in a direct line to

GEORGE MONK, the celebrated general in the time of Cromwell; and at last the happy promoter, and chief instrument, of the restoration of his majesty Charles II. Who, in recompence of his extraordinary and especial services, was pleased to create him baron Monk of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Teys; earl of Torrington, and duke of Albemarle.

His grace was lineally descended from Frances Plantagenet, second daughter and coheir of Arthur Plantagenet (natural son of Edward IV.) by his wife, Elizabeth, sister and heir to John Grey, viscount L'Isle, who was the son of Edward Grey, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Talbot, eldest son of John, first earl of Shrewsbury, by his second wife, Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick and Albemarle, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas lord Berkeley, by Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of Gerard Warin, lord L'Isle, by Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry lord Teyes. So that, in fact, he had a certain degree of hereditary pretension to the honours to which he was advanced.

In addition to these, his grace also had some of the highest posts in the state conferred upon him; all of which he most worthily filled, and discharged their duties with great honour.

The reputation he gained under Cromwell as a military commander in England, Ireland, and Scotland, was of the first rate; and as a naval commander also, he conspicuously shone in the Dutch war, temp. Charles II. It is said, that Cromwell could not help distrusting him

at

at times; and that he once added the following remarkable postscript to a letter to him: "There be that tell me there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart; I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him, and send him up to me." From the time of the restoration to his death, he preserved the esteem and confidence of the king and the duke of York. The former used to term him his political father: and said very highly to his honour, "the duke of Albemarle demeaned himself in such a manner to the prince he had obliged, as never to seem to overlook the services of general Monk." He was a great favourite with the commonalty; and his death was much lamented by all ranks of persons, as was shewn by the public, and princely regard paid to his memory. His funeral was honoured with all imaginable pomp; and his ashes were permitted to be deposited with those of the royal blood, in Henry VII.'s Chapel, at Westminster, April 4, 1670.^a His duchess, Anne, was daughter of John, and sister to Thomas Clarges, afterwards created a baronet by Charles II.^o by whom he had issue, a son, his successor

2. CHRISTOPHER

^a This memorable person, it seems, was an author; a light in which he is by no means known, and yet in which he did not want merit. His name and works are honourably mentioned in Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors.

^o During the trial of an action of trespass between William Sherwin, plaintiff, and Sir Walter Clarges, baronet, and others, defendants, at the bar of the King's Bench, at Westminster, 15th November, 1700, the following singular circumstance occurred:

"The plaintiff, as heir and representative of Thomas Monk, esquire, elder brother of George duke of Albemarle, claimed the manor of Sutton, in the county of York, and other lands, as heir at law to the said duke, against the defendant, devisee under the will of duke Christopher, his only child, who died in 1688, S. P. Upon this trial it appeared, that Anne, the wife of George duke of Albemarle, was daughter of John Clarges, a farrier in the Savoy, and farrier to colonel Monk. In 1632, she was married in the church of St. Lawrence Pountney, to Thomas Ratford, son of Thomas Ratford, late a farrier, servant to prince Charles, and resident in the Mews. She had a daughter, born 1634, who died in 1638. Her husband and she lived at the Three Spanish Gipsies, in the New Exchange; and sold wash balls, powder, gloves, and such things, and she taught girls plain work. About 1647, she being a sempstress to colonel Monk, used to carry him linen. In 1648, her father and mother died: in 1649, she and her husband fell out, and parted; but no certificate, from any parish register, appears reciting his burial.

2. CHRISTOPHER MONK, next duke of Albemarle, in 1671, was made a knight of the garter, and also a privy counsellor. After which, having been appointed governor of Jamaica, he embarked for that island in 1687, and died there the same year.^p By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, he had an only son, who died as soon as born; wherefore in his grace ended all the titles of the Monk family.

AYLESBURY.

Arms—O. a Saltier and Chief G. on a Canton Ar. a Lion rampant Az.

THE town from whence this title was assumed, is a very ancient one in the county of Buckingham; and said to have been one of the strongest garrisons of the Britons. The vale which surrounds it, is in great repute for grazing of cattle; stored with innumerable flocks of sheep, whose soft and fine fleeces are in request in most parts of the world where trading is countenanced. But the first person to whom it gave the title of earl, was

*ROBERT BRUCE, second earl of Elgin, in Scotland; son and heir of Thomas lord Bruce, of Whorlton, in com. York, who was so created, as also earl of Elgin, by king Charles I. Which Robert having given manifest proofs of his loyalty to king Charles I. in his troubles, and been instrumental in the happy restoration of his son, was, on the 18th March, 16th Charles II. 1663-4, created baron Bruce of Skelton, in com. Ebor.; viscount Bruce, of Amptill, in com. Bedf.; and

• Vid. Bruce of Whorlton.

burial. In 1652, she was married in the church of St. George, Southwark, to general George Monk; and in the following year was delivered of a son, Christopher, "*who was suckled by Honour Mills, who sold apples, herbs, oysters, &c.*" Which son, Christopher, succeeded his father, as abovementioned.

^p Morant, in his History of Essex, Vol. II. p. 14, says, he went out governor of Jamaica in 1687, accompanied by the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane; who thereby had an opportunity of composing his History of Jamaica.

earl

AYLESBURY.

earl of Aylesbury, in com. Bucks. And in 1667, was constituted lord lieutenant of Bedfordshire.

On the accession of king James to the crown, he was one of the lords that bore part of the regalia at his coronation, viz. St. Edward's staff; and in 1685, succeeded the earl of Arlington as lord chamberlain of the household; but died the 20th of October, the same year, and was buried at Ampthill.

Wood, in his *Fasti Oxonienses*, Vol. I. says, "He was a learned person, well versed in English history and antiquities; a curious collector of manuscripts, and a lover of all such as were professors of those studies."

By Diana his wife, daughter of Henry earl of Stamford, he had eight sons; whereof Edward, Robert, Charles, Henry, and Bernard, died young; Thomas was his successor; Robert and James died unmarried: likewise nine daughters, as in the Table of Descent.

THOMAS, eldest surviving son, was the next earl; and married, 30th October, 1675, to his first wife, Elizabeth,¹ third and only surviving daughter of Henry lord Beauchamp, son of William marquis of Hertford, and at length sole heir to William duke of Somerset; by whom he had issue, four sons and two daughters; viz. Robert, died young; Charles, of whom hereafter; Thomas and Henry, both died young; Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married George earl of Cardigan; and Mary, of whom her mother died in childbed, 12th January, 1696-7, deceased 2d April, 1698.

This Thomas earl of Aylesbury, was greatly suspected as an agent for the conspirators against king William III. He had a private interview with the French king at Paris, and on his return in 1695, was committed to the Tower; but the following year, giving sufficient bail, he was permitted to leave the kingdom; and being a Papist, he

¹ This Elizabeth, countess of Aylesbury, had a warrant from king Charles II. 28th June, 1672, granting her the title of lady, and place and precedence of a duke's daughter, notwithstanding her father, Henry lord Beauchamp, died in the lifetime of his grandfather, William duke of Somerset. (Vid. the descent under Ferrers of Groby, and Brandon duke of Suffolk.)

retired

retired to Brussels, where he settled, and married a second wife, Charlotte countess of Sannu, of the noble house of Argenteau, by whom he had an only daughter, Charlotte-Maria;^r who, in 1722, married the prince of Horne, one of the princes of the empire, and had issue five children.

The earl deceased at Brussels in 1741, and was succeeded by Charles, his eldest surviving son and heir. Which

CHARLES, in the lifetime of his father, was called up to the house of peers, by the title of lord Bruce of Whorlton (his father's most ancient barony), 31st December, 1711; and in 1746, was created lord Bruce of Tottenham, in Wiltshire; with remainder to his nephew, Thomas Bruce Brudenell.

By his first wife, the lady Anne Savill, eldest daughter and coheir of William marquis of Halifax, he had issue two sons; George, who died young; and Robert, who married Frances, daughter of Sir William Blackett, of Newcastle on Tyne, baronet, but died S. P.; and also two daughters; viz. Mary, who married Henry marquis of Carnarvon, eldest son and heir of the duke of Chandos; and Elizabeth, who married Benjamin, eldest son and heir of the lord Bathurst, but died S. P.

His second wife was Juliana, daughter of Charles Boyle, earl of Burlington, by whom he had no issue; but by Caroline, his third wife, daughter of major-gen. John Campbell, he had issue a daughter, Mary, who married Charles Lenox, late duke of Richmond, and died S. P.

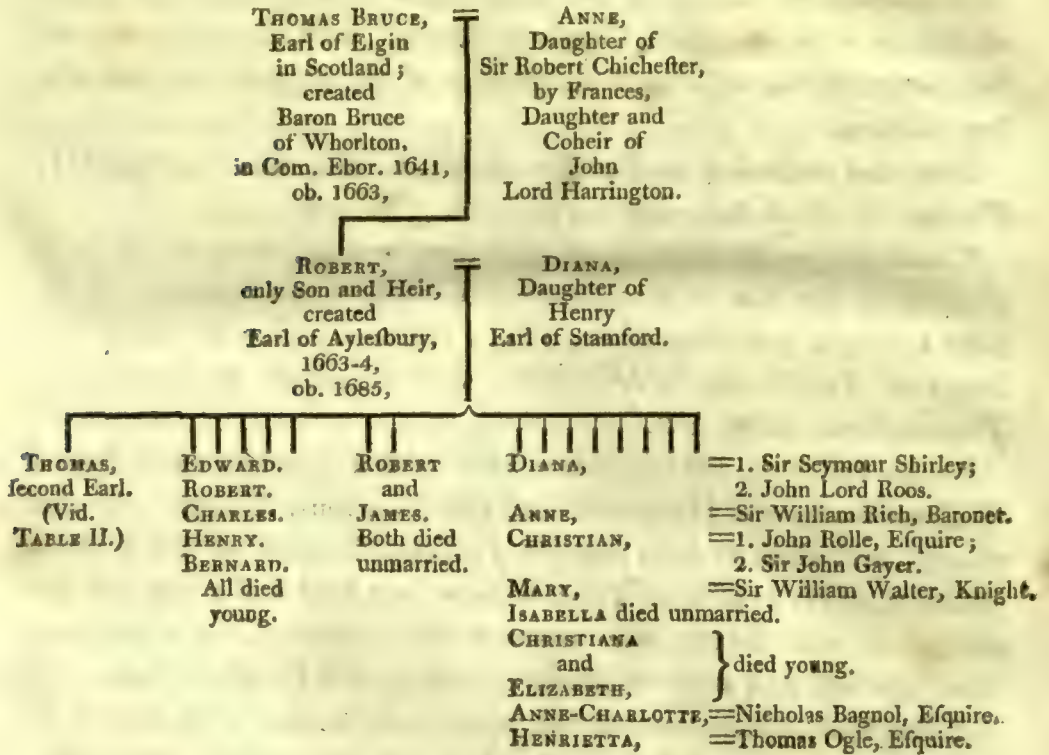
His lordship dying the 10th of February, 1746-7, without issue male, the earldom of Aylesbury, with the baronies of Bruce of Whorlton, Bruce of Skelton, and viscounty of Bruce of Amptill, became extinct; but the barony of Bruce of Tottenham, by virtue of the aforesaid limitation, descended to his nephew beforementioned,

THOMAS BRUCE BRUDENELL, son of Elizabeth, his sister, by George earl of Cardigan, her husband; which Thomas, by act of parliament, has taken the name and arms of Bruce, and has been created earl of Aylesbury, in whom the title now remaineth.

^r Edmonson names her Mary-Charlotte-Antoinette.

SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF AYLESBURY, &c.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF AYLESBURY, &c.

TABLE II.



BANBURY.

ARMS—Az. a Cross recercele voided. Semeé of Cross Crosslets, O.

FROM Sir Robert Knollys, K. G. the famous general, temp. Edward III. who obtained the highest degree of military fame, and died in 1407, at ninety years of age, ^rdescended

Sir FRANCIS KNOLLYS, knight, of the most noble order of the garter;^{*} who, the 11th of Elizabeth, had the custody of the queen of Scots, then a prisoner at Bolton castle, in Yorkshire; and the 29th of Elizabeth, was one of those who, by commission, sat in judgment upon that unfortunate princess. He married Catherine, daughter of William Carey, esquire (by Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Bullen, earl of Wiltshire, and sister to queen Anne Bullen), by whom he had issue, among other children,

WILLIAM, his second, but eldest surviving son and heir; who, by letters patent, 13th May, 1st James I. was created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Knolles, of Grays, in com. Oxon (his chief seat); also, the 12th of James I. he was appointed master of the court of wards; and within a short time after, was created a knight of the

^{*} Having acquired immense wealth in the wars of France, he built that stately bridge over the Medway, called Rochester Bridge; and enlarged the house of the Carmelites, called the White Friars, in the city of London; and also founded a collegiate church of secular priests, at Pontfract, in com. Ebor.

^{*} At the first foundation of this illustrious order of knighthood, and, indeed, for very many years after, the knights companions were only such persons as had most eminently distinguished themselves, and many had no higher rank than that of knighthood; yet now the chief of the nobility only seem admitted into the order: and the meritorious services of a private unennobled individual, however great, do not appear sufficient to recommend him to so high a mark of his sovereign's favour. Wherefore this order, once conferred only upon those of the greatest worth, in these days is used merely to include the zealots of aristocratic pride and ambition.

garter: as also, the 14th of James I. was raised to the dignity of a viscount, by the denomination of viscount Wallingford; and upon the 18th of August, 2d Charles I. was, moreover, created earl of Banbury, with precedence of all earls who were created before him.

This nobleman was twice married: first, to Dorothy, sister and co-heir to John lord Bray (widow of Edmund lord Chandos), by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Thomas earl of Suffolk, by whom he had, likewise, no issue; as the certificate subscribed by her, the said Elizabeth (who survived him), doth testify. And dying the 25th of May, 1632, being then eighty-eight years of age, was buried in the church of Grays, beforementioned.

“ But notwithstanding this her certificate, and an inquisition taken after his death, importing as much, it was not long after ere she married Nicholas lord Vaux, and produced two sons; viz. Edward, who, by reason of a sudden quarrel on the road betwixt Calais and Gravelin, was there slain; the other, Nicholas, was frequently called earl of Banbury, but never had summons to parliament.”

With this last sentence Dugdale concludes his account of this family and title;* but with what degree of truth and consistency, remains to be further discussed.

* Vid. Dugd. Baron. Vol. II. p. 413.

At the time of the decease of the said earl, it appears that Edward, eldest of the sons beforenamed, was aged five years, one month, and fifteen days;† and that Nicholas, the other son, was born the 3d of January, 1630; being upwards of two years before the death of the earl, who was never separated from his said wife Elizabeth, but lived with her during his life, in the usual form of conjugal society and communication; being notoriously seen by several in bed with her at Harwedon, after the birth of Nicholas, his youngest son, whereof she was delivered at the lord Vaux's house at that place.

† Inquis. at Abingdon, 1st Ap. 1641.

* So says Dugdale in this place, but under the title of Vaux, he there calls him Edward; which was his true name.

Under these circumstances, it must then be evident, that as the law stands, these children were legitimate; and that however suspicions might be entertained that they were rather the sons of lord Vaux than of the earl of Banbury, at the age of upwards of eighty, yet the maxims and rules of the jurisprudence of the country, will not allow the suspicions of an evil mind to do away with the established law of the land. The assertion of Dugdale, respecting the certificate said to have been signed by the widow countess, is utterly false. There is an entry made in a book of certificates in the Herald's College (the very book to which he refers), in which it is stated, that the earl died S. P. but it is not subscribed "*by her the said Elizabeth,*" nor by any other person whomsoever.

On the decease of Edward, the eldest son, as already mentioned, Nicholas, his brother, became his heir; and not only assumed the title of earl of Banbury, but actually was one of those peers who sat in the convention parliament of 1660; and during the sitting thereof, repeatedly voted on several occasions. But it, however, seems, that on the 13th of July, 1660, it was moved, "That there being a person that now sits in this house as a peer of the realm, viz. the earl of Banbury, it is ordered, that this business shall be heard at the bar by counsel, on Monday come fennight." Whether, in fact, any such hearing did take place or not, the journals are silent; yet they furnish abundant proof, that the doubt had been removed by some means: for they shew, that the said earl was present in the house every day preceding the day appointed for the hearing. That he was also present on that very day; and that the day following, he was named of the committee on the excise bill. That he was present on the 13th of September, when the king was at the house; and, in short, was only absent seven days, from the 13th of July, when the said motion was made, to the 21st of November, when it was ordered, "*That the earl of Banbury hath leave to be absent for some time.*"

This order seems of peculiar importance, inasmuch as it was made after the beforementioned motion for inquiry had gone by; which
most

most clearly bears the face, that either the order for taking that motion into consideration was discharged on the day appointed for its discussion, or that the result of that discussion was, "That the earl of Banbury had a right to a seat in that house:" for it can scarcely be imagined, unless such were the fact, that the house would have silently permitted his lordship to have retained his seat and voice in their assembly; or would have had entered upon their journals, "*Leave for a person to be absent, who had no right to be present.*"* Shortly after this, however, the parliament was dissolved, viz. 29th December, 1660; and in the new parliament which met the 8th May, 1661, the name of the earl of Banbury was omitted; and therefore he presented a petition to the king, praying that he might be summoned thereto; who referred the petition to the house of peers, and the house to a committee of privileges. There a regular examination of witnesses took place; when the attorney general, who attended upon behalf of the crown, confessed the law to be clear; and the committee reported to the house, 1st July, 1661, "*That Nicholas earl of Banbury, was a legitimate person.*" Upon receiving this report, the house ordered that the cause should be heard at the bar; where having been accordingly heard, it was again referred to the committee of privileges, with an additional direction, to consider the matter of the right of precedency between the said earl and several other peers; which committee once more having taken the matter into consideration on the 19th of July, 1661, reported, "That the earl of Banbury, in the eye
 " of the law, was son of the late William earl of Banbury; and the
 " house of peers should therefore advise the king, to send him a writ
 " to come to parliament, and that he ought to have place in the
 " house of peers according to the date of his patent, and not accord-
 " ing to that part thereof, which ranked him before other earls created
 " before William earl of Banbury."

* Vid. Protest
 of the Lords
 on the Pur-
 beck Case.

This report was made on the Friday, and the house resolved to take it into consideration on the Monday following; but nothing appears to have been done on that day: from which period it was postponed day

day after day, to the 9th of December; when it appears from the journals, that a bill was brought in and read a first time, entitled, "An act for declaring Nicholas, called earl of Banbury, to be illegitimate." Which bill, most probably, was afterwards rejected; as no further mention is to be found of it, nor of any proceedings thereon.

It is not a little worthy of remark, that such an act should be brought into the house, after the clear and decided terms in which the committee of privileges expressed their report: "That the earl of Banbury was, in the eye of the law, son of the late William earl of Banbury; and the house of peers should advise the king to send him a writ to come to parliament." Yet so it is, that the said report either never found its way to the throne, or was disapproved of by his majesty, although it was the result of an inquiry made by the king's express command. And from this period to the present, notwithstanding several efforts of the respective heirs male in succession, no final determination has been made on the subject of this title so peculiarly circumstanced.

Nicholas earl of Banbury, the petitioner beforenamed, died the 14th March, 1673-4, leaving Charles, his son, twelve years old. Which

CHARLES, in the first parliament after his coming at age, viz. in 1685, presented a petition to the house of peers, who referred it to a committee of privileges, to examine the proceedings in the former case; when their report being made to the house, 23d June, 1685, it was ordered, that the attorney general, on the part of the crown, and counsel on behalf of the petitioner, should be heard on the 6th of July following: but the day previously thereto the house adjourned, from 2d July to the 4th of August, and from then to 9th November, when it met, and sat to the 20th, and was then prorogued to 10th February; after when, it no more met on business, but was dissolved by proclamation, 2d July, 1687. Thus no decision was made on this petition.

In 1692, this Charles had the misfortune to kill his brother-in-law, Philip Lawson, esquire, in a duel; and being indicted for that offence
by

by the name of Charles Knollys, esquire, he once more petitioned the house, praying to be tried by his peers. Which petition being read the 13th of December, it was ordered, that the attorney general, on the behalf of the crown, and counsel for the petitioner, should be heard on the 9th of January; on which day, as also the 14th and 17th, the parties were heard. On the last of these days, it was proposed that all the judges should be heard; but this was negatived, and the question put, "*Whether the petitioner bath any right to the title of earl of Banbury?*" Whereupon it was resolved in the negative; and the petition was ordered to be dismissed.

But the indictment had been removed from Hicks' Hall to the court of King's Bench, upon a plea of misnomer in abatement. "When the defendant pleaded, that William viscount Wallingford, by letters patent under the great seal of England (which he produced in court), bearing date, August 18, 2d Charles I. was created earl of Banbury, to him and the heirs male of his body. That William had issue Nicholas, who succeeded him in the said title; and that the said honour descended to him, the defendant, from the said Nicholas, as son and heir." It was replied, that the 13th* of December, 4th William and Mary, the said defendant petitioned the lords in parliament assembled, to be tried by his peers; but the lords disallowed the peerage, and dismissed the petition.

* 14th in
Salkeld's
Reports.

The defendant demurred; and in argument on the demurrer, the attorney general said, that the defendant is concluded of his peerage by the order of the house of lords. To this the learned and upright judge who presided, said, "That the defendant had a title to his honour by legal conveyance, and that it was under the protection of the common law, and could not be taken from him but by legal means. That the house of lords could no more deprive one of a peerage, than they could confer one. That the defendant's right stood upon the letters patent, and his legitimacy. That the letters patent could not be cancelled without a *scire facias*, and

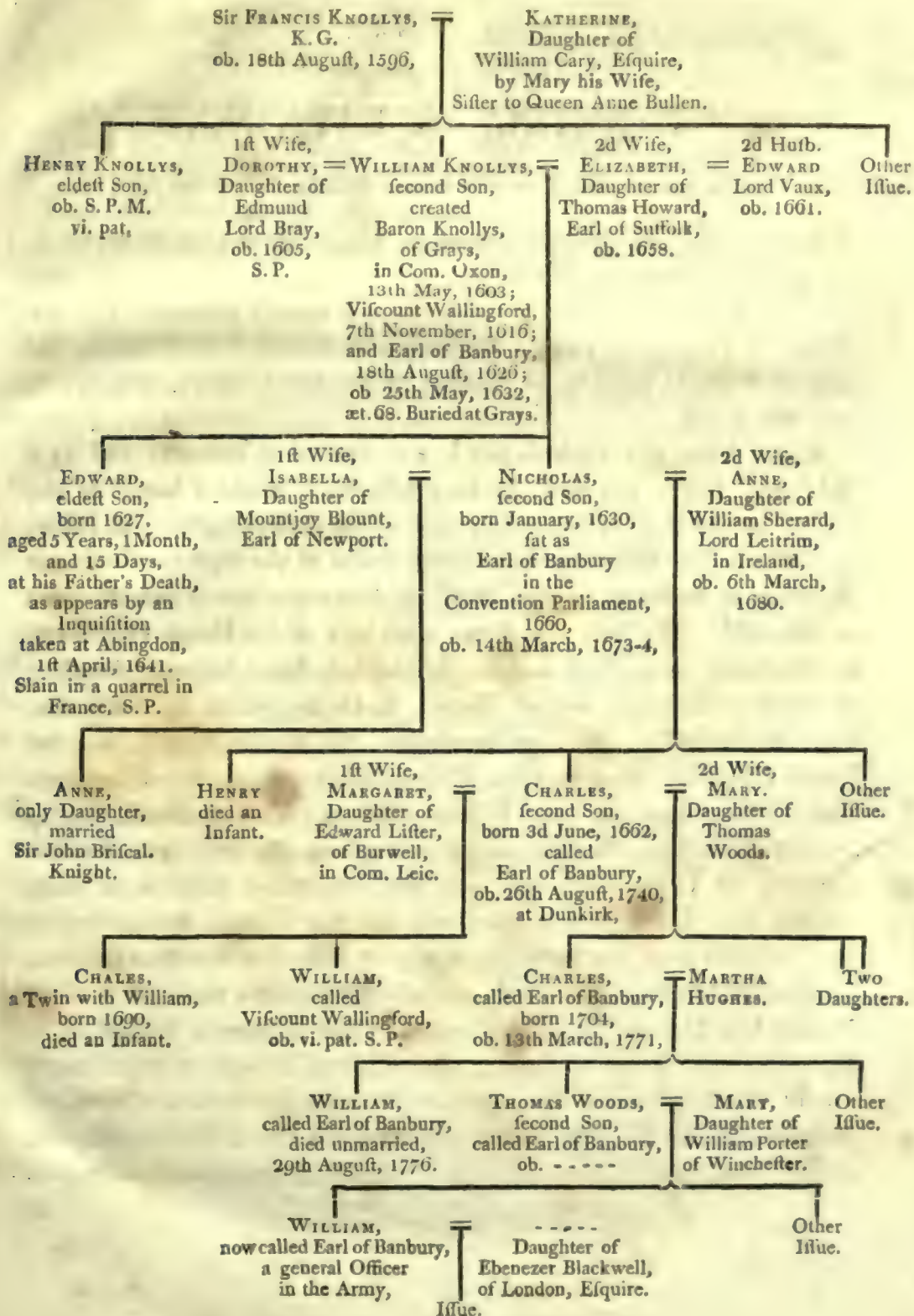
“ that the defendant could not now be proved a bastard, or illegitimate.”^u

At this determination of the court of King’s Bench, the house of peers seems to have taken much offence; and it remained a subject of controversy, from March 1693, to the end of the year 1697. But no writ of error was brought in, nor did any trial take place for the alleged offence; and the defendant continued for the remainder of his life, forty-three years, under bail; deprived of that inheritance, to which, by the law (as delivered from the bench itself), he was stated to have a right; and what is singular, and requires notice, is, that while he was disallowed the “ *privilege of peerage*,” he was nevertheless compelled to pay taxes “ *as an earl*.”

In giving this detailed account of the earldom of Banbury, the object has been, as much to afford information respecting a title which Dugdale has misrepresented, as to give particulars which hitherto have never been published, in order that the true state of the case may gratify the reader to peruse; whilst it is made without any intentional disparagement to the noble person who yet considers himself the true and lawful heir of the once much distinguished family of Knollys.

^u Vid. this Case in Salkeld’s Reports.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BANBURY.



BANNING, OR BAYNING.

ARMS—O. two Bars S. on each as many eschallop shells of the first.

THIS family was descended from an ancient stock of good repute in the county of Suffolk; whereof

PAUL BANNING was of Bentley, in the county of Essex, and was sheriff of London in 1593. By Susan, his second wife, daughter and heir of William Norden, of Mistle, in the same county, esquire, he had issue a son,

PAUL, who, the 10th James I. was created a baronet; and 27th February, 1627, was first, by king Charles I. made a baron of the realm, by the style of baron Bayning, of Horkefly-Bentley, in Essex; and March 8th following, was further raised to the dignity of viscount Bayning, of Sudbury, in com. Suff. by delivery of letters patent, dated as aforesaid. His lady was Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Glemham, of Glemham, in co. Suff. knight, by the lady Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, K. G. by whom he had a son, Paul, his successor; and four daughters. Of which, Cecily, married Henry Pierpoint, after marquis of Dorchester: Anne, of whom hereafter; Mary, married, first, William Villiers, viscount Grandison, in Ireland (by whom she had an only daughter, Barbara, who became dutchess of Cleveland,* and was the celebrated mistress of king Charles II.); her second husband was Charles Villiers, earl of Anglesey; and her third, Arthur Gorges, esquire, who lies buried at Chelsea, in com. Middlesex. Elizabeth, the other daughter, was wife, first, of Francis lord Dacres; by whom (among other children), she had issue, Thomas, created earl of Suffex, 26th Charles II. who married Anne, one of the daughters of the aforesaid Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland, by king Charles II.; her second husband was David Walter, esquire, of Godstow, in com. Oxon, groom of the bedchamber, and lieutenant
of

* Vid. Cleveland.

of the ordnance to Charles II. which Elizabeth was afterwards, viz. 6th September, 1680, created countess of Shepey for life.*

*Vid. Shepey.

Paul, second viscount Bayning, succeeded his father on his decease, in 1629; but died soon after, viz. in 1638. So that from father to son, the honours of the peerage were only enjoyed eleven years.

This last nobleman married Penelope, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Naunton, knight, author of the *Fragmenta Regalia* (afterwards remarried to Philip earl of Pembroke), and had issue two daughters, his coheirs; namely, Anne, who married Aubrey de Vere, the last earl of Oxford of that family, in whose lifetime she died S. P. and Penelope, who was wife of John Herbert, youngest son of Philip earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and died also S. P.

ANNE VISCOUNTESS BAYNING.

ANNE, second daughter to Paul, first viscount Bayning, was twice married: her first husband was Henry Murray, esquire, groom of the bed chamber to Charles II. and surviving him, she, in her widowhood, was by the said king, created viscountess Bayning, of Foxley, for term of life. Her second husband is said to have been Sir John Barber, knight;† but by her first, she had issue, four daughters and coheirs; viz. first, Elizabeth, who married, first, Randolph Egerton, of Betley, major general in the service of Charles I.; and, secondly, Charles Egerton, fourth son of John second earl of Bridgewater; second, Anne, who married Robert Pierpoint, nephew of Henry marquis of Dorchester; third, Jane, wife of Sir John Bowyer, of Knipersley, in com. Staff. baronet; and, fourth, Mary, who wedded Sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh, in com. Pal. Lanc. baronet; whose lordship of that name, is said to be famous for the finest works of coals, called cannel, in England, which are so much admired for their heat and brightness, as well as for the extraordinary curiosities made of them, nowise inferior to jet in colour and height of polish.

† Collins

On

BARFLEUR.

On the decease of the viscountess this title became extinct; and for many years remained so; but has since been revived in the person of the right honourable

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, grandson of Anne, wife to lord William Powlett, second son of Charles first duke of Bolton. Which Anne was only surviving daughter and heiress of major general Randolph Eger-ton, by Elizabeth his wife, eldest of the four daughters and coheirs of Henry Murray, esquire, by Anne viscountess Bayning, his wife, eldest daughter of Paul the first viscount, and sister, and at length coheir to Paul the second and last viscount Bayning of that surname. Which said Charles Townshend (eldest surviving son of William, third son of Charles viscount Townshend), was, 20th October, 1797, created lord Bayning, baron of Foxley, a manor and estate in the county of Berks, which had formerly belonged to the viscountess Bayning beforemen-tioned.

Lord Bayning, whilst a commoner, represented the borough of Great Yarmouth near forty years. He was successively secretary to the embassy in Spain, a lord of the admiralty, a lord of the treasury, one of the joint vice treasurers of Ireland, and treasurer of the navy; which high office he fulfilled with unfulled honour.

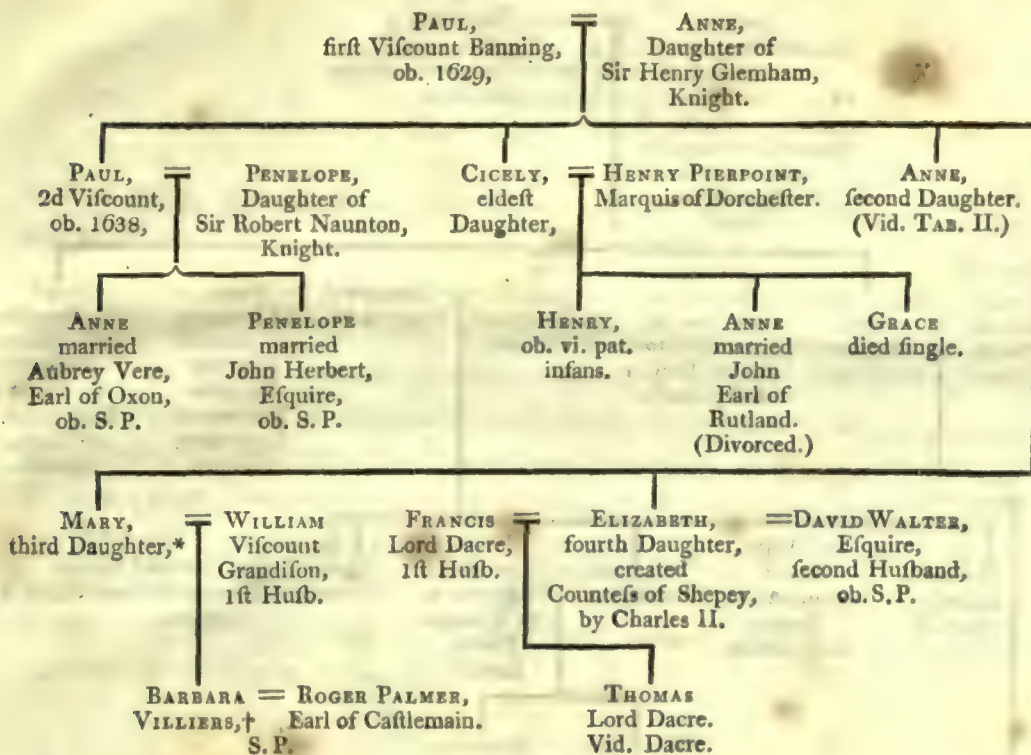
BARFLEUR.

In 1697, EDWARD RUSSEL, nephew to William first duke of Bedford, was created baron Russel, of Shingay, in com. Cantab. vis-

Vid. Orford. count Barfleur, and earl of Orford.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BANNING.

TABLE I.



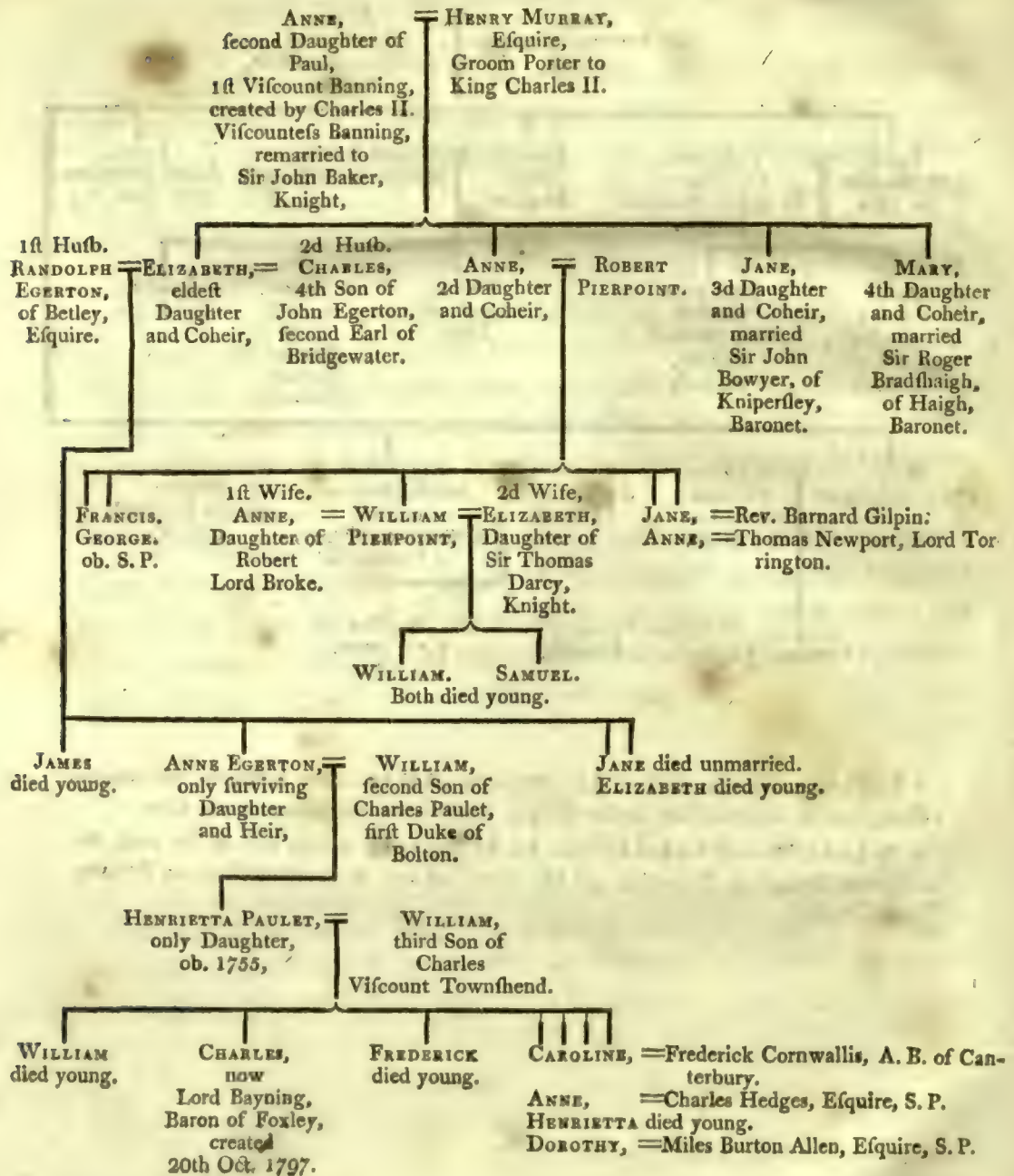
* This Mary, after the death of Lord Grandifon, had two other husbands; viz. Charles Villiers, Earl of Anglesea, and Arthur Gorges, Esquire; but by neither left any issue.

† By Lord Castlemain she had no issue; but by Charles II. (whose mistress she was), she was created Duchess of Cleveland, and had several children, as under that head are set forth. (Vid. Cleveland.)

SUCCESSION

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BANNING.

TABLE II.



BATH. SHAUND.

ARMS—Arg. on a Cross S. a Leopard's Head O.

OF Bath, the fairest and principal city of Somersetshire, and the finest in England, celebrated throughout Europe for its medicinal waters, the first earl was

PHILIBERT DE SHAUNDE, a Frenchman, of the province of Brittany; who having proved himself a faithful friend to Henry earl of Richmond, whom he hospitably and kindly entertained, when he fled into that country from the hatred and violence of Richard III. was by him (after Henry VII.), upon obtaining the crown, out of a grateful sense of his services, in 1486, created earl of Bath; with a grant of 100 marks, per ann. fee, out of the profits of the counties of Somerset and Dorset. But of his marriage, issue, or death, no certain account has hitherto appeared.

BOURCHIER EARL OF BATH.

ARMS—Arg. a Cross engrailed G. between 4 Water Bougets S. Label of 3 Points Az. charged with 9 Fleur de Lis O.

In 1536, the 28th Henry VIII. the title of earl of Bath was conferred on JOHN BOURCHIER, lord Fitzwarren, grandson of William lord Fitzwarren, second son of William Bouchier, earl of Ewe, by Anne his wife, daughter, and at length heir, of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, youngest son of king Edward III. Of this family there were five earls; but Henry, the last, dying without issue, in 1654, the honour ended in the Bouchier line. But the barony of Fitzwarren being a barony in fee, yet surviveth, either in abeyance or

dormancy; to which head the reader is referred. (Vid. Bouchier lord Fitzwarren, Vol. II.)

GRANVILLE EARL OF BATH.

Arms—G. three Sufflues or Organ Rests O.

John,
first Earl.

THE next earl of this famous city, was JOHN GREENVILLE, GRENVILL, or GRANVILLE, a family which is said to take its descent from Rollo, first duke of Normandy; and whose immediate ancestor was Robert Fitz-Hamon, who came into England with William the Conqueror, to whom he was nephew.

This John, according to the tradition of flattering heralds, by an immediate succession, from father to son, beginning at the year of our Lord 876, from Robert, the son of Rollo, being upwards of 780 years, was the thirtieth earl of Corboile, baron of Thorigny and Granville; and by his majesty Charles II. on April 20, 1661, was created baron Granville of Kilkhampton, and Biddiford, "*viscount Granville of Lansdown*,"* and earl of Bath. At the time of his being created earl of Bath, it being suggested, that he had by inheritance a real right to the titles of earl of Corboile, Thorigny, and Granville, in as full and ample a manner as his ancestors formerly used, before that dukedom was lost to the crown of England, he was three days after, viz. 23d April, by his majesty's warrant under his royal signet, allowed to use those titles; the preamble to which warrant contains these words: "Whereas it appears to us, that our right trusty, &c. John earl of Bath, " &c. is descended in a direct line, as heir male to Robert Fitz Hamon, " lord of Gloucester and Glamorgan, in the reigns of William the " Conqueror, William Rufus, and king Henry I.; and who was the " son and heir of Hamon Dentatus, earl of Corboile, and lord of Tho- " rigny and Granville, in Normandy, which titles they held before " Normandy was lost to the crown of England; whereby he justly
" claims

* So says Dugdale, but Beatson mentions viscount Lansdown.

“ claims his descent from the youngest son of the duke of Normandy, “ as we ourselves do from the eldest.” Also in the same year (1661), the King passed a warrant under the privy seal, whereby he obliged himself, and recommended it to his successors, that in case of failure of issue male to general Monk, the title of duke of Albemarle should descend to the said earl of Bath, and be continued in his family. And by another warrant also, he promised the earldom of Glamorgan, formerly enjoyed by Robert Fitz Hamon, in default of issue male of the marquis of Worcester, by his lady then living, to be enjoyed by him and his issue male; and failure thereof, to the heirs male of Sir Bevil Greenville, his father. Yet none of these designated aggrandisements ever took place.

He had many posts of high importance about the court: and, in truth, well deserved every accumulation of honour conferred upon him, from his signal services and sufferings in the civil war; as likewise those of his father, Sir Bevil Granville, the renowned general who fell at the battle of Lansdown.

He was the first and chief instrument of the negociation with his near kinsman, general Monk; by which the happy restoration of the royal family was brought about. His lordship married Jane, only surviving daughter of Sir Peter Wych, ambassador at Constantinople, by whom he had a numerous progeny; viz. five sons: whereof Charles was his successor; John was created lord Granville, of Potheridge,* 16th May, the 2d of queen Anne, and married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Josiah Child, of Wanstead, in the county of Essex, and widow of Charles marquis of Worcester, but died without issue in December, 1707; Bevil died of the smallpox, unmarried; and the two others died young. His daughters were eleven; eight whereof died young: the other three were, Jane, married to Sir William Gower, ancestor to earl Gower, now marquis of Stafford; Catherine married Craven Peyton, esquire, of the county Palatine of Lancaster; and lady Grace was the wife to George, eldest son of Sir Philip Carteret, son and heir to Sir George Carteret, afterwards lord Carteret.†

* Vid. Granville of Potheridge.

† Vid. Carteret.

Charles,
second Earl.

CHARLES, on the decease of his father, in August 1701, was the next earl. He had been summoned to parliament, vi. pa. anno 1689; and had also been created a count of the sacred Roman empire, by the emperor Leopold; by his charter, bearing date at Lintz, January 27, 1684 (which title was to descend to his posterity of both sexes), for his eminent services in the war of Hungary, where he was a volunteer in the army that defeated the Turks before Vienna, in 1683; and the same year was at the taking of Gran.

He only survived his father about twelve days; being accidentally killed by the suddenly going off of one of his own pistols. He was then preparing for his father's interment; and leaving a young son, his heir, there were three earls of Bath above ground at one time. He married two wives: first, lady Martha, daughter of Thomas first duke of Leeds, by whom he had an only daughter, that died an infant; secondly, Isabella, daughter of Henry de Nassau, Velt marshal Auverquerque, commander of the Dutch forces under the duke of Marlborough; by which lady he had

William-
Henry,
third Earl.

WILLIAM-HENRY, his only child, the last earl of Bath of this ancient and illustrious family; who was born January 30, 1691-2, and in May, 1711, to the great grief of his noble relations, being a youth of great expectations, died of the smallpox, unmarried, leaving none to succeed him; wherefore his aunts were his heirs. Of whom, Grace married, as beforementioned, to Sir George Carteret, was created viscountess Carteret, and countess of Granville in 1715; and her son John, succeeded as earl of Granville in 1744. (Vid. Granville.)

PULTENEY EARL OF BATH.

ARMS—A Fess Dancette Gules in chief three Leopards Heads Sa.

THE family of Pulteney is very ancient, and is descended from Adam de Clipstone; who marrying Maud, daughter of John de Napton,

ton, in her right had the manor of Pulteney, in Leicestershire; from whence he took his name. In a direct line from him, was Sir William Pulteney, who was a leading member in the house of commons; and a warm speaker in behalf of the bill for excluding the duke of York. His grandson was William, who, like his noble ancestor, made a conspicuous figure also in the senate.

In 1714 he was made secretary at war, but resigned upon the changes made in 1717. In 1723, he was, however, again in place, as cofferer of the household; and was sworn of the privy council. In 1725, he resigned his appointment; and in 1731, was struck out of the list of privy counsellors: but on the 20th of February, 1741-2, was sworn again of the privy council; and in July following, was created baron of Heydon, in Yorkshire; viscount Pulteney, of Wrington, in Somersetshire; and earl of Bath. By Anna Maria, daughter of John Gumley, esquire, of Isleworth, in the county of Middlesex, he had a son, William viscount Pulteney, who died in his lifetime, in 1763, at Madrid, unmarried; and also a daughter, who died in 1741, aged fourteen. Wherefore upon his lordship's death, July 7th, 1764, without issue male, his titles all expired.

The following copy of a letter, from Sir Robert Walpole to his majesty George II. may serve to shew, as well the discernment of that able minister, as the disposition of the persons by whom he was so vehemently opposed.

“ Most sacred,

“ The violence of the fit of the stone, which has tormented me for some days, is now so far abated, that although it will not permit me to have the honour to wait on your majesty, yet is kind enough to enable me so far to obey your orders, as to write my sentiments concerning that troublesome man, Mr. Pulteney; and to point out (what I conceive to be), the most effectual method to make him perfectly quiet. Your majesty well knows, how, by the dint of his eloquence, he has so captivated the mob, and attained an unbounded popularity, that the most manifest wrong appears to be right, when adopted and
urged

urged by him. Hence it is, that he has become not only troublesome but dangerous. The inconsiderate multitude think he has not one object but the public good in view; although, if they would reflect a little, they would soon perceive, that spleen against those your majesty has honoured with your confidence, has greater weight with him than patriotism. Since, let any measure be proposed, however salutary, if he thinks it comes from me, it is sufficient for him to oppose it. Thus, Sir, you see the affairs of the most momentous concern, are subject to the caprice of that popular man; and he has nothing to do, but to call it a ministerial project, and bellow out the word *favourite*, to have an hundred pens drawn against it, and a thousand mouths open to contradict it. Under these circumstances, he bears up against the ministry (and, let me add, against your majesty itself); and every useful scheme must be either abandoned, or if it is carried in either house, the public are made to believe it is done by a corrupted majority. Since then things are thus circumstanced, it is become necessary for the public tranquillity, that he should be made quiet; and the only method to do that effectually, is to destroy his popularity, and ruin the good belief the people have in him.

“ In order to do this, he must be invited to court; your majesty must condescend to speak to him in the most favourable and distinguished manner; you must make him believe, that he is the only person upon whose opinion you can rely, and to whom your people look up for useful measures. As he has already several times refused to take the lead in the administration, unless it was totally modelled to his fancy, your majesty should close in with his advice, and give him leave to arrange the administration as he pleases and put whom he chooses into office (there can be no danger in that, as you can dismiss him when you think fit); and when he has got thus far (to which his extreme self-love, and the high opinion he entertains of his own importance, will easily conduce), it will be necessary that your majesty should seem to have a great regard for his health; signifying, to him, that your affairs will be ruined if he should die; that you
want

want to have him constantly near you, to have his sage advice; and that therefore, as he is much disordered in body, and something infirm, it will be necessary for his preservation, for him to quit the house of commons, where malevolent tempers will be continually fretting him; and where, indeed, his presence will be needless, as no step will be taken but according to his advice; and that he will let you give him a distinguished mark of your approbation, by creating him a peer. This he may be brought to; for, if I know any thing of mankind, he has a love of honour and money; and, notwithstanding his great haughtiness and seeming contempt for honour, he may be won, if it be done with dexterity. For as the poet Fenton says, "Flattery is an oil that softens the thoughtless fool."

"If your majesty can once bring him to accept of a coronet, all will be over with him, the changing multitude will cease to have any confidence in him; and when you see that, your majesty may turn your back to him, dismiss him from his post, turn out his meddling partizans, and restore things to quiet: for then if he complains, it will be of no avail; the bee will have lost his sting, and become an idle drone, whose buzzing no body heeds.

"Your majesty will pardon me for the freedom with which I have given my sentiments and advice; which I should not have done, had not your majesty commanded it, and had I not been certain that your peace is much disturbed by the contrivance of that turbulent man. I shall only add, that I will dispose several whom I know to wish him well, to solicit for his establishment in power, that you may seem to yield to their entreaties, and the finess be less liable to be discovered.

"I hope to have the honour to attend your majesty in a few days; which I will do privately, that my public presence may give him no umbrage.

Dated
24th January, 1741. }

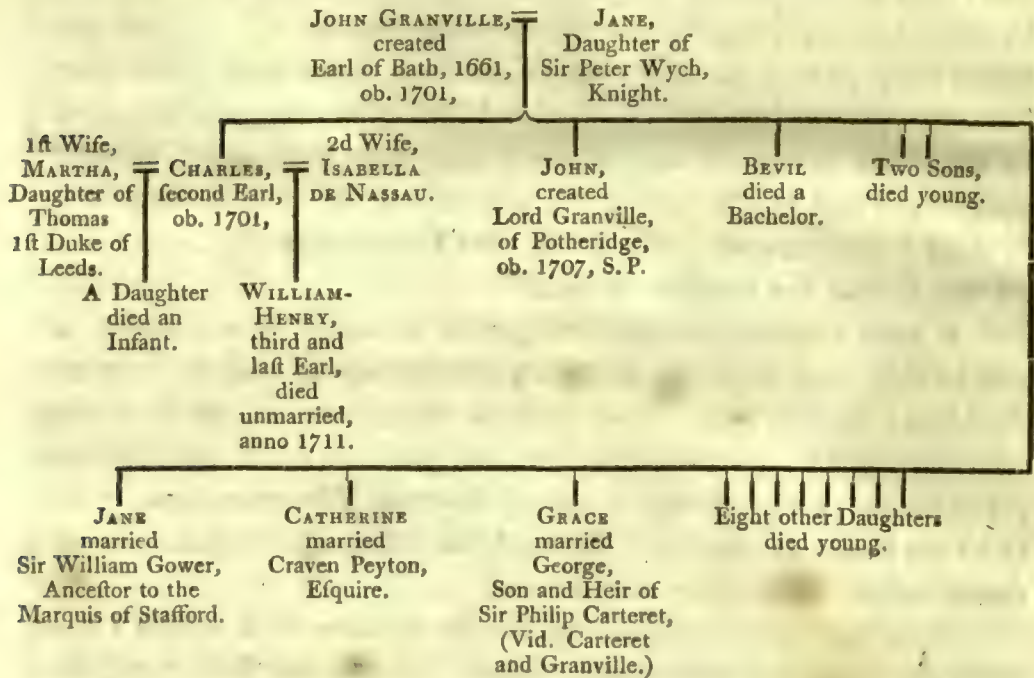
(Signed) "ROBERT WALPOLE."

Accordingly

BEAUCHAMP.

Accordingly the scheme took place very soon after; and Mr. Pulteney, in 1742, was dignified with the titles beforementioned."

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BATH.



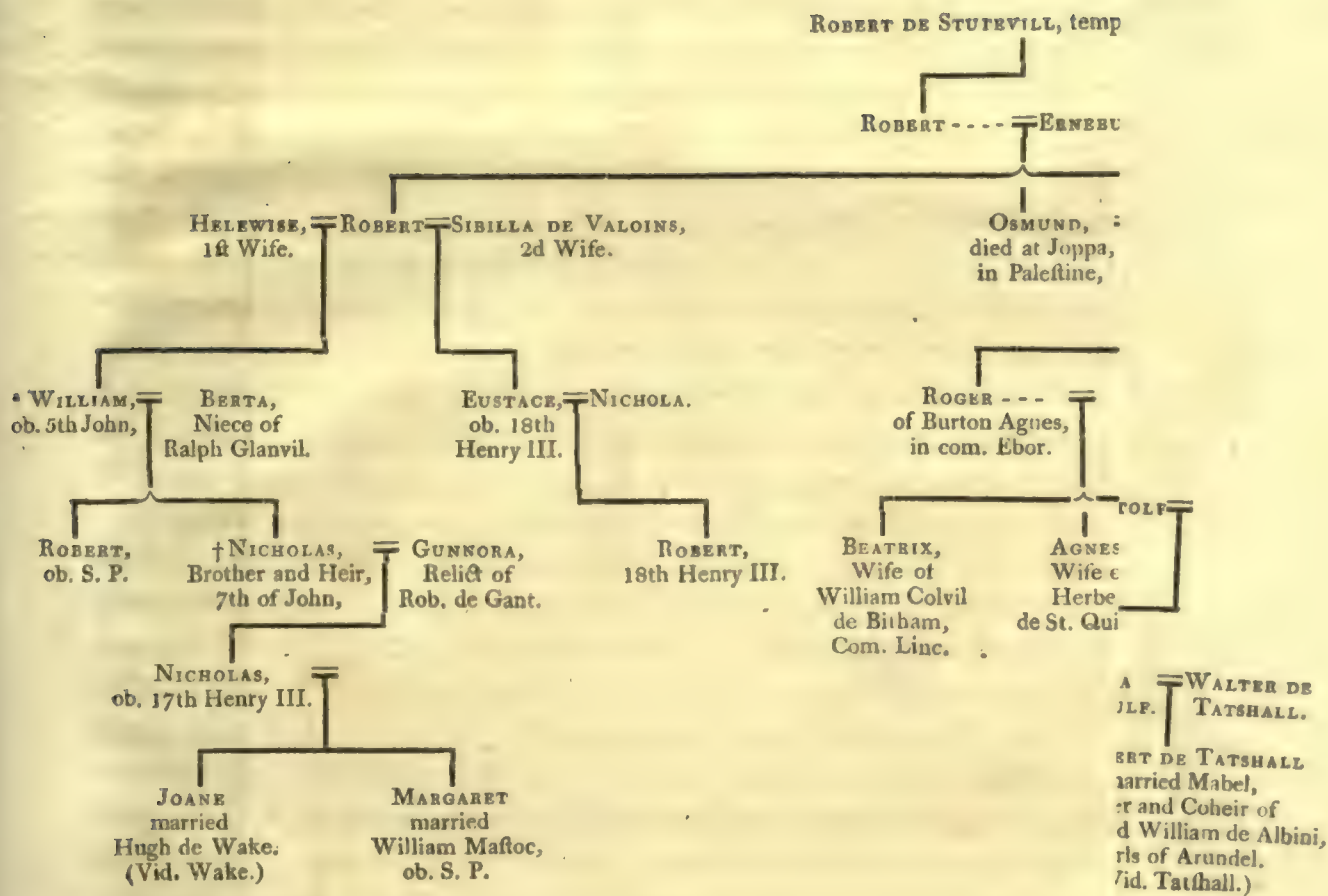
BEAUCHAMP OF ALCESTER.

THIS house had its commencement in **WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP**, a younger son of William de Beauchamp, of Elmley, and Isabel his wife, sister and heir to William Mauduit, earl of Warwick. Which

" The following distich is said to have been made on the occasion :

" Pulteney was reckon'd gold, and priz'd as such :
But Pulteney prov'd *Bath*-metal on the touch."

WALTER



† Although Dugdale here makes Nicholas brother to Robert, yet, in his *Antiq. of Warw.* p. 634, he makes him brother and heir to William,* who is there stated to have died S. P.

WALTER having purchased of Reginald Fitz Herbert, the moiety of the manor of Alcester, in com. Warw. made it one of his chief seats, the other being at Powyk, in com. Wigorn. He was an eminent man in his time; and the 53d of Henry III. being signed with the cross for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, had a legacy of 200 marks from his father, for his better performance of that voyage. He was steward of the household to Edward I. whom he attended into Flanders; as also in the wars of Scotland, where he was in that famous battle of Falkirk. The 29th of Edward I. his name appears in the list of those great men of the realm, who then signified unto the pope, under their respective seals, the superiority of king Edward over the realm of Scotland; being styled in that parliament holden at Lincoln, "Dominus de Alcester." But excepting at this period, which is called a parliament, the name of Walter is not included in any other Lists of Summons. He married Alice de Tony; and dying the 31st of Edward I. left issue three sons; Walter, William, and Giles. Whereof

WALTER succeeded his father; and the 1st of Edward III. had a special commission to execute the office of constable of England in a particular case: but died the year next ensuing, 2d Edward III. leaving

WILLIAM, his brother and heir; who had been a military man for many years, both in Flanders and Scotland, and at various times intrusted with the government of divers important castles: but this William did not enjoy the lordship of Alcester, in regard that Walter, his elder brother, had, about twelve years before, settled it upon

GILES DE BEAUCHAMP, his younger brother; who, the 14th of Edward III. had a licence to fortify his manor house at Alcester, with a wall of lime and stone, and to embattle the same, for the use of himself and his heirs. This Giles, according to Dugdale in his History of Warwickshire,* had summons to parliament among the other barons of the realm, from the 20th Edward II. to the 9th of Edward III. But notwithstanding this assertion, the same learned author does not

* Dugd.
Warw. p. 570

include his name in any of the Lists of the Writs of Summons of those years. He left issue,

JOHN, his son and heir; of whom very little mention occurs, saving his foundation of a chantry in the parish church of Alcester, the 36th of Edward III. He had issue, Sir William, and Sir Walter Beauchamp, from whom the Beauchamps of St. Amand did descend.*

* Vid. Beauchamp of St. Amand.

Sir WILLIAM, the eldest son, the 16th of Richard II. was made constable of the castle of Gloucester; the 3d of Henry IV. sheriff of Worcestershire; and the 1st of Henry V. sheriff of Gloucestershire. He married Catherine, one of the daughters and coheirs of Gerard de Ufflete, and left issue,

Sir JOHN BEAUCHAMP, knight; who, the 22d of Henry VI. purchased of Thomas Botereaux, the other moiety of the manor of Alcester, and thereby became lord of the whole of the said manor. This Sir John having performed many acceptable services to Henry VI. was created by him lord Beauchamp, of Powyk, the 25th of his reign; and had an assignment of a pension, for the support of that honour; being at the same time made justice of South Wales, and the 28th of Henry VI. constituted lord treasurer of England: but as there were many who disrelished his preferment, so he continued in his office barely two years; and had merit enough just to procure himself a secure retreat.

He married Margaret, sister to Richard Ferrers; and deceasing the 15th of Edward IV. left

RICHARD DE BEAUCHAMP, his son and heir, and the said Margaret his wife, surviving. Which

RICHARD succeeded his father in his title; and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, knight, in the private chapel of his manor house at Beauchamp's Court, by virtue of a special licence from the bishop of Worcester, had issue three daughters, his heirs; viz. Elizabeth, married to Robert Willoughby, first lord Willoughby de Broke; Anne, to Richard Lygon; and Margaret, to William Rede.

This

This Richard Beauchamp had summons to parliament, from the 22d of Edward IV. to the 12th of Henry VII. Upon whose death, in the partition of the inheritance, the manor of Alcester fell to the share of the lord Willoughby de Broke.*

* Vid. Willoughby de Broke.

From this period the barony of Beauchamp de Powyk became extinct in the Beauchamp name; but it has lately been revived in the family of Lygon, descended from Richard Lygon and Anne Beauchamp, abovementioned, by patent, the 26th February, 1806.

BEAUCHAMP OF HOLT.

THE first of this branch was JOHN DE BEAUCHAMP, brother to Walter de Beauchamp, of Alcester, and younger son to William de Beauchamp of Elmley,† by Isabel his wife, sister and heir to William Mauduit, earl of Warwick; which John, by the gift of his father, had the lordship of Holt, in Worcestershire; and the 25th of Edward I. with William earl of Warwick, and Walter de Beauchamp, his brethren, was in the wars of Gascoigne. To whom succeeded

† Vid. Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

RICHARD DE BEAUCHAMP, who died the 1st of Edward III. seized of the said manor of Holt; leaving John, his son and heir, eight years old. Which

JOHN afterwards became a very eminent man, and was often in the wars of France and of Scotland; and the 11th of Richard II. being then steward of the king's household, in consideration of his services, obtained a grant of all the manors and lands belonging to the priory of Deorhurst, in Gloucestershire; and soon after was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, to hold to himself, and to the heirs male of his body, by the title of lord Beauchamp, of Kidderminster (a manor and fee belonging to him in com. Wigorn), being the first man that was ever created a baron of England by patent; but it is said he never sat in parliament, and enjoyed this honour but a short time: for being de la Pole's friend, he fell with him, at that period when many

of the nobility, disgusted with the king's government, rose in arms, and marching to London, forced the king to call a free parliament, and by the authority of their party, caused Sir Robert Tresilian, chief justice of the king's bench, with many others, to be attainted of treason; amongst which was this John lord Beauchamp, who thereupon had sentence to be drawn, hanged, and quartered; but through favour, was only beheaded on Tower Hill, the same year he was created a peer; leaving by Joane his wife, daughter and heir of Robert de Fitzwith,

JOHN, his son and heir, ten years old; during whose minority the lordship of Holt was given in custody to Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. Which John, when he came to maturity, the 22d of Richard II. attended the king into Ireland; and the 8th of Henry IV. was escheator for the county of Worcester, so likewise the 1st of Henry V.; but he does not appear to have succeeded at all to his father's barony.

He died the 8th of Henry V. seised of the manor of Holt, and divers others, in com. Wigorn.; leaving an only daughter, Margaret, who married, first, John Pauncefort, and afterwards John Wysham.

BEAUCHAMP OF HACCHE.

In 1536, Sir EDWARD SEYMOUR, whose sister, Jane, was married to Henry VIII. was by that monarch created viscount Beauchamp, of Hacche, in com. Somerset, with limitation to his issue male by Anne, his second wife; and the next year, 1537, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Hertford, with the like limitation. (Vid. Hertford.) The title of Beauchamp of Hacche was taken, to use the words of Camden, because " Sir Roger de St. Maur, knight, married one of
" the heiresses of the illustrious John Beauchamp, the noble baron of
" Hacche, who was descended from Sibyl, one of the coheiresses of
" William

“ William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, from William Ferrers, earl of
 “ Derby, and other eminent and great men, whose nobility became
 “ concentrated in Edward de St. Maur, or Seymour, earl of Hert-
 “ ford,” &c.

BEAUCHAMP OF DEVON.

IN 1660, king Charles II. to reward the services of GEORGE MONK, esquire, better known by the name of general Monk, created him baron Monk, of Potheridge, Beauchamp of Beauchamp, both in Devon; also baron of Teyes, earl of Torrington, in com. Devon, and duke of Albemarle. (Vid. Albemarle.)

BEAULIEU.

ARMS—Quarterly first and fourth, Montague and Monthermer, viz. first Arg. within a Border S. three Lozenges in Fess G. for Montague; second O. an Eagle displayed Vert. for Monthermer; third as the second, fourth as the first; second and third Quarter Erm. three Bars G. on a Canton Arg. a Cross of St. George for Hufsey.

THE family of Hufsey, of which this nobleman has been asserted to be descended, is of Norman extraction. Hubert, son of Helen countess of Hufsey, came over with William the Conqueror, as constable of his army; and, according to modern genealogists, was ancestor to Sir Hugh de Hosc, or Hufsey, who settled in Ireland, temp. Henry II. and had by the grant of Hugh de Lacy, the barony of Deace, in the county of Meath, with other large possessions. From him descended the Hufseys, barons of Galtrim, and James Hufsey (as it is presumed), father of

EDWARD HUSSEY, esquire, who, in 1743, married Isabella, eldest daughter and coheir of John duke of Montagu, and relict of William duke

BEDFORD.

duke of Manchester. On the death of his father-in-law, he took the name and arms of Montagu, pursuant to an act of parliament. In 1753, he was installed a knight of the bath; and in 1762, was created a peer, by the style and title of baron Beaulieu, of Beaulieu, in the county of Southampton, to him and his heirs male, by the said Isabella duchess dowager of Manchester, his wife; and, moreover, in 1784, was further advanced to the dignity of earl Beaulieu.

His lordship had issue, a son, John, born January 18, 1747, who died S. P. M. in his lifetime; as also a daughter, Isabella, born 27th August, 1750, who deceased in 1772, unmarried. Wherefore, upon his own decease in 1803, the barony and earldom of Beaulieu became extinct.

BEDFORD.

Arms—Gules a Cinquefoil pierced of the Field.

HUGH DE BELLAMONTE, third son of Robert earl of Mellent, in Normandy, and of Leicester,* in England, had this earldom given him with the daughter of Simon de Beauchamp, baron of Bedford,† by king Stephen, which induced the sons of the said Simon to hold out the castle of Bedford against the king; which, however, by the mediation of the bishop of Winchester, was at last surrendered to him, after a siege of five weeks; and matters were reconciled between all parties. This Hugh fell from the dignity of an earl to that of a knight, and in the end to miserable poverty (as is said), whereby he obtained the surname of Pauper.

* Vid. Leicester.

† Vid. Beauchamp of Bedford, Vol. I.

BEDFORD. COURCY.

(ARMS—Barry of Six Vairée and Gules.

THE next earl of this county was INGELRAM DE COURCY, son of Ingelram, by Catherine, daughter of the duke of Austria. This Ingelram was a person of singular merit; and stood in such especial favour with king Edward III. that he gave him his eldest daughter, Isabel, in marriage, and created him earl of Bedford, anno 1366. He died the 21st Richard II. having had issue by the princess Isabel his wife, two daughters; Mary de Courcy, married to Robert de Barr, and Philippa, to Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin, and duke of Ireland, the great favourite of Richard II. who in the height of his fortunes forsook this noble lady, and married one Lancerona, a joiner's daughter, who came with king Richard's queen out of Bohemia; having no issue by the lady Philippa.

PLANTAGENET. DUKE OF BEDFORD.

ARMS—France and England, a Label per Pale of five Points, the first two Erm, the other three Az. charged with nine Fleur de Lis O.

JOHN PLANTAGENET, third son of Henry IV. was created duke of Bedford, by his brother, Henry V. the second year of his reign, 1414. His great and memorable actions are so well and fully recorded by Rapin, Smollet, and other historians; and even mentioned by the French themselves in their own annals, that it is unnecessary to descant upon them here. This duke, to the extreme regret of the whole nation, died in 1435, the 14th of Henry VI. He was justly accounted one of the best generals that ever the Plantagenet line produced; with
whom,

BEDFORD.

whom, as several eminent authors observe, was buried all the English good fortune in France. He was twice married: first, to Anne, daughter of John duke of Burgundy; secondly, to Jaquetta, daughter of Peter of Luxemburgh, earl of St. Paul; but left no issue by either. He was interred at Roan, in Normandy.

Lewis XI. of France, being counselled by some to deface his tomb, is said to have used the following generous expression:

“What honour shall it be, either to us or you, to break this monument, and to rake out of the earth the bones of one, who, in his lifetime, neither my father, nor any of your progenitors, with all their puissance, were ever once able to make fly one foot backwards; that by his strength or policy, kept them all out of the principal dominions of France, and out of this noble dutchy of Normandy. Wherefore I say, first, God save his soul, and let his body rest in quiet; which, when he was living, would have disquieted the proudest of us all; and as for his tomb, which, I assure you, is not so worthy as his acts deserve, I account it an honour to have him remain in my dominions.” A speech no less glorious to the person who spoke it, than to him it was spoken of.

BEDFORD. NEVIL.

ARMS.—O. a Saltire Ar. a File of three Points gobonated Ar. and Az. a Crescent for Difference.

* Vid. Montague.

GEORGE NEVIL, son of John marquis of Montague,* was created duke of Bedford in the lifetime of his father, the 5th of January, 9th Edward IV. the king designing to marry him to his eldest daughter, the princess Elizabeth (afterwards the wife of Henry VII.), if convenience of years would have permitted. However, in 17th of Edward IV. he was degraded by act of parliament, for want of maintenance to support so great an honour: this was the pretence, but the reality,

reality, as supposed, was the displeasure the king had imbibed against the marquis, his father, for siding with his brother, Richard earl of Warwick, to reinthronc the house of Lancaster; when they were both (11th Edward IV.), slain at the battle of Barnet. It is therefore rather singular, the king should not have shewn his disquiet before, instead of waiting six years to consider the mode in which he should best demonstrate it. Be the cause what it might, it is only inferable, that a title once bestowed, cannot be taken away without the sanction of parliament. The said George survived his degradation about five years, and died the 1st of Edward V. without issue, (1483.)

TUDOR. DUKE OF BEDFORD.

ARMS—Quarterly France and England in a Border Az. Eight Martlets O.

AFTER the death of Henry V. his widow, Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. king of France, married, to her second husband, Owen Tudor, descended from the princes of Wales; and by him had Edmond Tudor, earl of Richmond, father of king Henry VII. and Jasper Tudor, second son, surnamed of Hatfield, the place of his nativity. He was a strenuous assertor of the Lancastrian cause; suffered severely therein, and experienced various vicissitudes of fortune; at length the sun propitiously shining, the Rose of Lancaster once more expanded her blossoms, and in full bloom reassumed her ancient lustre after the battle of Bosworth.

JASPER, at this memorable engagement, being present, as on all other occasions, approved himself a skilful commander; and his nephew thereby having obtained the crown, to reward his uncle's services, created him duke of Bedford. He was also a knight of the garter, and joint general with the earl of Oxford, against the earl of Lincoln. He was much confided in by Henry VII. and died without any legitimate issue, 21st December, 1495. His wife was Catherine,

BELLASYSE.

daughter of Richard Woodville, earl Rivers, and sister to Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV. His illegitimate offspring was a daughter, Helen, who was married to William Gardiner, of London, esquire, by whom she was mother of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, so conspicuous in the bloody annals of persecution during the reign of queen Mary.

BELLASYSE OF WORLABY.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron G. between three Fleurs de Lis, with due difference.

THIS family derives itself from Belafius, a Norman knight, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was a commander in his army. Rowland, his son, marrying Elgiva, the daughter and heir of Ralph de Bellasyse, of Bellasyse, or Bellasiffe, in the county of Durham, there seated himself, and from thence took his denomination. In lineal descent from him came Sir THOMAS BELLASISE, who was first made a baron, and afterwards created viscount Fauconberg, by king Charles I. in 1642.

JOHN, his second son, was also created, in 1644, lord Bellasyse, of Worlaby, in the county of Lincoln. He greatly distinguished himself in the civil war on behalf of the king, for whom he raised several regiments of horse and foot; and was one of the chief commanders at the battles of Edgehill, Newbury, and Naseby; and at the sieges of Reading, and of Bristol. His services and his sufferings were alike conspicuous: for he was thrice imprisoned in the Tower before the restoration; at which period he was honoured with many very high and profitable employments, and afterwards, by James II. was made first lord commissioner of the treasury. He was thrice married: first, to Jane, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Boteler, knight, of Woodhall, in com. Herts, by whom he had issue, Henry, his heir apparent, and a daughter, Mary, married to Robert viscount Dunbar, in Scotland; secondly,

to

to Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, in the county of Suffolk, knight; and, lastly, to Anne, daughter of John, fifth marquis of Winchester, by whom he had three sons, and nine daughters. The sons, and five of the daughters, died in their infancy; of the other four, Honora married George lord Abergavenny; Barbara, Sir John Webb; Catherine, John Talbot, of Longford, esquire; and Isabella, Thomas Stonor, esquire. His lordship died in 1689, and was buried at St. Giles' in the Fields, Middlesex.

HENRY, his son and heir beforementioned, was slain in his father's lifetime, but married two wives: first, Rogersa, daughter and coheir (with her sister, Elizabeth duchess of Richmond and Lenox), to *Richard Rogers of Brianston, in the county of Dorset, esquire; secondly, Susan, daughter and coheir of Sir William Armine, of Osgodby, in the county of Lincoln, baronet (created afterwards baroness Bellasyse, of Osgodby, during life), by whom he had issue, Henry, his son and heir, who married Anne, daughter of Francis, son and heir of Robert Brudenel, earl of Cardigan, and succeeded his grandfather, John, in his title; but died without issue, and the barony proved extinct.

* Dugdale calls him Francis, but the register of Brianstone says Richard.

Henry, second and last lord.

BELLASYSE OF OSGODBY.

SIR WILLIAM AIREMINE, of Osgodby, baronet, having married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, in com. Suff. baronet, left two daughters, his coheirs; whereof Susan, the eldest, married Sir Henry Bellasyse, K. B. (son and heir apparent to John lord Bellasyse, of Worlaby), after whose decease, in his father's lifetime, she, the said

SUSAN dowager lady Bellasyse, in her widowhood, was in so much favour with king Charles II. that his majesty, A. D. 1674, created her, by letters patent, 25th March, 26th year of his reign, a peeress for life, by the title of baroness Bellasyse, of Osgodby. She afterwards married - - - Fortrey, of Chequers, esquire, whom she also survived;

and dying 6th March, 1712-13, made the lord Berkeley, of Stratton, her heir, by reason her son, Henry lord Bellafyse, died in her lifetime S. P. and that title terminated with him.

BERKELEY VISCOUNT AND MARQUIS OF BERKELEY.

SIR WILLIAM, eldest son of James, the sixth lord Berkeley, was, in 1481, by Edward IV. created viscount Berkeley; and, in 1483, he was also created earl of Nottingham, by Richard III.; but soon after, to avoid the vengeance of that monarch, whom he had justly offended by embarking with Henry duke of Buckingham, in his design of dethroning Richard, he fled into France to Henry earl of Richmond, by whom, after he had obtained the crown, by his success at the battle of Bosworth, he was constituted earl marshal of England; and, in 1488, was further advanced to the dignity of marquis of Berkeley. But all these titles died with him in 1491, leaving no surviving issue, although he was thrice married; first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald West, lord Delawar, from whom he was divorced; secondly, to Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Strangeways, knight, and widow of Sir William Willoughby, knight, by whom he had a son and a daughter, who both died young; thirdly, to Anne, daughter to John Fiennes, lord Dacres of the South, by whom he had no issue. His lordship bequeathed his castle at Berkeley, with many lordships, manors, and lands, to the king, Henry VII. and his heirs male,^y to prevent his brother, Maurice, succeeding, to whom he had an irreconcilable aversion, on account of his having married a person of inferior birth, viz. Isabella Mead. Which Isabella was, nevertheless, de-

^y The heirs failing in the male line in Edward VI. at his death, the castle and barony returned to the family to Henry lord Berkeley, great great grandson to the marquis.*

* Ex inform.
Com. de
Berkeley.

scended

scended from the representative of the ancient family of Mead, of Mead's Place, at Wraxall, in com. Somersf.

BERKELEY OF STRATTON.

ARMS—Gules a Chevron, Erm. between ten Crosses formée, six above and four below Arg.

THE descent of this ancient and illustrious family, the reader may see at large under the title of Berkeley earl Berkeley, in the printed accounts of extant peers; and that Maurice lord Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, in the county of Gloucester, who died in 1326, had three sons, whereof Thomas, the eldest, was his successor; and from Maurice, the second, descended the Berkeleys of Bruton, in the county of Somerset; of which family was Sir Maurice, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Killigrew; and died in 1627, leaving issue, five sons, all knights: Sir Charles, Sir Henry, Sir Maurice, Sir William, and Sir John; also two daughters, Margaret and Jane.

Sir Charles, the eldest, was father of Charles Berkeley, earl of Falmouth (of whom under that title),* and Sir JOHN, the youngest son, was created lord Berkeley of Stratton, May the 19th, 1658, the 10th of Charles II. Which

* Vid Berkeley Earl of Falmouth.

John, first Lord.

Sir JOHN, during the time of the unhappy civil war, temp. Charles I. greatly distinguished himself on various occasions on behalf of the king, particularly at the siege of Exeter; which he not only reduced, but most valiantly repulsed the fleet of the Parliamentarians, then at Topsham, under the command of the earl of Warwick; whereupon he was constituted governor of the city, and general of all his majesty's forces in Devonshire. After which, he defended the same city against Sir Thomas Fairfax for three months; and at last only surrendered it for want of provisions, and even then on the most honourable terms.

Lord Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion, has endeavoured to

to lessen the merits and services of Sir John; but this, perhaps, may be attributed to a misunderstanding which happened between them while king Charles II. was at Paris. On the restoration he was justly rewarded for his loyalty; being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, where he continued three years, and was afterwards sent ambassador extraordinary to the French king. His lordship died in 1678. His lady was Christian, daughter and heir of Sir Andrew Riccard, by whom he had four sons: Charles, John, Maurice, who died young, and William; and a daughter, Anne, who married Sir Dudley Cul-lum, of Hawsted, in the co. of Suffolk, baronet.

Charles,
second lord.

CHARLES, the eldest son, succeeded his father, but died at sea in 1682, unmarried, aged only twenty years, three months, and three days. Whereupon

John,
third Lord.

JOHN, the third lord, and next brother, became his heir. He was one of the admirals of the fleet, and colonel of the second regiment of marines; and died also without surviving issue, in 1696-7, having had only one child, a daughter, who died at three years of age, by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir John Temple, of East Sheen, in the co. of Surry, knight, afterwards married to William Bentinck, earl of Portland.

William,
fourth Lord.

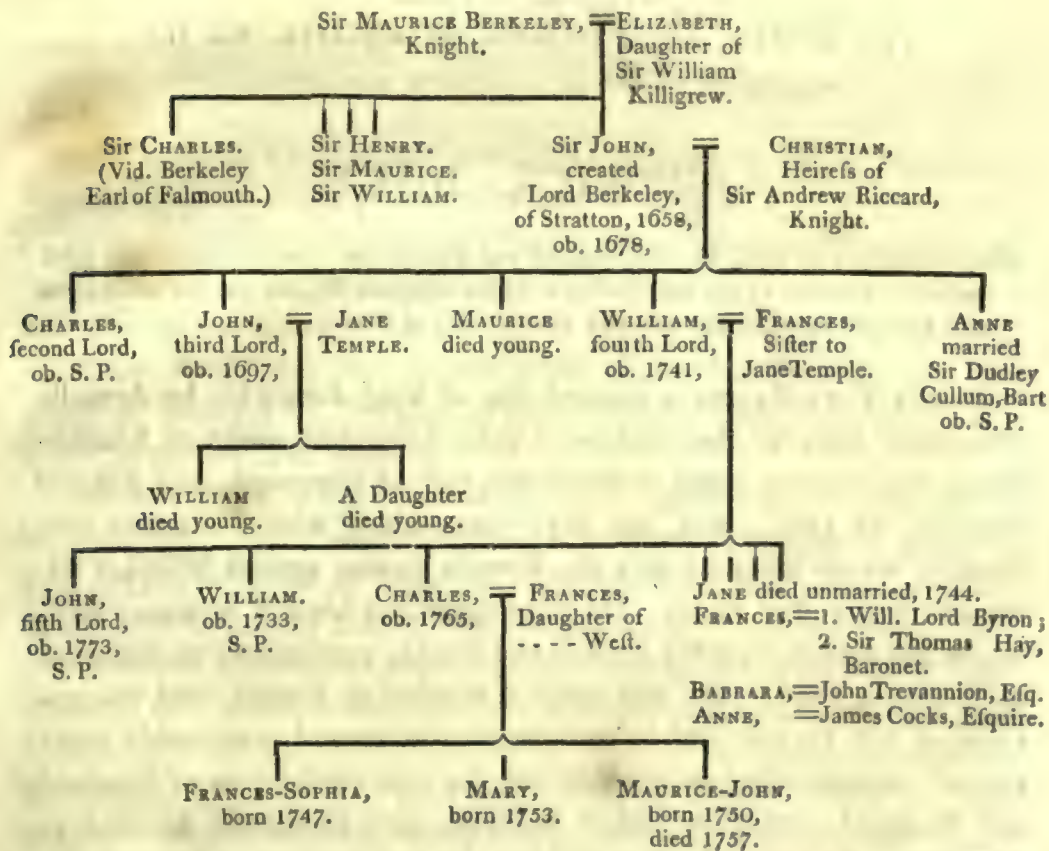
WILLIAM, the next lord, and youngest brother to the last, took his seat in the house of peers 1697, and in 1710, was constituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He departed this life at Bruton, in Somersetshire, in March 1741. His wife was Frances, youngest daughter of Sir John Temple aforesaid, by whom he had three sons and four daughters; of whom, Jane died unmarried, in 1744; Frances married William lord Byron, and after his death, Sir Thomas Hay, of Alderston, com. East Lothian, N. B. baronet; Barbara, John Trevanion, of Cornwall, esquire, who had issue by her a son, and two daughters; and Anne, James Cocks, of Bell Bar, in Hertfordshire, esquire, and died in 1739, leaving a son, James. Of the sons, William was a captain in the navy, and died in 1733, on his passage from the coast of Africa to Barbadoes; Charles, the third, married Frances, daughter of colonel

colonel John West, and died in 1765. Having issue by her, Frances-Sophia and Mary, and a son, Maurice-John, born in 1750, and died in 1757.

JOHN, the eldest son, succeeded his father in honour and estate; and deceasing in 1773, unmarried, the title determined with him.

John, fifth and last lord.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BERKELEY.



BERKHAMSTEAD.

(Vid. GUELPH DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.)

BERKSHIRE.

(Vid. NORRIS LORD NORRIS OF RYCOTE, Vol. II.)

BERWICK, DUKE.

ARMS—Quarterly of four. The first England and France; the second Scotland; the third Ireland; the fourth as the first, within a Border componé Gu. and Az. the G. charged with Lions of England, the Az. with Fleur de Lis of France.

JAMES FITZ-JAMES a natural son of king James II. by Arabella Churchill, sister to the celebrated John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, was created baron of Bosworth, earl of Tinmouth, and duke of Berwick, in 1687; and the next year retired with his father into France, where entering into the French service against William III. he was attainted in 1695. He early signalized himself in arms; serving in the emperor's army against the Turks, particularly at the siege of Buda, in 1686. He was made a marshal of France, and was general of the French and Spanish armies in several memorable campaigns; commanding in that, where the combined forces of England and Portugal, under the earl of Galway, were so signally defeated at Almanza. At last, as he was viewing the fortifications of Philippsburg, then besieged by him, he was killed by a cannon shot, in the year 1734. His descendants, by reason of the attainder, not inheriting any of the English honours, it is unnecessary to dwell upon them here; but in France they enjoyed, previous to the late revolution, titles and distinctions of the first degree.

BEVERLEY.

BEVERLEY.

(Vid. DOUGLAS DUKE OF DOVER.)

BINDON, SIVE HOWARD OF BINDON.

ARMS—The Duke of Norfolk's. A Crescent for difference.

THE house of Howard has ever been conspicuous for its numerous branches who have attained the honour of peerage.

THOMAS, the third duke of Norfolk, was father of Henry earl of Surrey, who was beheaded the 19th of January, 1546-7; and he himself was attainted, and committed to the Tower; and was to have experienced the same fate on the 28th of the same month, but the death of Henry VIII. happening that very day, the regency did not chuse to execute the warrant.

THOMAS HOWARD was second son to his grace; and being restored in blood the 1st of queen Mary, was, by letters patent, dated January 13, 1558-9; the 1st of Elizabeth, created viscount Howard, of Bindon, in the county of Dorset.* He is said to have married four wives: the first was Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of John lord Marney, by Christian, daughter, and at length sole heiress of Sir Roger Newburgh, of East Lullworth, in Dorsetshire, by whom he acquired the manor of Bindon, and other very considerable estates in that county. His issue by her were, Henry, Thomas, Francis, and Giles; which two last died young; and two daughters; Elizabeth, who

* So Dugdale asserts, and so does it appear he had summons to parliament by that title, the 1st of Elizabeth. In Beatson he is, however, said to have been created viscount Bindon, of Bindon, in com. Dorset.

died single, and Grace, who married John, son and heir of Sir John Horsey, of Clifton, in the co. of Dorset, knight, but had no issue. His second was Gertrude, daughter of Sir William Lyte, of Somersetshire; by whom he had a son, Charles, who left a daughter, Catherine, married to Thomas Thynne, esquire; and a daughter, Anne, who was the wife of Sir William Thornyhurst, of Agencourt, in Kent, knight, by whom she had several children. His third was Mabell, daughter of Nicholas Burton, of Carshalton, in Surrey, esquire; who bore him a daughter, Frances, first married to Henry Pranel, of Barkway, in Hertfordshire, esquire; secondly, to Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford;* and, lastly, to Lodowick Stuart, duke of Richmond: but had no issue by either. His fourth wife was Margaret, daughter of Henry Manning, of Greenwich, esquire; this last wife is much questioned. Yet in his will, proved 14th February, 1582, he is stated to have bequeathed his body to be buried at Marnhull, in Dorsetshire, and to have appointed that a tomb should be erected for him, and for Gertrude and Mabell, his late wives, and also for the lady Margaret, his then wife. It is certainly rather singular, he should have provided for his three last wives after death, and have totally disregarded his first, by whom his great possessions in that county were brought into his family. The tomb, however, so erected at Marnhull, has only on it three figures recumbent; himself, and one wife on each side of him. He died April 5, 1582, when

HENRY, his eldest son, succeeded him; who married Frances, daughter of Sir Peter Mewtas, of Essex, knight, by whom he had an only daughter, Douglass, wife of Sir Arthur Gorges, knight; who by her had a daughter, Ambrosia, his heir, who died issueless, in 1605. This Henry second viscount Bindon, deceasing without issue male, about 1590, the title devolved upon his brother

* At this time she was a young and gay widow, and the earl then very old. Sir George Rodney, who was violently in love with her, in despair and indignation at this mercenary match, fell upon his sword; leaving the countess to a strict remembrance of her inconstancy, and himself a desperate and sad spectacle of fidelity.

THOMAS,

THOMAS, who, in May 1606, was installed a knight of the garter, and died without issue in 1619, whereby this honour failed; but his estate he left to his kinsman, Thomas earl of Suffolk, and entailed it on Henry viscount Howard, Giles Howard, Henry earl of Northampton, William lord Howard, and their heirs. His wife was Grace, daughter of Bernard Duffield, esquire.

HOWARD EARL OF BINDON.

ARMS—The same as the Duke of Norfolk's. A Crescent for Difference.

THE viscounty of Bindon having thus expended itself, the same name of distinction, in a degree higher, was renewed in the person of HENRY HOWARD, eldest son of Henry earl of Suffolk, grandson of Thomas earl of Suffolk, beforementioned. Henry,
first Earl.

This HENRY, in the lifetime of his father, was created baron Chesterford, in Essex, and earl of Bindon, in the county of Dorset, by letters patent, bearing date December 30, 1606, being then deputy earl marshal of England; in which capacity he held a court of chivalry, as is shewn by the following paragraph from the Gazette, No. 4326, "Westminster, April 26th, 1707, This day the right honourable the earl of Bindon, &c. deputy, with his majesty's approbation to his grace Thomas duke of Norfolk, earl marshal, and hereditary earl marshal of England, &c. held his court of chivalry in the Painted Chamber, according to ancient custom, and the law of arms; being accompanied by divers noblemen and gentlemen of ancient quality, and attended by several doctors of civil law, the kings and officers of arms, proctors, and officers of the court."

In 1709, he succeeded his father as earl of Suffolk, and died in 1718. He was twice married: first, to Penelope, daughter to Henry earl of Thomond, by whom he had four sons; Charles-William, James, Thomas, and Arthur; whereof the three youngest died un-

BINGLEY.

married; and a daughter, Sarah, who, in 1721, became the wife of Thomas Chester, of Knoole Park, in the county of Gloucester, esquire, and died in 1722, aged only nineteen; secondly, to Henrietta, daughter of Henry duke of Beaufort, by whom he had no issue.

Charles-
William,
second Earl.

CHARLES-WILLIAM succeeded his father, and was lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Essex. He married Arabella, daughter and coheir of Sir Samuel Astrey, knight; and dying without issue in February 1721-2, the titles of Bindon and Chesterford were extinct.

BINGLEY.

ARMS—Arg. three Trefoils in Bend Sable cotised Gules.

AMONG those whom queen Anne, for their acceptable services, was pleased to advance to the dignity of peerage, was ROBERT BENSON, esquire, son of Robert Benson, of Wrenthorn, in the county of York, by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Tobias Jenkins, of the same county, esquire.^b Which Robert Benson was one of the commissioners of the chancellor of the exchequer; and on resigning his high office, was, by letters patent, dated July 21, 1713, created baron of Bingley, in the county aforesaid. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Heneage Finch, first earl of Ailesford: and dying in 1730, left by her an only daughter, Harriot Benson, married to George Fox Lane, esquire; which

^b The name of Jenkins, if not distinguished for any great men, yet is remarkable for one who lived to the amazing age of 169 years; viz. Henry Jenkins, of - - - - - in the county of York.

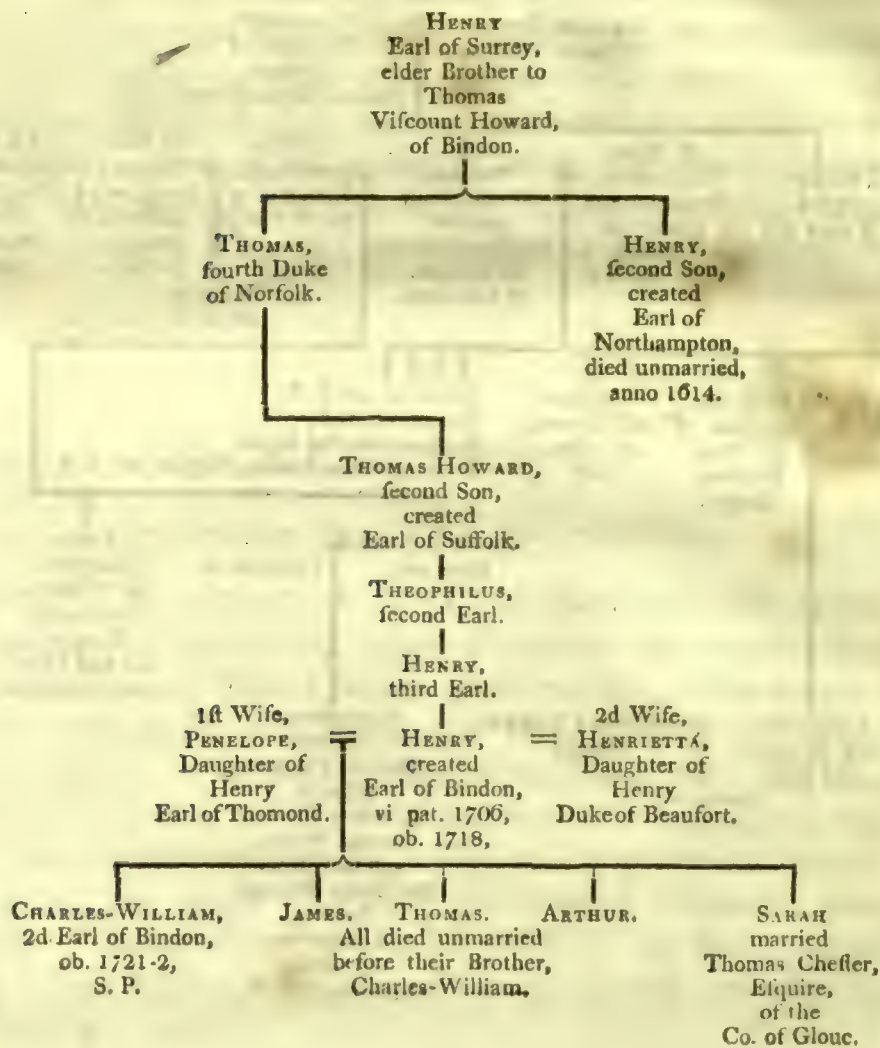
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BINDON.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BINDON.

TABLE II.



BINGLEY. FOX LANE.

ARMS—Quarterly first and fourth Arg. a Lion rampant Gules, within a Border Sa. on a Canton Az. a Harp crowned O. for Lane, two and three Arg. a Chevron betw. three Foxes Heads erased G. for Fox.

GEORGE FOX LANE, esquire, was created lord Bingley, baron of Bingley, in the county of York, May 4, 1762, the 2d of George III. and died in 1772. Robert, his only son, died in his lifetime, in 1768, without issue; whereby the title became extinct.

B O D M I N.

(Vide ROBARTES EARL OF RADNOR)

BOLINGBROKE, ST. JOHN EARL OF.

ARMS—Arg. on a Chief Gules two Mulletts pierced Or.

IN the year 1624, the 20th of James I. OLIVER fourth lord St. John, of Bletshoe, was, by letters patent, created earl of Bolingbroke. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Paulet, of the county of Somersset, descended from Sir George Paulet, a younger brother of William Paulet, first marquis of Winchester, and by her had four sons; Oliver, Paulet, Francis, and Anthony; also three daughters; Elizabeth and Barbara, who died young; and Dorothy, who married John lord Rochford, son to Henry earl of Dover; but had no issue by him. Of the sons,

Oliver, "
first earl.

OLIVER, the eldest, was slain in his father's lifetime, at the battle of Edgehill, bearing arms against the king. By his wife, Arabella, daughter of John earl of Bridgewater, he had four daughters. Of whom

whom, Frances married Sir William Beecher, knight, of Howberry, in the county of Bedford; Elizabeth, John Bennet, of Cotfbach, in the county of Leiceſter, eſquire; Arabella, Sir Edward Wyſe, of Sydenham, in Devonſhire, knight; and Dorothy, Francis Charlton, of Apley, in Shropſhire, eſquire; but having no male iſſue, his next brother,

PAULET, became his heir, who alſo died in his father's lifetime; and having married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Rowland Vaughan, of London, knight, had iſſue by her two ſons. Of which the eldeſt,

Oliver,
ſecond Earl.

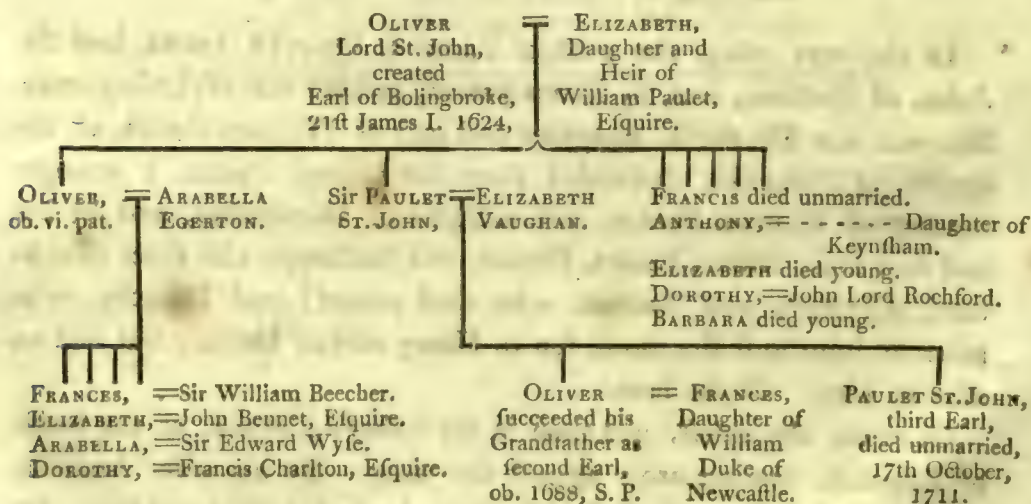
OLIVER, upon the death of his grandfather, in 1646, became his ſucceſſor. He married Frances, third daughter to William duke of Newcastle; but died without iſſue in 1688; ſo that the title fell to

Paulet,
third Earl.

PAULET, his brother, who was the next and laſt earl of this branch of the St. John line; for dying unmarried in 1711, the earldom ended in him.

N. B. Dugdale ſays, Oliver lord St. John, eldeſt ſon of Oliver earl of Bolingbroke, was ſummoned to parliament in his father's life, 16th Charles I.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BOLINGBROKE.



BOLTON.

BOLTON.

ARMS—S. three Swords in Pile, their Points towards the Base Arg. the Pomels and Hilts O. a Crescent for difference.

THE name of Paulet, according to ancient custom, has been variously written; as, Paulet, Powlet, Pawlet, &c.; and is said to have been first assumed by Hercules lord of Tournon, in Picardy, who came into England with Geffery Plantagenet, third son of Henry II. and among other possessions, obtained the manor of Paulet, in Somersetshire; from whence he and his posterity thenceforth became denominated.

From this Hercules descended Sir JOHN PAULET, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Creedy, of Creedy, in com. Devon, and had issue two sons; of which Sir Thomas, the eldest, was ancestor to the present earl Paulet, and

WILLIAM, the youngest, was father of Sir John Paulet, who added greatly to his estate, by marriage with Constance, second daughter and coheir of Hugh, only son and heir of Sir Thomas Poynings, lord St. John of Basing.* Which John had issue another John, who likewise considerably augmented his estate, by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter and coheir to Robert Ros, of Gedney, Skelton, and Irby, in com. Linc. by whom he had a son of his own name, whose eldest son and heir, viz. William, was the founder of the nobility of this branch of the Paulet family. Which

* Vid. Poynings and St. John of Basing.

WILLIAM, as Sir Robert Naunton observes of him, and of the first Herbert earl of Pembroke (of the second creation), were ever of the king's religion, and over-zealous professors; and being of younger branches, spent what was left them, and came on trust to the court; where, upon the bare stock of their wits, they began to traffic for themselves; and prospered so well, that they got, spent, and left more than any

subjects, from the Norman Conquest to their own times; on which it was observed, “ *that they lived in a time of dissolution.*”

This William was a person singularly accomplished with learning and excellent parts; and arrived, by sundry steps, to several degrees of advancement, as well in the highest offices of the state, as of honour and rank; being first a knight, then made a peer of the realm, by the title of baron St. John, the 30th Henry VIII. afterwards earl of Wiltshire, 3d Edward VI. and, lastly, the 5th of Edward VI. marquis of Winchester. He built the beautiful and magnificent seat called Basing, in Hampshire; and living to the great age of ninety-seven, saw 103 persons that were descended from him. Being asked how he had contrived to stand through all those perilous times, in which such great changes and alterations, both in church and state, had taken place? he answered, by “ *Being a willow, and not an oak.*” He died, the 10th March, 1572, and was succeeded by

JOHN, his son and heir; who died the 4th November, 1576, leaving his eldest son,

WILLIAM, his successor, who seems to have been a man of some learning; and according to Walpole, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, composed, or rather compiled, a work, entitled, “ *The Lord Marquis Idleness;*” imprinted at London by Arnold Hatfield, in 1586, consisting of apophthegms on various subjects; as Adversity, Ambition, Envy, Fame, Folly, &c. He died in 1598, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM, fourth marquis of Winchester; who, in 1601, entertained queen Elizabeth most splendidly at Basing. It appears from a letter printed in Lodge’s Illustrations, that in 1602, he was reduced to great necessities by his magnificent style of living, and the burthen of a large family; and that he was obliged to dispose of his town

‘ His inheritance seems to have been much extenuated, by reason that, it is said, his father left four bastard sons, by one Mrs. Lambert; viz. Sir William, Sir Hercules, Sir John, and Sir Hector; to whom he granted leases of lands for one hundred years, of little less than £.4000 per annum; which lands from thenceforth were called the “ *Bastard Lands.*”

manſion,

mansion, and its appendages, to raise money for the payment of his debts. And that John Swinnerton, a rich merchant, became the purchaser.

Thus Sir Fulke Grevile writes to the countess of Shrewsbury; " Since my return from Plymouth, I understand my lord marquis hath offered his house to sale; and there is one Swinnerton, a merchant, that hath engaged himself to deal for it. The price, as I hear, is £.5000. His offer is £.4500. So as the one's need, and the other's desire, I doubt will easily reconcile this difference of price between them. In the mean season, I thought it my duty to give your ladyship notice; because both your house, and my lady of Warwick's, are included in this bargain. And we, your poor neighbours, would think our dwellings desolate without you; and conceive your ladyship would not willingly become a tenant to *such a fellow*."^d

This marquis died 4th February, 1628; having had issue by Lucy his wife, daughter of Thomas earl of Exeter, six sons; whereof William, the eldest, died S. P. in his lifetime; Thomas died unmarried; John was his successor; Henry was created a knight of the bath, and became ancestor to the present marquis of Winchester; Charles, and Edward, who, according to Clarendon, was so treacherous as to enter into a plot to deliver up Basing House to the parliament.

JOHN, fifth marquis, was he who so immortalized his name by his gallant defence of his house at Basing House, then accounted one of the strongest garrisons in the kingdom, from August, 1643, to October, 1645, against the most desperate attempts of the parliament's forces, under the command of their best officers: but after the fatal battle of

^d Lodge, ut supra, adds, " That this Swinnerton was branched from the ancient house of Swinnerton, in Staffordshire; was knighted this year, was lord mayor 1612, and dying at his house in Aldermanbury, 8th December, 1616, was buried with great solemnity on the 21st of January, having bequeathed a plentiful fortune to each of his seven children."

The contempt with which Sir Fulke Grevile speaks of this respectable person, has induced so particular an account of him; as it affords a remarkable instance of the distance at which the nobility then kept themselves from even the first members of the commercial order.

Naseby, and surrender of Winchester castle, Cromwell undertook the siege of Basing in person, and at last carried it by storm; when the booty found in it amounted to about £.200,000. During the siege, so warm was the marquis in the royal cause, that he wrote with a diamond on every window of the house, "Aimez Loyaute;" which ever after continued the motto of the family.*

From this period, finding he could do no more service to his royal master (for he continued unshaken in his principles of loyalty), he applied himself to study, and wrote or translated several pieces; but though he lived to see king Charles II. restored, we know of no compensation he received for his immense losses and sufferings in his majesty's service, and that of his family. He died in 1674, and was buried at Englefield, in Berkshire, under a monument, on which is an elegant epitaph in verse, composed by the celebrated Mr. John Dryden.

CHARLES, sixth marquis of Winchester, and eldest son of the former, having been one of the principal designers and promoters of the Revolution, was rewarded, when the prince and princess of Orange ascended the throne, by being appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Southampton; and, by letters patent, bearing date the 9th of April, 1689, created duke of Bolton. His grace afterwards raised a regiment for the service of their majesties against the Irish; and died the 26th February, 1698-9. He was twice married: first, to Christian, daughter and heir to John lord Frescheville,* by whom he had a son, John, that died an infant; secondly, to Mary, one of the natural daughters of Emanuel Scroope, earl of Sunderland;† by whom he obtained that considerable estate at Bolton, in Yorkshire, from whence the style of

* Vid. Frescheville.

† Vid. Sunderland.

* This motto having been assumed by the descendants of this marquis, the same does not appear to belong, by right of inheritance, to the present marquis of Winchester, as he is only derived from Henry, the younger brother of marquis John; who first gave these conspicuous words, to denote his loyalty to his sovereign. Motto's undoubtedly are used "ad arbitrium;" as such the adoption in the present case may not be vain, in the male representative and heir of so noble a family.

his title was assumed; and had issue two sons, and three daughters. Of the sons, Charles, the eldest, was his successor; and William, the youngest, who had been twice married; first, to Louisa, only daughter of the marquis de Montpouillon, and younger son of the duke de la Force, in France; and, secondly, to Anne, daughter and coheir of major general Randolph Egerton, of Betley, in com. Staff. by both of them left issue; and was, in 1715, made one of the tellers of the exchequer, and sat in parliament from 1689 till his death, in 1729.*

* Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

CHARLES, second duke of Bolton, having been active in promoting the revolution, had several places of profit and trust conferred upon him during the lifetime of his father; and after his accession to the dukedom, was no less highly in-favour. Upon the death of queen Anne, he was one of the lords justices till the arrival of his majesty from Hanover, by whom he was continued lord lieutenant of the counties of Dorset and Southampton, and one of the privy council; and, in 1714, was elected and installed a knight of the garter. He died 21st January, 1721-2, having had three wives. His first was Margaret, only daughter of George lord Coventry, by whom he had no issue; his second, was Frances, daughter of William Ramsden, of Byrom, in com. Ebor. esquire, by whom he had two daughters, and also two sons, successively dukes of Bolton. His third wife was Henrietta Crofts, natural daughter to James Scott, duke of Monmouth (by Eleanor Needham), by whom he had one son, Nassau Paulet; who, in 1723, was auditor general of the revenue in Ireland, and, in 1725, a knight of the bath. He survived his father many years; and died in 1741.†

† Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

CHARLES, third duke of Bolton, like his father, filled many of the most important civil and military offices of the state; but, in 1733, having joined those who opposed the Excise Scheme, resigned some of his places, and was removed from his command in the army; which occasioned the duke of Marlborough to present a bill, for preventing officers being deprived of their commissions otherwise than by judgment of a court martial, to be holden for that purpose, or by address

dress of either house of parliament; which bill was, however, rejected, but under protest from divers of the chief of the peers. Thus his grace became an anti-courtier for some years; but, nevertheless, on the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, in 1745, he raised a regiment, among others, for to assist in its suppression. He was twice married: first, to Anne, sole daughter and heir to John earl of Carberry, in Ireland, and baron of Emlyn, in the county of Carmarthen; and afterwards to Lavinia Fenton,^f who survived him; but having no legitimate issue, he was, on his decease in 1754, succeeded by

HARRY, his brother, and next heir; who, in queen Anne's war (during his father's life), was aid de camp to lord Galway, in Portugal, and was taken prisoner at the unfortunate battle of Almanza. But he survived the accession of his honours only a short time, dying four years after, in 1758; having had issue by his duchess, Catherine, daughter of Charles Parry, of Oakfield, in Berkshire, esquire, two sons, who successively enjoyed the title; as also two daughters, who are mentioned in the Table of Descent.

CHARLES, fifth duke of Bolton, and eldest son of the former, was one of the privy council, both in the late and the present reign; but though in favour with the court, and in possession of a great estate, his grace's departure from the world was "*suddenly*," at his house in Grosvenor Square, in the year 1765: dying a bachelor, the dukedom, and other titles, devolved upon his brother and heir,

HARRY, sixth and last duke of Bolton; who was bred to the sea service, and having passed through the inferior naval ranks, was declared vice admiral of the white in 1760. But it seems his grace's conduct, while commanding one of his majesty's ships of war on some particular occasion, was not altogether free from censure; but how far that censure was just or unjust, is not for us to attempt to decide; as a reference to the proceedings of the court martial which was holden upon him, is the most fair way of ascertaining that point.

He married, May 13, 1752, Miss Nunn, of Eltham, in Kent, who

^f By this lady, who had before been better known in the world as the "*celebrated Polly Peachum*," he had prior to marriage several sons; whereof one, a clergyman, is yet living.

died in May 1764; leaving issue a daughter, Mary-Henrietta, afterwards married to John viscount Hitchingbroke (now earl of Sandwich). He married, secondly, Catherine, sister of Jame Lowther, late earl of Lonsdale, by whom he had two daughters; Catherine, married to Henry lord Barnard (now earl of Darlington); and Amelia, at present unmarried.

His grace dying in 1794,^g without issue male, the dukedom of Bolton became extinct; and the titles of marquis of Winchester, earl of Wiltshire, and baron St. John, devolved upon the next heir male, in the person of George Paulet,^h of Amport House, in Hampshire, descended from Sir Henry Paulet, K. B. fourth son of William, fourth marquis of Winchester.*

But certain considerable estates in Hampshire and Yorkshire, which had formerly been the inheritance of the lords St. John of Basing, and the lords Scroope of Bolton, by virtue of a recovery suffered by Harry fourth duke of Bolton, in 1754, passed away from the heir male of the Paulet family, and by the will of Charles duke of Bolton, who died suddenly in 1765, and by a subsequent decree in chancery, were limited after the decease of his brother Harry, S. P. M. to a natural daughter of him the said Charles; which daughter married Thomas Orde, esquire, who afterwards took the name of Powlett, and was created lord Bolton.

* Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

^g Upon the decease of his very distant kinsman, the duke, this gentleman preferred his claim to the titles abovementioned; and after a considerable time taken up in protracted investigation, was so fortunate as to have his pretension allowed.

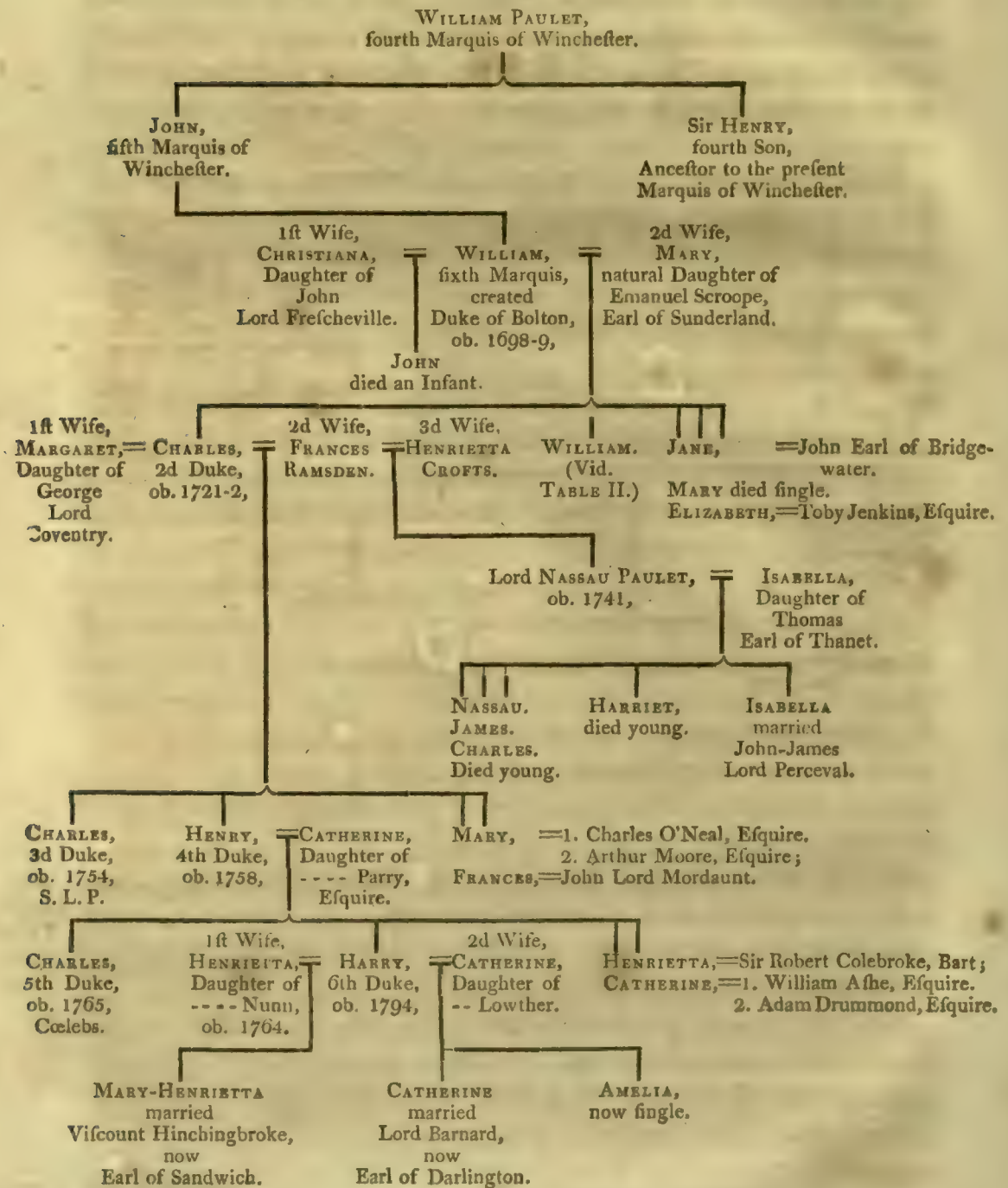
The case of the lord Willoughby of Parham, given in this work,[†] is most singular, in shewing, that a younger branch of that family, for nearly seventy years, enjoyed the title and seat in parliament without any right whatever. The claims of distant collaterals may therefore well require minute investigation, and encounter much protraction of time; though the result, when favourable, cannot but prove highly satisfactory to the anxious claimant.

† Vid. Willoughby of Parham.

^h It is not a little singular, that after the advancement of this family to the dukedom of Bolton, the name was constantly written Powlet, though the former marquisses of Winchester had almost invariably written it Paulet; as had William, the first marquis, the founder of the high honours of this house.

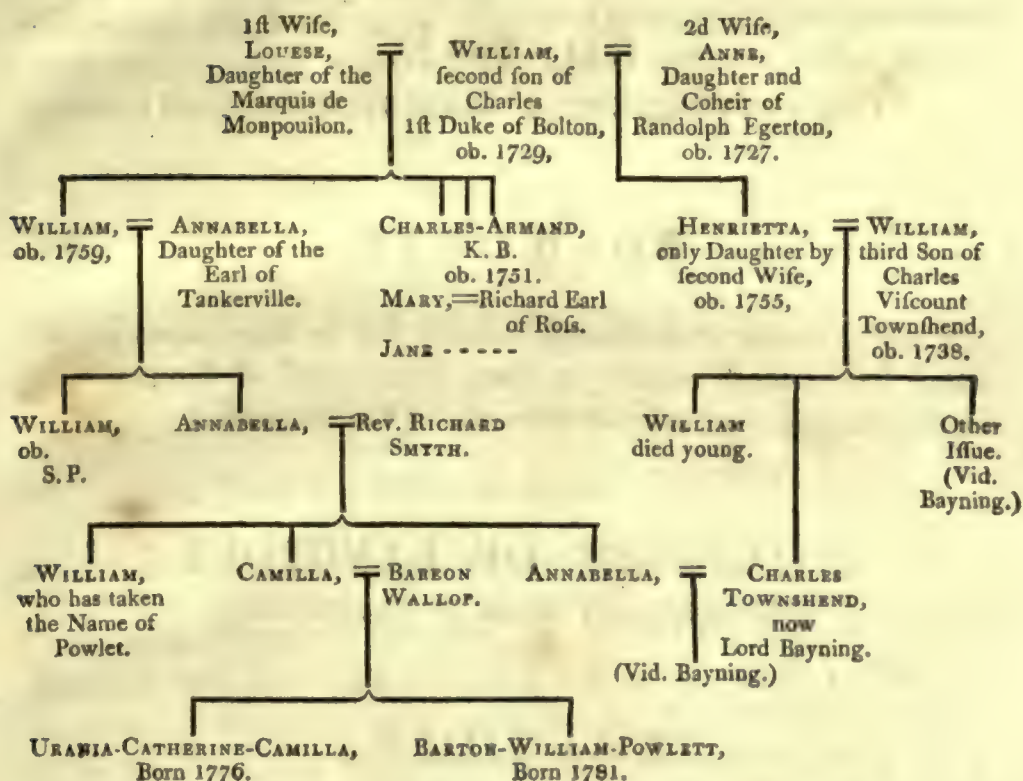
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BOLTON.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BOLTON.

TABLE II.



BOSTON.

(Vid. D'AUVERQUERQUE EARL OF GRANTHAM.)

BOSWORTH.

IN 1687, JOHN FITZ-JAMES, natural son to king James II. was created baron of Bosworth, in com. Leic.; earl of Tinmouth, in Northumberland, and duke of Berwick. (Vid. Berwick.)

BOTETOURT OF LANGPORT.

(Vid. BERKELEY EARL OF FALMOUTH.)

BRANDON.

IN 1711, this title was conferred on JOHN HAMILTON, duke of Hamilton, in Scotland, who was then created by queen Anne, duke of Brandon, in Suffolk.

But it seems, that by a party in the house of peers, his grace was precluded from taking his seat; as they resolved, that no peer of Scotland could, after the union, be created a peer of England. But Douglas, late duke of Hamilton, having petitioned the king for a summons to parliament, his majesty referred the matter to the house of lords; who having heard counsel, required the opinion of the judges; who unanimously gave their opinion, that the duke was entitled to a summons, as duke of Brandon, in Suffolk; and that it was their opinion, his majesty was not restrained by the twenty-third article of the Union,

Union, from creating peers of Scotland peers of Great Britain (June 6, 1782.) And the house therefore resolved, that his grace Douglas duke of Hamilton and Brandon, was entitled to be summoned to parliament; which being reported to his majesty, he, on June 11, 1782, caused a summons to be issued accordingly.

BRECKNOCK.

(Vid. BUTLER OF LANTHONY, &c.)

BRENTFORD, EARL, RUTHVEN.

Arms—Paly of Six Arg. and Gules, a Crescent for difference.

IN 1664, PATRICK RUTHYN, or RUTHVEN, earl of Forth, in Scotland, was created by Charles I. earl of Brentford, in the co. of Middlesex. When the civil war broke out, he resorted to the service of his sovereign, and in various battles performed the part of an able soldier. He had acquired a very high reputation for his military knowledge and abilities; having been, from his youth, bred in the wars of Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Prussia, and Germany. Having no male issue, the title ended with him in 1651.

After this, the title was revived in FREDERICK duke of Schomberg; in whose grandson it again expired in 1713, for want of male issue. (Vid. Schomberg.)

And in 1722, CHARLOTTE-SOPHIA countess of Leinster, in Ireland, was created baroness of Brentford, and countess of Darlington, in the co. Pal. of Durham.*

* Vid Dar-
lington.

BRADFORD, NEWPORT EARL OF.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron Gules between three Leopards Faces Sa.

Richard,
first Lord.

THE family of Newport is of great antiquity in Shropshire; and descended from John de Newport, a person of note in the reign of Edward I. from whom, after several generations, was

THOMAS NEWPORT, who, marrying Anne, daughter and coheir of John Ercall, of High Ercall, in the county aforesaid, settled there, and made it the chief seat of his family. But the first who arrived to the dignity of peerage, was

Sir RICHARD NEWPORT; who, for his loyalty and fidelity to Charles I. was rewarded with the title of lord Newport, of High-Ercall, by letters patent, dated 18th Charles I. 1642. Having suffered much in those unhappy troubles, and being aged, for the better security of his person from the violence of the rebels, he retired into France, and died there in 1650. Leaving issue by Rachael his wife, daughter of John Levison, and sister and coheir to Sir Richard Levison, of Trentham, knight of the bath, two sons, Francis, and Andrew, who was a commissioner of the customs, and died a batchelor; also seven daughters; Beatrix married Sir Henry Bromley, of Shrawarden Castle, in the county of Salop, knight; Christian died unmarried; Mary married John Steventon, of Dothil; and afterwards, Francis Forester, of Watling Street, both in the same county, esquire; Margaret, Richard Fowler, of Harnage Grange, esquire; Anne, Edward Corbet, of Longnor, esquire; another Christian died single; and Elizabeth married Henry Powle, of Williamsthorpe, in the county of Gloucester, esquire.

Francis
first Viscount
and Earl.

FRANCIS, the eldest son, succeeded his father; in whose lifetime he took up arms for the king, and behaved himself valiantly until 1644, when he was unluckily taken prisoner. After the restoration, he was appointed comptroller, and soon after treasurer of the household; and also was created viscount Newport of Bradford, anno 1675; continuing

tinuing in favour through the succeeding reign, he was still further advanced in honour, being made earl of Bradford in 1694, the 6th of William and Mary. He married the lady Diana Russel, daughter of Francis earl of Bedford, by whom he had five sons; Richard-Thomas, the second, was created earl of Torrington,* June 25, 1716, and was one of the tellers of the exchequer, and one of his majesty's privy council, but died without issue in 1719; Francis died unmarried; and Andrew and another Thomas, both died young. The daughters were four; of whom, Elizabeth married Sir Henry Littleton, baronet; and, secondly, Edward Harvey, of Combe, in the co. of Surrey, esquire; Catherine, Henry lord Herbert of Chisbury; Diana, Thomas, son of Sir Robert Howard, knight, of Ahtead, in the co. of Surry; and afterwards William, brother to Basil Fielding, earl of Denbigh; Anne died single.

* Vid. Torrington.

RICHARD, the eldest son, upon the decease of his father, in 1708, became the next earl, and was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the co. of Salop. He died in 1723; leaving issue by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhey, in the co. of Chester, baronet, four sons and four daughters. Lady Mary died unmarried; Elizabeth married James Cocks, of Worcestershire, esquire; Anne, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, baronet, ancestor of the present lord Bradford; and Diana, Algernoon Coote, earl of Montrath, by whom she had an only son, Charles-Henry, late earl of Montrath, in Ireland, who died unmarried, March 1, 1802; of the sons, Henry, Richard, and Thomas, were successively earls of Bradford; the fourth son was William.

HENRY, the next earl, dying without legitimate issue, in 1734, the honours and estate devolved upon his brother,

Henry, third Earl.

RICHARD, who was a member in the last parliament of queen Anne for Wenlock; and dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother,

Richard, fourth Earl.

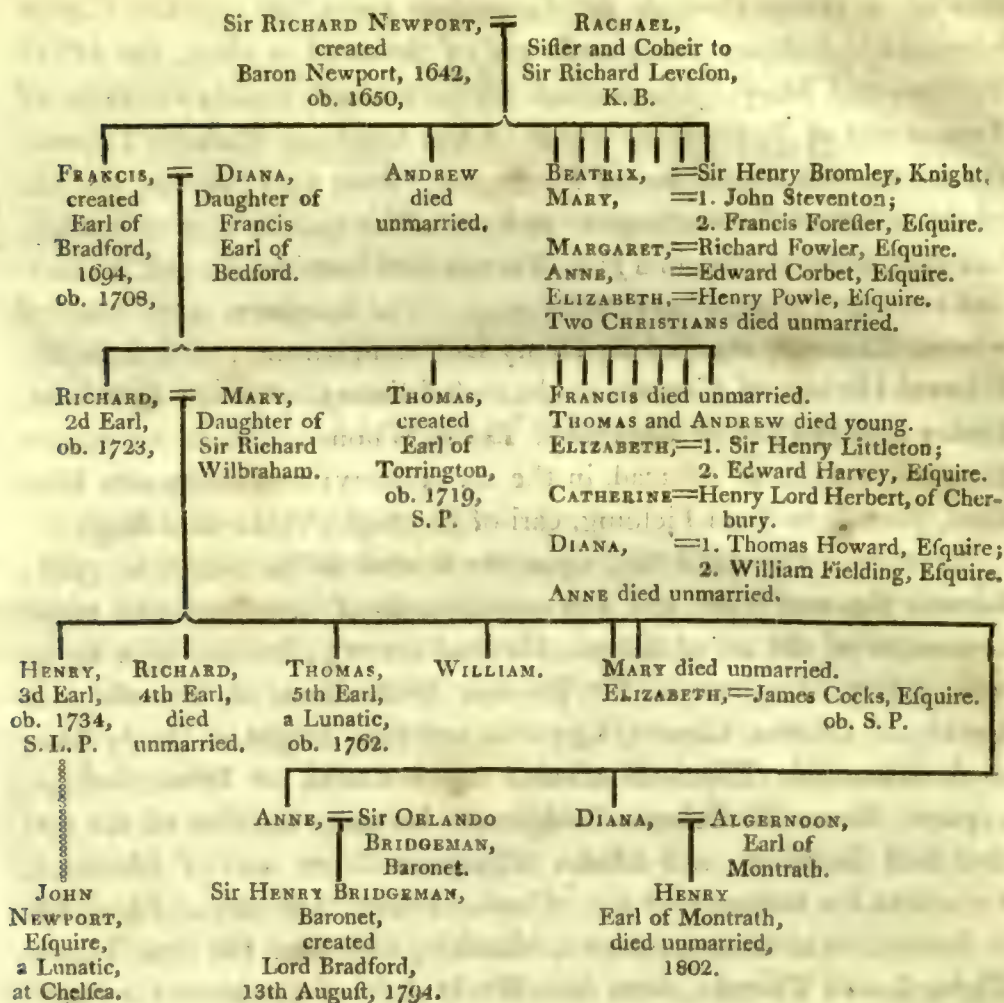
THOMAS, who proved the last earl of this house; and died a lunatic, April 18, 1762.

Thomas, fifth and last Earl.

John Newport, esquire, the lunatic, at Chelsea, was the natural son of Henry earl of Bradford, by a Mrs. Smyth.

SUCCESSION

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BRADFORD.



BRISTOL, DIGBY EARL OF.

ARMS—Az. a Fleur de Lis Arg. with a Mullet for difference.

John,
first Lord
and Earl.

THE family of Digby is very ancient: for Almarus held lands in Tilton, in the co. of Leiceſter, at the time of the conqueſt; but as a copious account of a family yet remaining and ennobled, is foreign to our purpoſe, we ſhall only obſerve, that Sir GEORGE DIGBY, who was knighted by the earl of Leiceſter for his bravery at the memorable battle of Zutphen, in Holland, by Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Haveningham, knight banneret, had iſſue ſeveral ſons: Sir ROBERT, the eldeſt of which, was anceſtor of the preſent lord Digby; and

JOHN, the third ſon, was, by James I. anno 1618, created baron Digby of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorſet, and earl of Briſtol, in 1622. He was a nobleman of fine talents; and was five times employed on embaffies to foreign princes.

In 1624, he had a difference with the duke of Buckingham, when they mutually impeached each other: from thence he lived retired, till the breaking out of the civil war: in which he at firſt ſided with the parliament, but afterwards went over to the king, and at laſt retired into France, where he died in 1652; after having loſt his eſtate.^h His wife was Beatrix, daughter of Charles Walcot, of Walcot, in Shropſhire, by whom he had two ſons, George, and John, who was a general of horſe in lord Hopton's army, and at laſt a ſecular *prieſt* at Pontoife, in France, and died after the reſtoration; alſo two daughters, whereof Abigail married George Freke, ſon and heir of John Freke, of Shro-

^h Walpole mentions him in his Catalogue of Noble Authors; obſerving, that he was not ſupple enough for a court, but by far too haughty for popularity. He would have been a ſuitable miniſter for Auſtrian phlegm, or a proper patriot in a diet which would have been content to proceed by remonſtrance and memorial.

ton,

ton, in Dorsetshire, esquire; and Mary, Arthur earl of Donegal, in Ireland.

George,
2d Earl.

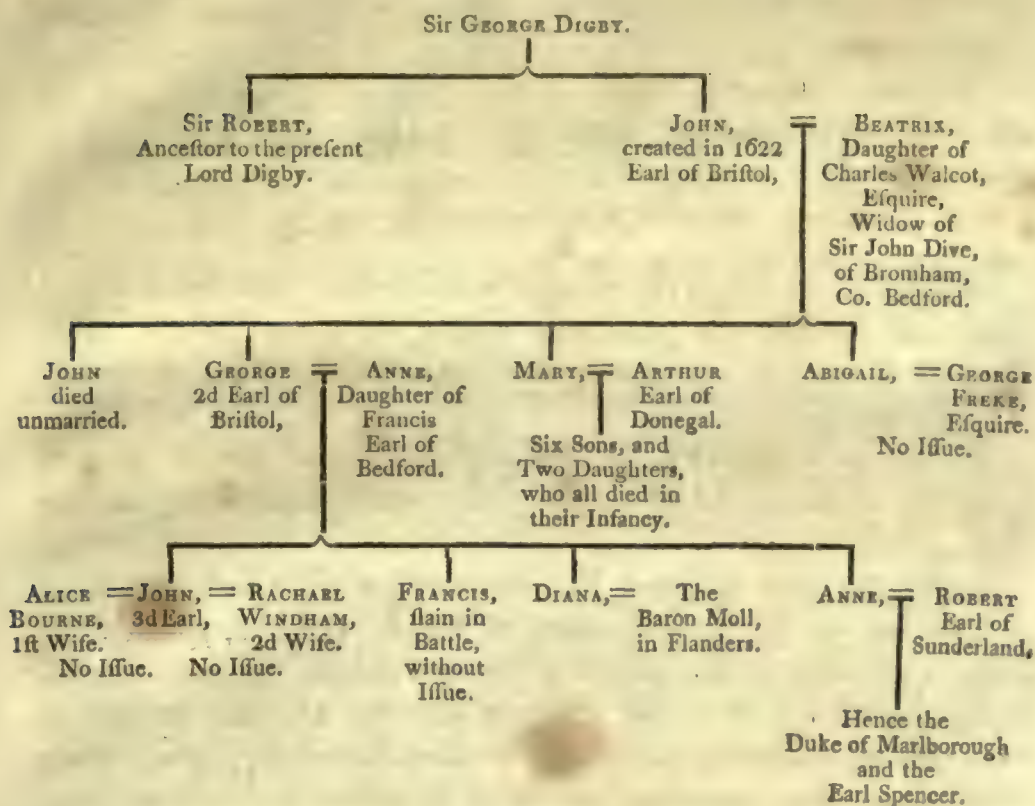
GEORGE, eldest son of the last earl, succeeded his father. He was, in 1640, elected knight of the shire for the county of Dorset, and was for some time the darling of the malecontents; but afterwards turning advocate for the earl of Strafford, was expelled the house; and from that time was pursued by the parliament party with such virulence, that he was excepted from pardon, stripped of his estate, and obliged to retire beyond sea. He, however, lived to see the happy restoration; when he was restored to his estate, and made a knight of the garter: but having changed his religion while abroad, he was thereby incapacitated from holding any place under government.¹ He married Anne, daughter of Francis fourth earl of Bedford, and died in 1676; having had issue two sons, and two daughters: (viz.) John, his successor; Francis, slain in 1762, in the great sea-fight with the Dutch, leaving no issue. His body was deposited in the vault of his mother's family at Cheney, in Buckinghamshire, in an open coffin; and is yet remaining entire, except the loss of some teeth and toe-nails, which have been stolen. Diana married baron Moll, in Flanders; and Anne, Robert earl of Sunderland, ancestor of the present duke of Marlborough and of earl Spencer.

John,
3d Earl.

JOHN, the third and last earl of Bristol, was twice married: first, to Alice, daughter and heir of Robert Bourne, of Blackhall, in Essex, esquire; and, secondly, to Rachael, daughter to Sir Hugh Windham, knight, but had no issue by either lady; wherefore on his death, in 1698, the titles were extinct.

¹ This noble earl is also noticed by Walpole as an author, and as a singular person; whose life was one contradiction. He wrote against Popery, and embraced it. He was a zealous opposer of the court, and a sacrifice for it; was conscientiously converted in the midst of his prosecution of lord Strafford, and was most unconscientiously a prosecutor of lord Clarendon. With great parts, he always hurt himself and his friends. With romantic bravery, he was always an unsuccessful commander. He spoke for the test act, though a Roman Catholic; and addicted himself to astrology, on the birth day of true philosophy.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BRISTOL.



N. B. All the descendants from George Earl of Bristol, by Anne his wife, are founder's kin to All Souls College, Oxon, by their consanguinity to archbishop Chichele.

BRIDGEWATER. D'AUBENY.

ARMS—G. four Lozenges in Fefs Arg.

IN the first volume of this work it was observed, that Ralph D'Aubeny^k had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, the 16th Edward III. but never after. And that by Alice, his second wife, he had issue

Sir GILES D'AUBENY, his son and heir; who married Alianor, daughter of Henry de Wylington, and was succeeded by another Giles. Which

GILES, the 10th of Henry VI. was sheriff of the counties of Bedf. and Bucks; and by his will, dated 3d March, 1444, bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of South Pederton, in com. Somersf. and appointed a priest to sing for three years for his soul, for that of Joane his wife, and for the soul of William D'Aubeny, whose bones rested there. And, moreover, that there should be another priest singing at Kempston for one year, for the souls of Giles his father, Margaret his mother, Alianor his grandmother, and Thomas his uncle; in which will also, he mentions Alice his wife (most probably his second wife, as one of the name of Joane was mentioned before), and William and Giles, his sons. Of

WILLIAM, nothing memorable is said further than his name; and that he left issue

GILES, his son and heir, a person of very considerable note in his time, who after the victory over king Richard at Bosworth, was made one of the chief counsellors to Henry VII. constable of Bristol castle,

^k Of this name it is recorded, that one John de Daubeny held the manor of Kingesham, in com. Glouc. by the serjeanty of keeping the king's pantry door; which service the said John performed in person on the coronation of Edward I. (Pla. Cor. 15th Edward I. Glouc.)

master of the mint, and on the 12th May, the same year, advanced to the dignity of a baron; and the 3d of Henry VII. he was constituted one of the chamberlains of the king's exchequer; and the 4th of Henry VII. being governor of Calais, and sent into Flanders to the aid of Maximilian, the emperor, performed great services. The 10th of Henry VII. on the fall of Sir William Stanley, he was appointed lord chamberlain of the king's household. Moreover, he was a commander against the lord Audley at Blackheath, and against Perkin Warbeck in com. Somers.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, in Cornwall, by whom he had Henry, his son and heir; and Cecily, a daughter, who married John Bouchier, lord Fitz-Warine, afterwards earl of Bath; and dying 28th May, 23d Henry VII. was buried in Westminster Abbey.

HENRY, successor to his father, the 6th of Henry VIII. had a special livery of his inheritance; and the 19th July, 30th Henry VIII. was created earl of Bridgewater. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk, but had no issue; so that on his decease, the 2d Edward VI. the title became extinct.

EGERTON DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER.

THE family of Egerton next had this title conferred upon them; who had their origin from a natural branch, as it is said, of the ancient family of Egerton, of Oulton, in the county Palatine of Chester.* But as this stock still continues, it is unnecessary to say more, than on the decease of the late FRANCIS duke of Bridgewater without issue, the dukedom became extinct, and the earldom descended to the next heir male, with whom it is yet remaining.

Although the duke was not much known as a political character, his fame will be handed down to future ages for that noble canal in

* Vid. Malpas, Vol. I.

Lancashire, which takes his name from him, and is a work worthy of the ancient Romans.

BRUCE OF WHORLTON, SKELTON, AND AMPHILL.

IN 1641, THOMAS BRUCE, earl of Elgin, in Scotland, was created baron Bruce, of Whorlton, in the county of York; whose son, ROBERT, was afterwards, in 1663, created baron Bruce, of Skelton, in the same county; viscount Bruce, of Ampthill, in Bedfordshire; and earl of Aylesbury; to which head the reader is referred. Vid. Aylesbury.

BUCKINGHAM.

ARMS—G. three Lions passant Arg.

BUCKINGHAM is one of the three counties which were once the seat of the Cattieuchlani; and is supposed to take its name from bucken, i. e. beech trees, with which the country was in ancient times well stored. Of this county the first earl after the Norman conquest, was

WALTER GIFFARD, son of Osborne de Bolebec, and Aveline his wife, sister to Gunnora duchess of Normandy, great grandmother to the Conqueror. Which Walter was one of those valiant persons who accompanied duke William, his kinsman, into England, and was present with him in the decisive battle of Hastings, which acquired the crown of England; wherefore, for his services, as well as in respect of his valour and consanguinity, he was soon after advanced to the earldom of Bucks.

He

He was one of the principal persons who composed the general survey of the realm, especially for the county of Worcester. In 1089, he adhered to William Rufus, against his brother Robert Curthose; and fortified his Norman possessions on the king's behalf, of whose army there he was a principal commander, and behaved himself very honourably. Yet in the time of Henry I. he took the part of the said Curthose against that king; but died the year following, in 1102. He married Agnes, daughter of Gerard Flaitell, sister to William bishop of Eueux; and had issue Walter and Hugh, and divers daughters; whereof one, viz. Rohais, was wife of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, ancestor to the great family of Clare; and another daughter, Isabel, or Constance, is said to have wedded Richard Granville, or Grenville, progenitor to the various noble houses which have been of that surname, and of which the family of Grenville, now marquis of Buckingham, is the chief.

WALTER GIFFARD succeeded his father as earl of Buckingham; and standing faithfully to king Henry I. against all those rebellious attempts which disturbed his quiet, and gave high testimonies of his valour at the famous battle of Brenneville, anno 1119; where the French army, commanded by their king in person, was defeated. The 12th of Henry II. upon assessment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, he certified his knights fees de veteri feoffamento to be ninety-four and one half, and de novo one and an half; which shews the immense possessions that he held.

He founded Nutley priory, in com. Bucks, jointly with Ermetrude his wife; and dying without issue in 1164, left all his entailed lands to Osbert Giffard, his nephew (son of Hugh, his brother), according to Gwillim; but Dugdale says, the lands of his barony came to be shared amongst his relations: for Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford (in respect of his descent from Rohais, sister of this earl, and wife of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, his ancestor), and William Mareschall, earl of Pembroke, in right of Isabel his wife, daughter and heir of Richard earl of Strigul, obtained a confirmation from king Richard I. of all
the

BUCKINGHAM.

the lands of this Walter, both in England and Normandy; of which, Richard earl of Hertford, was to have the chief feat in England, and William earl of Pembroke, the chief feat in Normandy; the residue, both in England and Normandy, being divided equally between them.

CLARE EARL OF BUCKINGHAM.

* Vid. Clare
Earl of Glo'-
ster and Earl
of Pembroke.

THE next earl of this county, according to Camden, was the famous RICHARD STRONGBOW, earl of Pembroke;* who assumed that title in some deeds, being descended, as beforementioned, from a female heir of the Giffards.

PLANTAGENET EARL OF BUCKINGHAM.

† Vid. Glo'-
ster.

IN 1377, THOMAS of Woodstock, sixth son of Edward III. was created earl of Buckingham; whose son, Humphrey, succeeded to that title; but died young, and without issue;† leaving Anne, his sister and coheir, wife of Edmond earl of Stafford.

STAFFORD DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

‡ Vid. Staf-
ford, Vol. II.

IN 1443, HUMPHREY earl of Stafford, son of the said Edmond earl of Stafford, by the lady Anne Plantagenet, his wife, was created duke of Buckingham; for the account of which family, the reader is referred to the title of Stafford among the barons of parliament.‡

VILLIERS. EARL, MARQUIS, AND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

ARMS—Arg, on a Crofs G. five Eschallops O. a Martlet for difference.

THE title of Buckingham having been forfeited in the Stafford name, by the last Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded, temp. Henry VIII. anno 1521, remained dormant in the crown until 1617, when king James I. created his favourite, GEORGE VILLIERS (who before enjoyed the titles of baron of Whaddon, and viscount Villiers), earl and marquis of Buckingham. The year following, his mother was created countess of Buckingham, for life; and in 1623, the marquis was further advanced to the title of duke of Buckingham, being at the same time also made earl of Coventry.

As to the origin of this great duke, it is unnecessary to treat of it here; infomuch as the male line is yet remaining in the rank of peerage, being represented by the earls of Jersey and Clarendon; whose noble lineage the volumes of Edmonson, and the modern Baronagians, have taken care to set forth with due colouring, and as such, to those historians the curious reader must be referred;¹ for the first of this name with whom we shall begin our account, is

SIR GEORGE VILLIERS, who was sheriff of the county of Leicestershire in 1591; and having received the honour of knighthood, died January 4, 1605. He married to his first wife, Audrey, daughter and heir to

¹ Old Leland, Vol. VI. p. 62, writes, "The chiefeſt houſe of the Villars at this tyme is at Brokeſby, in Leyceſtreſhire. There lye buried in the churche diuerſe of the Villars. This Villars is lorde of Houbye hard bye, ſumtyme parcell of the Bellars lands, where alſo is a meane maner place."

"This Villars at this tyme is a man but of a 200 markes of land by the yere."

"There is a mene gentelman of the Villars about Stanford."

William

* Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

William Saunders, of Harrington, in com. Northampt. esquire, by whom he had two sons, and three daughters.* Whereof Sir William Villiers, the eldest son, was created a baronet in 1619, whose grandson, Sir William Villiers, dying S.P. in 1711, terminated the male line of that branch. The second son, Sir Edward,^m was ancestor to the earls of Grandison in Ireland, and to the earls of Jersey and Clarendon, of the kingdom of Great Britain.

† Vid. Purbeck.

Sir George Villiers, to his second wife, married Mary, daughter of Anthony Beaumont, of Glenfield, in Leicestershire; who, surviving him, was created countess of Buckingham for life. By this lady he had issue Susan, who became the wife of William Fielding, earl of Denbigh; John, created baron Villiers, of Stoke, and viscount Purbeck;† George, of whom distinctly; and Christopher, who was made a baron of the realm, by the style of lord Daventry, and afterwards was advanced to the dignity of an earl, by the title of Anglesey.‡

GEORGE, the second son abovenamed, being a person of an agreeable and winning deportment, was seen and liked by king James I. at Apethorp, in Northamptonshire, who soon after entertained him as his cup-bearer; and Carr, earl of Somerset, growing less esteemed, Villiers was advanced on his fall. From this period he rose rapidly in the royal favour; was made a knight of the garter, master of the horse, lord admiral of England, chief justice in Eyre, of all the parks and forests South of Trent, master of the king's bench office, high steward of Westminster, constable of Windsor castle, and chancellor

^m He was knighted at Windsor, 7th September, 1616; and, in 1625, was, by patent, appointed to succeed the earl of Thomond in the presidentship of Munster; where he lived (says Sir Henry Wotton), in singular estimation for his justice and hospitality, and died September 7, 1626, to the great regret of the whole province; and was buried in the earl of Cork's chapel at Youghall, where the following lines are fixed to his memory:

Munster may curse the time that Villiers came
To make us worse, by leaving such a name
Of noble parts, as none can imitate,
But those, whose hearts are married to the state:
But if they press to imitate his fame,
Munster may bless the time that Villiers came.

of

of the university of Cambridge; being also created a baron, viscount, earl, marquis, and duke of the realm.

With these great honours and employments, he was likewise the sole dispenser of the king's favours; in the distribution of which, he was guided more by the rules of appetite than judgment; and exalted almost all of his own numerous family and dependants. In the mean time, he so failed in his duty to prince Charles, that he was at one time (as it is said), very near striking his highness, who had therefore conceived the greatest indignation against him; but he had the art thoroughly to remove this, and fixed himself entirely in his good graces, by being the sole contriver of that most extraordinary journey which they took into Spain in 1623. This journey they took with disguised beards and names; viz. Thomas and John Smith: travelling through France to Madrid, where he was disrelished for his high French garb, and too much familiarity with the prince. But the particulars of this excursion, and the other incidents of the life of this very eminent person, belong more to the historian or biographer than to the baronagian, wherefore we will only observe, that after the death of king James, he continued as great a favourite with king Charles; but his overbearing influence, and the grievances of the nation, which were attributed to his evil counsel, caused him to be charged as the author of all the public misfortunes; and, indeed, the miscarriage of the expedition to the Isle of Rhee, for the relief of the Rochellers, not a little contributed to render him very odious; so much so, that one John Felton, a discontented officer, conceiving he should rid the country of a scourge, repaired to Portsmouth, where the duke then was, superintending another armament for Rochelle, and stabbed him with a knife mortally, 23d August, 1628. This happened when he had just completed his thirty-sixth year, and three days more: his duchess in the house, in an upper room, scarce out of bed, and the king and court at Sir Daniel Norton's, at Southwick, not much more than six miles distant.

The earl of Clarendon writes,* " That he was of a noble nature,

VOL. III.

Q

and

*Clarendon's
History of the
Rebellion,
Vol. I.

“ and generous disposition, and of such other endowments, as made
 “ him very capable of being a great favourite to a great king; and
 “ understood the arts of a court, and all the learning that is professed
 “ there exactly well. That he was of a most flowing courtesy, and
 “ affability to all men who made any address to him; and so desirous
 “ to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the ob-
 “ ligation, or the merit of the person he chose to oblige; from which
 “ much of his misfortune resulted. He was of a courage not to be
 “ daunted; which was manifested in all his actions, and in his con-
 “ tests with particular persons of the greatest reputation.” His zeal
 for his friends was very vehement, and his enmities equally strong.

Thus fell the great Villiers duke of Bucks; a rare example of exalted fortune, and the grand favourite of two kings, father and son. He married Catherine, daughter and sole heir of Francis earl of Rutland; by whom he had three sons, and one daughter. The latter, whose name was Mary, had, by letters patent, dated 31st August, 1628, the title of duchess of Buckingham limited to her, in case of issue male failing of her father; and was three times married, as men-

* It is said, on the relation of bishop Burnet, that the apparition of Sir George Villiers, his father, appeared to a man who had formerly been an old servant in the family, entreating him to go to the duke, and warn him, that some sad fatality would certainly happen to him, unless he did something to please the people, and remove their grievances. The old man, surprised at such a vision, was terrified; but on the same appearing a second and third time, he at last resolved to see the duke; and having obtained an interview, acquainted him with what had passed, and by a communication of certain events, touching a peculiar circumstance in the duke's life, convinced his grace so perfectly of what he had seen, that the duke exclaimed, “ *It must be true*; for excepting to himself, and one person more (who was not likely to disclose it), the same was not known to any one living. It is also related, that the day after the duke's death, John Buckeridge, bishop of Ely, was pitched upon as the properest person to make known to the countess of Denbigh the melancholy tidings of her brother's death, whom she most tenderly loved. That hearing, when he came to wait upon her, she was at rest, he attended till she should awake of herself, which she did, with the affrightment of a dream; her brother seeming to pass through a field with her in her coach, where hearing a sudden shout of the people, and asking the reason of it? was answered, “ That it was for joy the duke of Buckingham was dead.” This dream she had scarce told to her gentlewoman, when the bishop entered the room to acquaint her with the mournful news.

tioned

tioned in the Table of Descent. Of the sons, Charles, the eldest, died young; Francis Villiers was slain in an encounter with the parliament forces at or near Kingston upon Thames, in 1648, unmarried; being, according to lord Clarendon, a youth of rare beauty, and comeliness of person; and George, the second, but eldest surviving son, succeeded his father as duke of Buckingham, &c. and in right of his mother, Catherine, daughter and heir of Francis earl of Rutland, claimed, and was allowed the barony of Roos or Ros.* Which

* Vid. Ros of Hamlake.

GEORGE being very young on his father's murder, was for a time sent abroad to travel; and returning to England whilst king Charles II. was under restraint, engaged in his service; and at the battle of Worcester, 3d September, 1651, had a command on the right; but the royal army being defeated by Cromwell, he, like the king and many others, made his escape with difficulty; and wandering about in a mean habit, got safe to London, and from thence to Holland. On the restoration taking place, he and general Monk rode bare headed before the king at his public entry; and in such favour was he with the king, that he was made a knight of the garter, master of the horse, and was one of those governing lords, who, from the initial letters of their names, were called the Cabal.^o But towards the latter end of the reign of Charles II. by his strange conduct and unsteady temper, he sunk very low in the opinions of most people. He first adulterated the wife of Francis Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and then killed her husband in a duel; at which it is said, she held his horse, disguised as a page, and to reward his prowess, went to bed to him in the shirt stained with her husband's blood.

Walpole, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, observes, when this extraordinary man, with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could equally charm the Presbyterian Fairfax and the dissolute Charles; when he alike ridiculed that witty king, and his solemn chancellor; when he plotted the ruin of his country with a cabal of bad ministers,

* Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale.

C. A. B. A. L.

or equally unprincipled, supported its cause with bad patriots; one laments that such parts should have been devoid of every virtue. But when Alcibiades turns chemist, when he is a real bubble, and a visionary miser; when ambition is but a frolic; when the worst designs are for the foolishest ends; contempt extinguishes all reflections on his character.

The portrait of this duke has been drawn by four masterly hands: Burnet has hewn it out with his rough chissel; count Hamilton* touched it with that slight delicacy that finishes, while it seems but to sketch; Dryden† catches the living likenesses; Pope‡ completed the historical resemblance.

Yet the abilities of this duke appear in no instance more amazing, than that being exposed by two of the greatest poets, he has exposed one of them ten times more severely. Zimri is an admirable portrait; but Bayes an original creation. Dryden satirized Buckingham; but Villiers made Dryden satirize himself. An instance of astonishing quickness is mentioned of the duke, namely, that being present at the first representation of one of Dryden's pieces of heroic nonsense, where a lover says,

"My wound is great, because it is so small."

The duke cried out,

"Then 'twould be greater, were it none at all."

The play was instantly damned.

His grace wrote the Rehearsal, a noted comedy; Reflections upon Absalom and Achithophel; and was the author of many other plays, poems, and celebrated works. He was remarkable for a continual flow of wit and humour; but the ill nature and indecency which occasionally hurried away his muse, gave general offence. He began life with all the advantages of fortune and person, which a nobleman could covet; and afterwards, by favour of the king, had great opportunities of making himself as considerable as his father had been. But he miserably wasted his estate, forfeited his honour, damned his reputation, and at the time of his death, is said to have wanted even the necessities

* Vid. Memoirs de Grammont.

† Zimri in Absalom and Achithophel.

‡ In the Epistle to lord Bathurst.

necessaries of life, and not to have had one friend in the world. Pope describes him as more famous for his vices than his misfortunes; that having been possessed of about £.50,000 a-year, and passed through many of the highest posts in the kingdom, he died in 1687, at a remote inn in Yorkshire, reduced to the utmost misery.

Behold what blessings wealth to life can lend !
 And see what comfort it affords our end—
 In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,
 The floor of plaster, and the walls of dung ;
 On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw ;
 With tape-ty'd curtains, never meant to draw ;
 The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
 Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
 Great Villiers lies ! alas, how chang'd from him
 That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim !
 Gallant, and gay in Clivedon's proud alcove,
 The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury, and love ;
 Or just as gay at council in a ring,
 Of mimic'd statesmen, and their merry king.
 No wit to flatter left of all his store !
 No fool to laugh at, which he valu'd more—
 There victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
 And fame ; this lord of useless thousands ends.

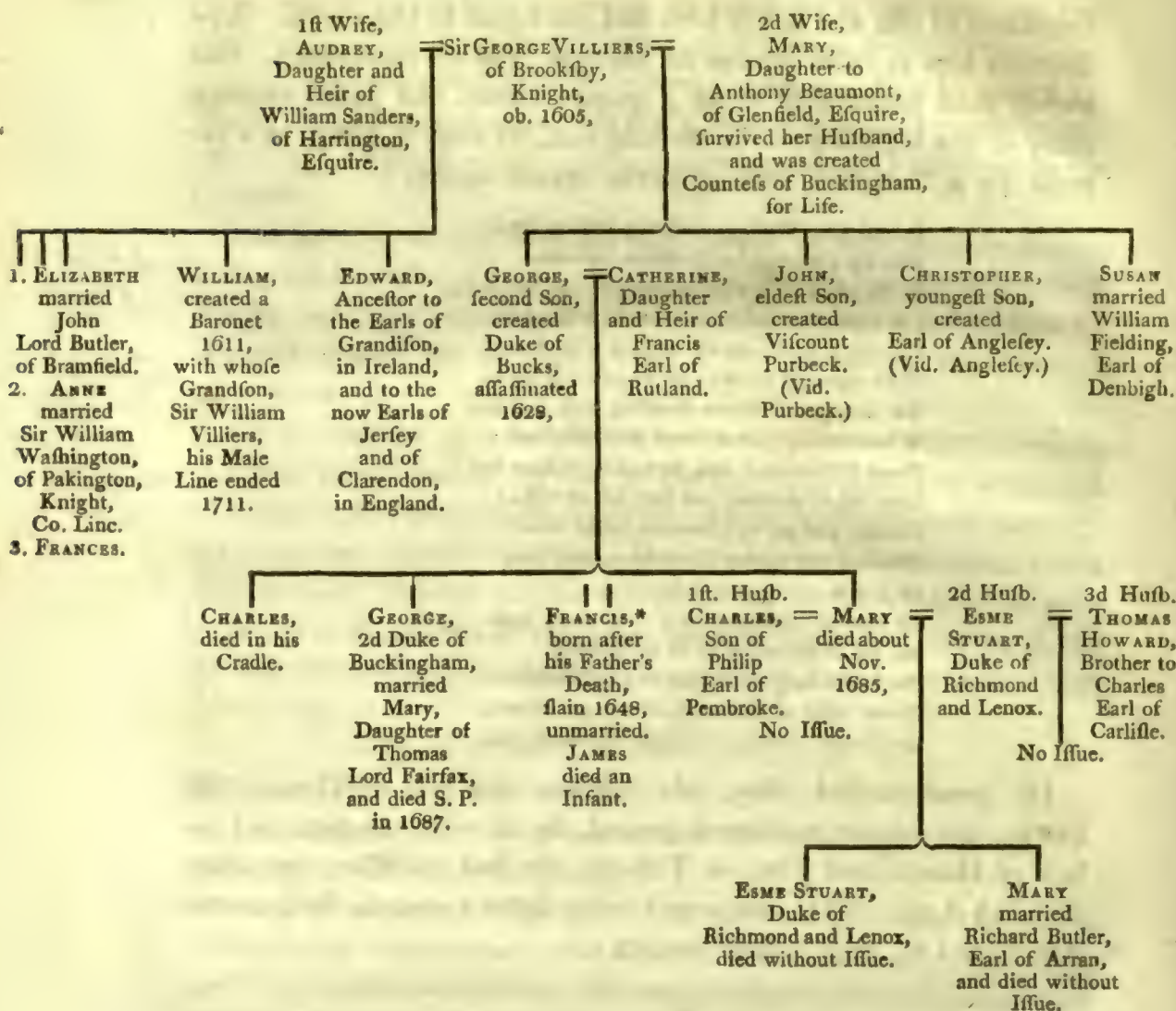
His grace married Mary, sole daughter and heir of Thomas lord Fairfax, the famous parliament general, by his wife, daughter and co-heir of Horatio lord Vere, of Tilbury, but had no issue ; and dying the 16th April, 1687, was buried in his father's vault in Westminster Abbey, and his titles became extinct.

SHEFFIELD DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

THE title of Buckingham having thus terminated in the Villiers name, was next revived in the person of JOHN SHEFFIELD, earl of Mulgrave, and lord Sheffield ; under which latter head a full account of this noble family may be seen. (Vid. Sheffield lord Sheffield)

SUCCESSION

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BUCKINGHAM.



* In the claim lately before the House of Peers, of Lady Henry Fitz-Gerald to the Barony of Roos, this Francis is stated to be born after his father's death; and a fourth son, James, is mentioned, who died an infant. Which, if the fact, he must have been a twin with Francis; as it does not concur with common reason, that if the said Francis was a posthumous child, any other than a twin could be born after that period.

The learned herald who furnished the genealogy of that case, has inserted a sagacious remark, that the said James, fourth son, "*died an infant, without issue.*"

BUTLER OF BRAMFIELD.

ARMS—G. a Fess Chequée Arg. and S. between six Crofs Crofslets O.

THIS family is a branch of that of Butler, or Boteler, of Wemme and Oversley from which descended

Sir JOHN BUTLER, of Hatfield Woodhall, in com. Hertf. who, the 17th James I. was created a baronet; and the 1st of Charles I. a baron of the realm; by the title of lord Butler, of Bramfield, in the county aforesaid. He married Elizabeth, sister to George Villiers, the great duke of Buckingham, to which connection he probably owed his advancement to the rank of peerage. For of his merits, deserts, or services, there is no mention to be found in Dugdale, or any other genealogical author.

By this lady he had six sons; whereof five died unmarried in his lifetime: as also six daughters; of which, Audrey married, first, Sir Francis Anderson; and, secondly, Francis earl of Chichester; Helen, Sir John Drake, knight; Jane, James Ley, earl of Marlborough; Olivera, Endymion Porter, esquire; Mary, Edward lord Howard, of Esrick; and Anne, first, Montjoy Blount, earl of Newport; and, secondly, Thomas Weston, earl of Portland.

WILLIAM, only surviving son and heir, succeeded his father; but his name only appears once in the Lists of Summons to Parliament: viz. the 15th Charles I. nor is he recorded in the pages of history for any memorable action. On his death without issue, the title became extinct, and his sisters, or their representatives, were his heirs; whose interest in their father and brother's inheritance, was purchased by George viscount Grandison, of the kingdom of Ireland, who thereby obtained possession of the manor of Bramfield.

BUTLER

BUTLER OF LANTHONY AND MORE PARK.

ARMS—O. a Chief indented Az.

ON July 20, 1660, JAMES BUTLER, earl and marquis of Ormond, in Ireland, was created baron of Lanthony, and earl of Brecknock, in Wales, by king Charles II. and the year following was advanced to the dignity of duke of Ormond, in Ireland; and also the 9th November, 1682, made an English duke, by the same title of Ormond.

This nobleman was a most strenuous supporter of king Charles I. although in the early part of life, when a youth, he shewed a strong inclination to oppose the government of the earl of Strafford, then lord lieutenant of Ireland. The earl, on calling a parliament to meet in the castle of Dublin, issued a proclamation, that none of the members, either peers or commoners, should enter with their swords; which all obeyed except this young lord; who told the black rod at the door, "*he should have no sword of his, except in his guts.*" Which so fired the lord deputy, that his lordship was called on in the evening to answer for his behaviour: when he produced his majesty's writ, calling him to parliament "*cinctus cum gladio.*" This spirited answer not being expected, it was in deliberation that night, whether to trample under foot, or oblige so daring a young man; it was, however, resolved to take him into favour, and he was accordingly made one of the privy council.

From this period he attached himself zealously to the service of the king, and contended vigorously to defeat the accusations against the earl of Strafford; who thenceforth held him in such grateful remembrance, that he made it his last request to his majesty, to bestow his blue garter upon him; which the king most readily performed.

Throughout

Throughout the whole of the civil war, his bravery, conduct, and loyalty, were particularly conspicuous; and so esteemed by the parliament of Ireland, that he was presented with an address of thanks, as an acknowledgment of their regard; and to perpetuate to posterity the memory of his high desert; which instrument was entered in both houses, 17th March, 1646.

Bishop Burnet gives the following character of him, viz. "That he was every way well fitted for a court: of a graceful appearance, a lively wit, and a cheerful temper; a man of great expense, but decent even in his vices, for he always kept up the form of religion: too faithful not to give always good advices; but when bad ones were followed, too complaisant to be any great complainer. He had gone through many transactions with more fidelity than success; and in the siege of Dublin, miscarried so far, as to lessen the opinion of his military conduct: but his constant attendance on his master, and his great sufferings, raised him (after the restoration), to be lord steward of the household, and lord lieutenant of Ireland."

His grace died the year of the revolution, 1688, aged seventy-nine. His duchess was Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard Preston, earl of Desmond; which marriage terminated a long contention which had subsisted between the two families. By her he had issue two daughters, and eight sons; whereof Thomas, the eldest, died young; another Thomas called earl of Ossory, of whom hereafter; James died young; another James, who died at nine years old; Richard, who was created earl of Arran, with limitation to the issue male of his brother John, and afterwards was made lord Butler, of Weston, in England; Walter died young; John, who was created earl of Gowran, and died in 1677, S. P.; and another James, who was accidentally killed at six months old. The daughters were, Elizabeth, second wife to Philip, second earl of Chesterfield; and Mary, wife of William Cavendish, first duke of Devonshire.

THOMAS, earl of Ossory, his eldest son, and heir apparent, born at Kilkenny, 8th July, 1634; by the time he was twenty-one years of

age, gave such proofs of his genius, prudence, good disposition, and virtue, that Sir Robert Southwell then drew his character, and shewed him to the world in very lively colours. "He is," says he, "a young man with a very handsome face; a good head of hair; well set; very good natured; rides the great horse very well; is a very good tennis player, fencer, and dancer; understands music, and plays on the guitar and lute; speaks French elegantly; reads Italian fluently; is a good historian; and so well versed in romances, that if a gallery be full of pictures and hangings, he will tell the stories of all that are there described. He shuts up his door at eight in the evening, and studies till midnight; he is temperate, courteous, and excellent in all his behaviour."

A young nobleman so eminently endowed with every natural and acquired accomplishment, was not but likely to make a conspicuous figure in his father's lifetime; wherefore we find him, in 1661, lieutenant general of the horse in Ireland, and a privy counsellor. As also summoned by writ, 22d June, 1662, to the house of peers in that kingdom; and in 1666, summoned, also by writ, to the English house of peers, by the title of lord Butler, of More Park, in com. Hertf.

He was deputy to his father while lord lieutenant of Ireland; and, in short, distinguished himself in many important offices, and on many signal occasions, both as a politician, and as a military and naval commander; particularly in 1673, in that great sea fight with the Dutch, wherein, as Anthony Wood says, "*He gallantly acted beyond the fiction of a romance.*" But this excellent nobleman (of whom enough can scarcely be said), was snatched away by a fever, at Whitehall, 30th July, 1680, to the universal regret of all England; and to the great grief of his noble father, who yet survived.

In 1659, he married Amelia, eldest daughter of Louis de Nassau, lord of Beverweart, Odyke, and Auverquerque, natural son of Maurice prince of Orange; and had issue by her (who was naturalized by act of parliament, 13th September, 1660), six sons, and as many daughters; who all died young, or unmarried, excepting two sons and three daughters;

daughters; viz. James, afterwards duke of Ormond; Charles, who was created earl of Arran; Elizabeth, married to William-Richard-George, ninth earl of Derby; Emilia; and Henrietta, wife of Henry D'Auverquerque, earl of Grantham.

JAMES, second duke of Ormond (and eldest surviving son of Thomas earl of Ossory), in 1688, succeeded his grandfather in his English and Irish honours. On the landing of the prince of Orange, he was one of the first that joined him; and upon his advancement to the throne, among other honours conferred upon him, was created a knight of the garter, and made lord high constable of England for the day, at their majesties coronation. In 1690, he attended the king into Ireland, at the battle of the Boyne; and in 1693, was also at the battle of Landen, where he received several wounds, had his horse killed under him, and was taken prisoner by the French, and carried to Namur.

At this place he signalized his charity and generosity as much as he before had manifested his bravery; putting into the hands of count Guiscard, governor of the city, a considerable part of his remittances to be distributed among his fellow prisoners. And being afterwards set at liberty, and joining the army, the grandeur of his table and retinue, were an honour to the English nation, as his valour had been an example to the nobility.

In 1702, he was by Queen Anne appointed commander in chief of the land forces sent against France and Spain, when he destroyed the French fleet, and the Spanish galleons, in the harbour of Vigo; for which he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. In 1711-12, he succeeded the duke of Marlborough as captain general and commander in chief of all her majesty's land forces in Great Britain, or employed abroad in conjunction with her allies; and on the queen's death, was one of the privy council who signed the proclamation, declaring George I. to be the only lawful and rightful king of Great Britain; on whose arrival, he was at first graciously received by his majesty, but in a few days after was removed from his great

offices; and, furthermore, in 1715, was impeached in parliament of high crimes and misdemeanors. Whereupon, being advised to avoid the impending storm,^p he retired, 8th August, 1715, into France; and the 20th of the same month was attainted, his estate forfeited, and his honours extinguished. But in 1721, an act was passed to enable his brother, the earl of Arran, to purchase his estate; which he did accordingly.

This great, but unfortunate duke, died at Madrid, November 16, 1745, aged ninety-four. He was twice married; first, to the lady Anne, daughter to Lawrence Hyde, earl of Rochester, who died in childbed of her first child, which also deceased with her; secondly, to lady Mary Somers, daughter to Henry duke of Beaufort, by whom he had one son, Thomas, born in 1686, who died in 1689; and five daughters; whereof three died infants; viz. Mary, Emilia, and Henrietta; Elizabeth died unmarried; and Mary married John lord Ashburnham.

BUTLER OF WESTON.

Arms—O. a Chief indented Az. a Crescent for difference.

In 1673, RICHARD, second son of James first duke of Ormond, having been before, in 1662, created earl of Arran, in Ireland, was, in consideration of his eminent desert and services, advanced to the peerage of England, by his majesty, Charles II. the 25th year of his reign; by the title of baron Butler, of Weston in the county of Huntingdon.

In 1682, upon his father's quitting Ireland, he was left deputy till his return; and performed great service against the mutinous garrison

^p It has been presumed by many, had he waited the event of his trial, that his innocence and good intentions in all his actions would have appeared. See his Conduct in the Campaign of 1712 vindicated in a pamphlet published in 1715.

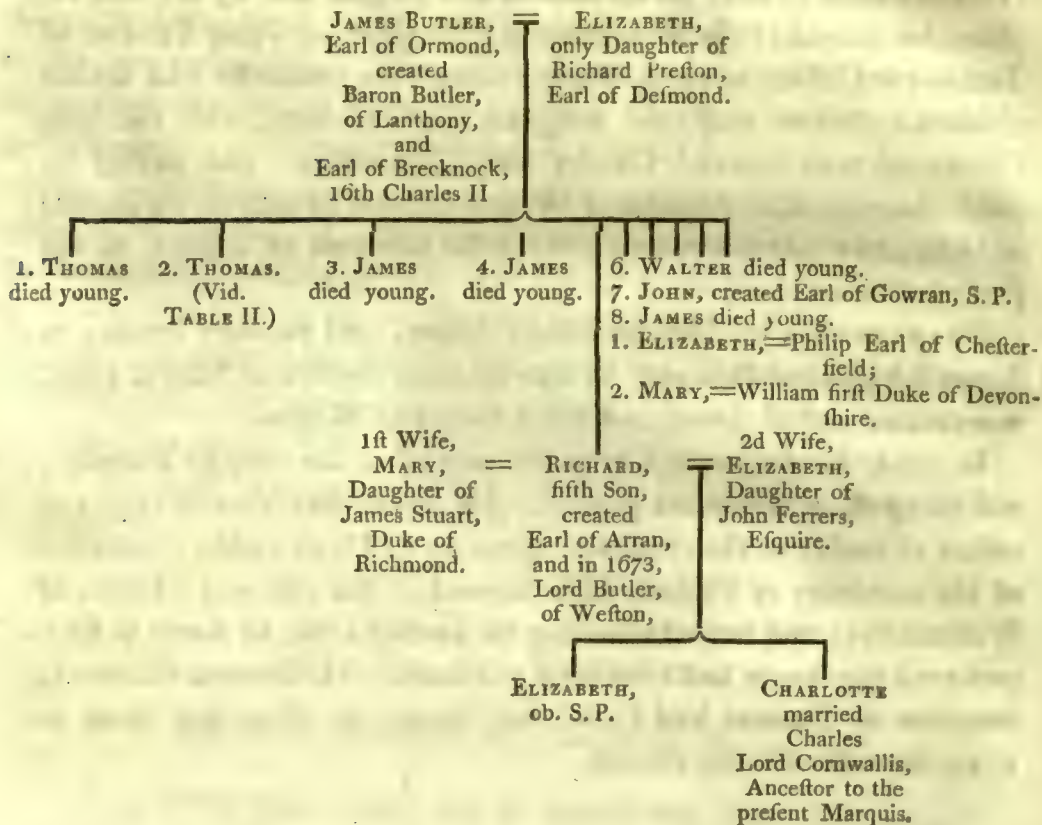
of Carrick-Fergus, and behaved with distinguished valour in the sea-fight of 1673 with the Dutch. He married, first, Mary, daughter of James Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, but by her had no issue; his second wife was Dorothy, daughter of John Ferrers, of Tamworth Castle, in com. Warw. esquire, by whom he had several children, whereof only one daughter survived him; viz. the lady Charlotte, who married Charles lord Cornwallis. But having no male issue, the title of Butler of Weston became extinct on his decease in 1685; yet was afterwards revived (as also that of Arran), in the person of his nephew,

CHARLES, son of Thomas earl of Ossory, and younger brother to James last duke of Ormond. Which Charles, the 8th of March, 1693, was created earl of Arran, and baron Butler of Weston.

In 1702, he was made a brigadier general of her majesty's armies; and in 1708, a lieutenant general. He filled, also, successively, the offices of master of the ordnance, governor of Dover castle, chancellor of the university of Oxford, high steward of the city and liberties of Westminster; and notwithstanding his brother's fall, he seems to have preserved the favour and esteem of the court. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas lord Crew; but having no issue, and dying in 1759, his titles became extinct.

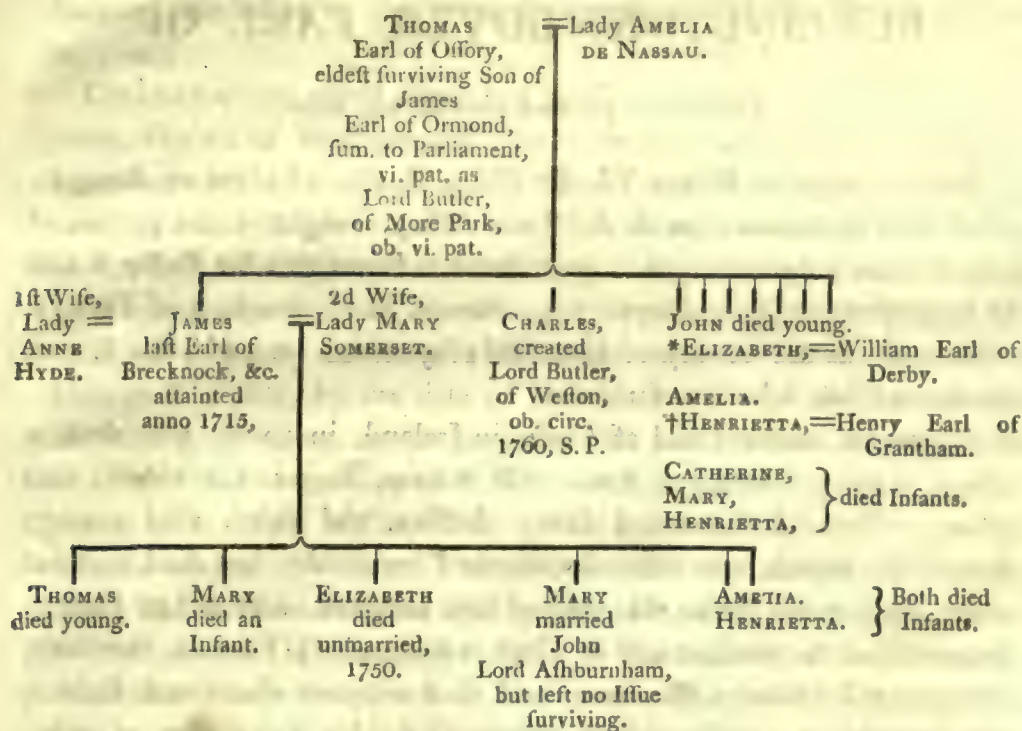
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BUTLER OF LANTHONY, WESTON, AND OF MORE PARK.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BUTLER OF LANTHONY, WESTON, AND OF MORE PARK.

TABLE II.



* By the Earl of Derby she had issue a son, James Lord Strange, who died 1699, vi. pat. unmarried, and two daughters; viz. Henrietta, who married, first, John Earl of Anglesey; and, secondly, John Earl of Ashburnham; and had two daughters, who both died S. P. (Vid. Anglesey.) Elizabeth, the other daughter, died unmarried in 1714.

† Her issue by the Earl of Grantham, were two sons, and four daughters. (Vid. Grantham.)

BURLINGTON, BOYLE EARL OF.

ARMS—Party per Bend crenelled Arg. Gules.

IN the reign of Henry VI. Sir Philip Boyle, a knight of Arragon, tilted at a tournament with Sir John Astley, knight of the garter, at which both knights acquired great fame. From this Sir Philip is said to be descended Roger Boyle, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Pattishull, in the county of Hereford; by whom he had issue Roger, his second son, who was father of

Richard,
first Earl.

RICHARD, created earl of Cork, in Ireland, in 1620; who died in 1643, having had seven sons. Of whom, Roger, the eldest, died young; Richard succeeded him; Jeffery, the third, died young; Louis, the fourth, was created viscount Kinelmeaky, but died without issue; Roger, the fifth, was created lord Broghill, and earl of Orrery, from whom the present earl of Cork is descended; Francis, the sixth, was created viscount Shannon, and died without issue; and Robert, the seventh, was distinguished eminently for his knowledge of astronomy and chemistry.

RICHARD, the second, but eldest surviving son, and second earl of Cork, having evinced his loyalty and services to Charles I. and having assisted and supplied Charles II. in his distresses, was, in consideration thereof, first created lord Clifford, of Lancashire, and afterwards earl of Burlington, in 1664, English honours. He died in 1697-8; having had issue by his lady, Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, three sons, and five daughters; of whom, lady Frances, the eldest, married, first, colonel Courtenay; secondly, Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon, in Ireland, the most celebrated poet of the age; Catherine, the second, died in her childhood;

hood; Elizabeth, the third, married Nicholas earl of Thanet; Anne, the fourth, Edward earl of Sandwich; and Henrietta, the fifth, Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester. Of the sons, Francis died young, Richard was killed in the great engagement with the Dutch at Solebay, and

CHARLES, the eldest surviving one, was called up to the house of peers, the 1st of William and Mary, by the title of lord Clifford, of Lanesborough; but died in the lifetime of his father, 1694. He married Jane, daughter and coheir of William duke of Somerset, and by her had six daughters, and four sons. Richard, who died in 1675; Charles, of whom hereafter; Henry, chancellor of the exchequer, and principal secretary of state in the reign of queen Anne, created by George I. a peer, by the title of lord Carleton, and died unmarried, March 14, 1724-25, at his house in Pall Mall, which he bequeathed to Frederick, then prince of Wales, and his successors, and is now the palace of his royal highness, the present prince, heir apparent to the British crown; William died young. Of the daughters, Frances, Jane, and another Frances, died young; Elizabeth married James earl of Barrymore; Mary, James duke of Queensbury and Dover; and Arabella, Henry Petty, earl of Shelburn. The said Charles lord Clifford married a second wife, Arethusa, daughter of George earl of Berkeley; and by her had an only daughter of the same name, who married James Vernon, esquire, son of James Vernon, one of the principal secretaries of state to king William III.

CHARLES, second, but eldest surviving son of Charles lord Clifford, succeeded his grandfather as the second earl of Burlington. He did not enjoy his honours long; departing this life about six years afterwards, in 1703-4, universally lamented. He married Juliana, sole daughter and heir of Henry Noell, second son of Baptist viscount Campden, by whom he had one son, his heir, and six daughters; two of which died young; and Jane, the third, died unmarried; Elizabeth, the eldest, married Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxburgh, in Norfolk,

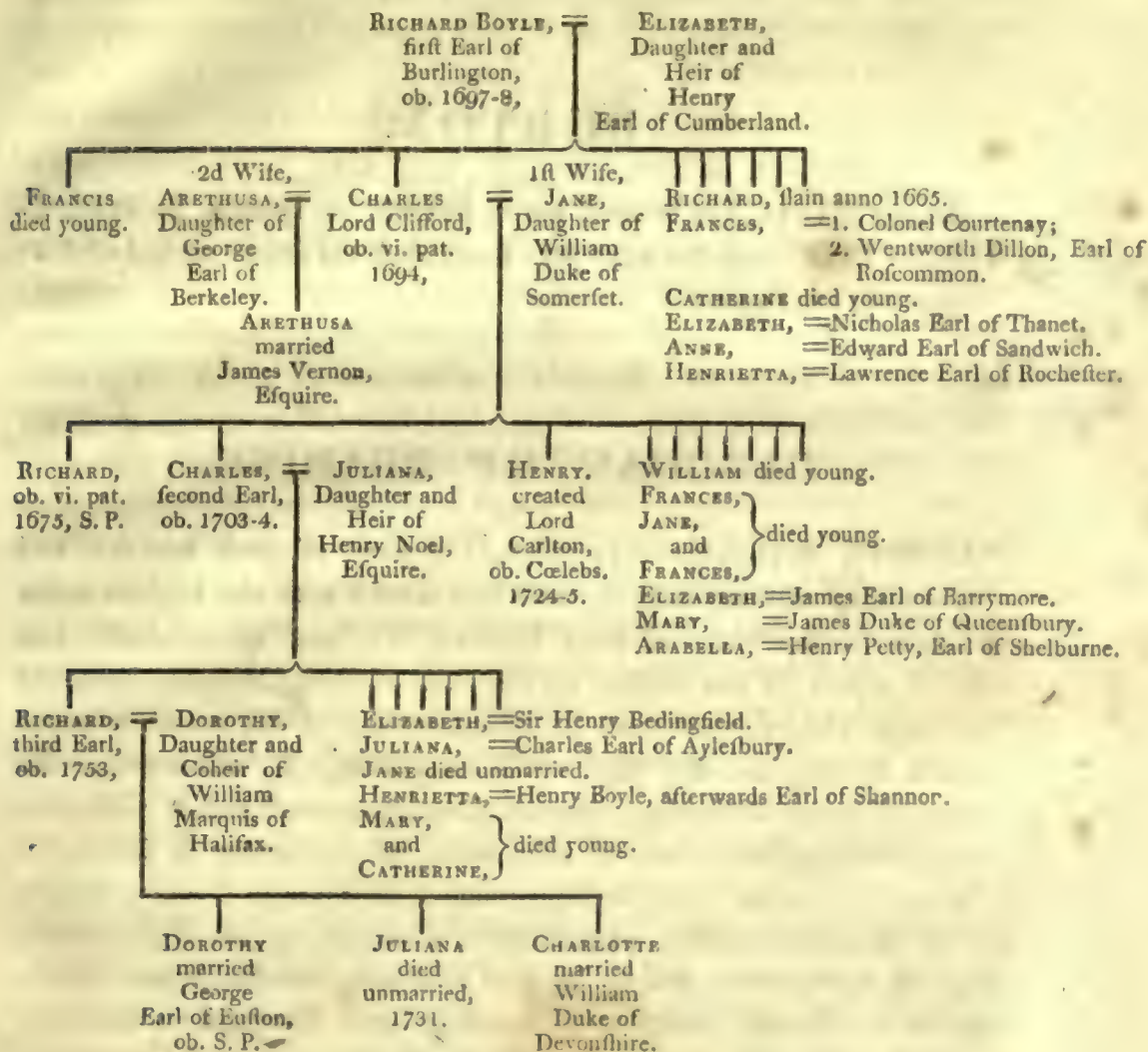
Charles,
second Earl.

folk, baronet; Juliana, the second, was the wife of Charles earl of Aylesbury; and Henrietta, of Henry Boyle, of Castle Martyr, in Ireland, afterwards earl of Shannon.

Richard,
third Earl.

RICHARD, third earl of Burlington, and only son of the former, was born in 1695, and in 1721, married the lady Dorothy Saville, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of William marquis of Halifax, by whom he had three daughters; lady Dorothy, who married George earl of Euston, eldest son of the duke of Grafton; but died without issue; Juliana died in 1731; and lady Charlotte, married to William, late duke of Devonshire. His lordship was a knight of the garter, and also captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, which he resigned in 1733, and retired from public life; amusing himself in his fine gardens at Chiswick (now possessed by his grace of Devonshire), and in architecture, in which he was esteemed a second Vitruvius; and on that account was consulted by many of the nobility, while at the same time he contributed liberally towards the building of several public edifices. He died at Chiswick in 1753; and having no male issue, his English honours expired with him.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF BURLINGTON.



BURTON.

HENRY PAGET was created baron Burton, of Burton, in Staffordshire, in 1711; and the next year succeeded his father as earl of Uxbridge. (Vid. Paget.)

CADOGAN OF READING.

IN 1716, WILLIAM CADOGAN, a general of great bravery, and distinguished military talents, who had served with the highest reputation in the wars of king William III. and queen Anne, was created a peer of the realm, by the title of lord Cadogan, baron of Reading; and, furthermore, in consideration of his many eminent services, he was, the 8th May, 1718 (4th George I.) advanced to the dignity of baron of Oakley, viscount Caversham, and earl of Cadogan, with limitation, in default of issue male, of the barony of Oakley to Charles, his brother. His lordship married Margareta-Cecilia, daughter of William Munster, counsellor of Holland, by his wife, Cecilia Trip, of Amsterdam; and by her had issue only two daughters; Sarah, married to Charles duke of Richmond; and Margaret, unmarried; and dying the 17th of July, 1726, S. M. P. the barony of Cadogan of Reading, and the titles of viscount Caversham, and earl of Cadogan, became extinct; but the barony of Cadogan of Oakley, descended to Charles, his brother, beforementioned; in whose descendant the same now remains.

CAMBRIDGE.

ARMS—O. a Lion rampant, his tail erected G.

*WILLIAM DE MESCHINES, a younger son of Randoph earl of Chester, is mentioned as earl of Cambridge, in 1139; but no patent, or charter of creation, appears upon record. * Vid. Meschines, Vol. I.

In 1340, JOHN DE AVESNES, of Hainault, uncle,† or brother,‡ to Philippa, queen to Edward III. was made earl of Cambridge; but soon after engaging in the interest of France, was deprived of the earldom, which was next conferred upon † Collins. ‡ Beaton.

WILLIAM marquis of Juliers; whose wife was Mary, daughter of Reginald duke of Gueldres (by Eleanor, sister to king Edward III.), and sister and heir to Edward duke of Gueldres; but neither he, nor his predecessor, ever had summons to parliament. Of these, the first bore for arms quarterly, 1 and 4 O. a Lion rampant S. 2 and 3 O. a Lion rampant G. the last, O. a Lion rampant S.

PLANTAGENET EARL OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE next on whom this honour was conferred, was EDMOND PLANTAGENET, of Langley, fifth son of Edward III. who, in 1361, was created earl of Cambridge, with remainder to his second son, Richard.

This Edmond was afterwards created duke of York; whose eldest son and heir, Edward, Vincent and Mills say, was earl of Cambridge; and that he had that title in his father's life, which, in such respect, was only by courtesy. For certain it is, that on the decease of Edmond, the title was borne by Richard, his second son; who, for conspiring
against

against king Henry V. was beheaded at Southampton, before his said brother, Edward (then duke of York), was slain at Agincourt; whereby the honour was forfeited.

RICHARD, his son, however, was restored to it; and succeeding his uncle, Edward, as duke of York, afterwards claimed the crown; but was slain in the battle of Wakefield, anno 1460, leaving

EDWARD, his eldest son and heir; who following up his father's claim, at length ascended the throne, by the name of king Edward IV.* whereby all the inferior titles became merged in the royal dignity.

HAMILTON EARL OF CAMBRIDGE.

ARMS—G. three Cinquefoils Ermine pierced.

THE title of Cambridge having thus come to the crown, remained dormant until the year 1619, when king James I. was pleased to create

JAMES marquis of Hamilton, in Scotland, baron of Ennerdale, in Cumberland, and earl of Cambridge. He had been one of the suitors to queen Elizabeth, recommended by the Protestants of Scotland, in order to an union of the two kingdoms. He was lord steward of the household; and towards the latter part of the reign, a knight of the garter. He married Anne, daughter to James earl of Glencairn, widow of Gilbert Kennedy, earl of Cassils; and had issue two sons, James and William; and three daughters, Anne, Margaret, and Mary.

JAMES succeeded his father; and at the coronation of Charles I. carried the sword of state, and by that king was created duke of Hamilton; and in 1629, made master of the horse; being likewise elected into the order of the garter. In 1648, he commanded the Scots army at Preston, in Lancashire; but was defeated by Cromwell, with half
the

the number; when being taken prisoner, and brought to London, he was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, in March following.¹ His lady was Mary, daughter of William Fielding, earl of Denbigh, by Susan his wife, sister to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham; by whom he had three sons; Charles, James, and William, who died young; as did his eldest daughter, Mary; but of the other two, the lady Anne lived to be duchess of Hamilton; and Susanna married John earl of Cassils. Deceasing thus without issue male surviving, his honours devolved upon

WILLIAM, earl of Lanark, his brother, who likewise lost his life in the service of king Charles: for having raised a troop of horse at his own charge, and having joined the royal army at Worcester, he was in that fatal defeat which it there experienced, 3d September, 1651, and received a shot in his leg, of which he died about a week after.

His character is thus set forth by the earl of Clarendon: "He was
 " a man not inferior in parts of understanding to the wisest men of
 " the nation. Of great honour, courage, and sincerity in his nature;
 " and (which was a rare virtue in the men of that time), was still
 " the same man he pretended to be; and, in truth, was in all respects
 a very accomplished person."

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to James Maxwell, of Dirleton, and by her had four daughters; namely, Anne, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret; but dying without issue male, his English honours became extinct. And his niece, the lady Anne, daughter of James, his elder brother, having married William Douglas, earl of Selkirk, he, according to the Scotch fashion, took the name of Hamilton; and at the request of his said lady, was, in 1661, created duke of Hamilton, and soon after made a knight of the garter; being the immediate ancestor to the present duke of Hamilton.

¹ This nobleman, so well known by his politics and tragic end, is seldom considered in the light of an author; yet Walpole (from Anthony Wood), mentions him in his Catalogue, as the author of several pieces.

STUART DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

As Cambridge may boast itself superior to all other towns in the kingdom,* by reason of its celebrated university, and public buildings, so it seems to retain a peculiar degree of honour from the rank of the noble persons to whom it has given title; for the most, if not all, of the great men so dignified, have been of the royal blood. Of which line it still remains to notice, that the next who bore the title of earl of Cambridge, was

* Vid.
Glo'ster.

*HENRY of Oatlands, third son of king Charles I. who was so entitled in 1641, but not so created, till 13th May, 1659. He died in 1660, S. P.

The four following dukes were sons of James duke of York (afterwards king James II.); the three first, by his wife, Anne, daughter of the lord chancellor Clarendon, and the other by Mary Beatrice D'Esse, his last wife.

CHARLES STUART, called duke of Cambridge, died in 1661, an infant.

JAMES, called duke of Cambridge, born 1663, died 1667.

EDGAR, styled duke of Cambridge, born 1667, died 1671.

CHARLES, born 1667, and then declared duke of Cambridge, died in the month following his birth.

From this period the title for a short time became dormant, until 1706, when her majesty, queen Anne, by warrant, declared

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, electoral prince of Hanover, duke and marquis of Cambridge, earl of Milford Haven, viscount Northallerton, and baron of Tewksbury.

* The university of Oxford, it is well known, is a city, and in that respect above the market town of Cambridge.

The title of duke of Cambridge is now borne by his royal highness prince AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, a younger son of his present majesty, George III.

CAMELFORD.

ARMS—S. a Fels chequee O. and Az. between three Bezants of the Second.

THE descent of this noble lord is from the same ancestor as the earl of Chatham, and lord Rivers; wherefore the reader need not be surprised that a cousin to the prime minister of the country, should be raised to the dignity of a peer of the realm; the surprise (if any may be excited, that such a man as Mr. Thomas Pitt should at all be advanced to any dignity), may rather be, that he was not created an earl, or a marquis, instead of an humble baron lord.

The peculiar merits, services, or extraordinary talents, which recommended him to this mark of royal favour (a dignity which queen Elizabeth rarely conferred, even upon the most meritorious and well-deserving of her servants),* history does not furnish: but where the historian or biographer may be at a loss to find materials to give the public actions or character of the man, private knowledge of worth, that wears the bashful blush at being made known, may, through the medium of a thousand acts of interesting attachment, induce a discerning statesman to point out, that the sovereign's right of conferring honours could not be exercised upon a fitter object than a rich and powerful relation. Be it so; in 1784, Mr. Thomas Pitt was, by letters patent, created lord Camelford, baron of Boconnic, in the county of Cornwall, with limitation to his issue male.

* Vid. Brydges's Reflections on the Increase of the Peerage, &c.

He married Anne, daughter and coheiress^d of Pinkney Wilkinson,

^d Another coheiress married captain Smith, father of the present gallant naval commander, Sir Sydney Smith.

of Burnham, in the county of Norfolk, esquire; by whom he had issue a son, Thomas, his successor, and Anne, who married William lord Grenville, brother to George marquis of Buckingham; and dying in 1793, was succeeded by the said

THOMAS, his son and heir; who, having been bred up in the navy, attained to the rank of post captain; but was unfortunately killed in a duel by a Mr. Best, in 1804.

The worst side of this young nobleman's character has, probably, been given to the world, while the traits of the good one, have either been little known, or withholden. Certain it is, that he had great eccentricities; but it is nevertheless said, he was a warm and zealous friend where he took; was brave, generous, and humane; as also charitable, and very benevolent, where he considered the object deserving.

Dying unmarried, his title became extinct; and his great estate falling to his sister, made a very considerable addition to the swelling fortune of her husband, lord Grenville.

CAMPBELL OF CHATHAM.

IN 1705, JOHN CAMPBELL, duke of Argyle, in Scotland, was created an English peer, by the titles of baron Campbell, of Chatham, and earl of Greenwich, both in Kent; and, in 1719, was further raised to the dignity of duke of Greenwich; but on his decease, in 1743, without issue male, the said honours expired.

CAMPDEN.

ARMS—G. a Fefs wavy between three Fleur de Lis O.

THE family of Hickes, which obtained the rank of peerage, was originally of the county of Gloucester; from which descended

ROBERT HICKES, a wealthy citizen and mercer of London, who lived in Cheapside, in St. Pancras Soper-Lane, and by his trade raised a considerable estate; and by Juliana his wife, daughter to William Arthur, of Clapham, in Surrey, esquire,[†] had issue three sons; viz. Michael, who was afterwards knighted, and was by the celebrated lord Burleigh, made one of his secretaries; he was father of William, who, by James I. was created a baronet, being then written of Beverston, in Gloucestershire; Francis, second son; and Baptist, third son. Which

BAPTIST being bred to his father's business, and having great dealings with the court, for his rich silks, and commodities fetched from Italy and foreign parts, came afterwards to be knighted by James I. and advanced to far greater honours by Charles I. who, in 1628, created him baron Hicks, of Ilmington, in com. Warw. and viscount Campden, of Campden, in com. Glouc. with remainder to his son-in-law, Edward lord Noel, of Ridlington.

This Baptist, the 10th of James I. being then only a knight, and one of the justices of the peace for Middlesex, erected, at his own expense, that building near St. John Street, in the suburbs of London, called from him, "*Hickes' Hall*." His wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Richard, and sister to Sir Humphrey May, vice chamberlain to the

[†] Collins, in his *Extinct Peerage*, calls Juliana, daughter of Richard Clapton, of the county of Somerset; and in his *Baronetage*, makes her daughter of Arthur Chapman, in the same county. Kimber states it, as here given.

king, by whom he had issue two daughters; viz. Juliana, married to Edward lord Noel; and Mary, wife, first, of Sir Charles Morison, of Cassiobury, in com. Herts; secondly, of Sir John Cooper, of Winborne St. Giles, in com. Dorset; and, thirdly, of Sir Edward Alford, of Cassiobury, knight. And dying the 5th of Charles I. the year after his creation, his titles, by virtue of the limitation, devolved upon the said Edward lord Noel.

NOEL VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, AND EARL OF
GAINSBOROUGH.

ARMS—O. Fretty G. a Canton Erm.

* Collins,
Edmonson,
and others.

*MODERN Genealogists say, that it is evident from the foundation of Raunton Priory, in com. Staff. that Noel, the ancestor of this family, with *Celestria* his wife, came into England with the Conqueror, and for his services had the manors of Elenhall, Wiverton, and others, granted to him. But Sir William Dugdale, without so far-fetched an origin, simply states, that in the time of Henry II.

ROBERT, the son of Noel, founded the monastery of Raunton, near Ellenhall, his chief seat; and had issue, Thomas, whose daughter and coheir, Alice, brought the chief part of the inheritance to the family of Harecourt, in the time of king John; the male line being continued by Philip, a younger son; from whom descended

Sir ANDREW NOEL, of Dalby, in the county of Leicester, knight; who was a person of great note in the reign of Elizabeth; living in that state of magnificence, as to equalize the barons of great worth; and as Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, says, "For person, parentage, grace, gesture, valour, and many other excellent parts" (amongst which, skill in music), was of the first rank in the court." He married Mabel, one of the daughters of Sir James Harrington, knight, and sister of John lord Harrington, by whom he had issue Edward, and several other sons and daughters. Which

EDWARD

EDWARD was knighted by James I. on his accession to the crown; and residing at Brook, in the county of Rutland, was made a baronet on the first erection of that dignity, anno 1611; and in the 14th of that reign, was further advanced to the honour of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Noel, of Ridlington, in com. Rutl. by letters patent, dated 23d March, 1617. And having married Juliana, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Baptist Hickes, knight, upon his elevation to the peerage obtained a grant of his honours on failure of issue male of the said Sir Baptist, to himself and his issue male; which titles, of baron Hickes, of Ilmington, and viscount Campden, he came to enjoy accordingly.

On the breaking out of the civil war, he raised forces for the service of king Charles I. and died in the king's garrison at Oxford, 10th March, 1643; from whence he was carried to Campden, where he lies buried under a sumptuous monument, erected over him by Julian his lady, who survived him till the year 1680, when she deceased; being then about one hundred years old.

BAPTIST, next lord Campden, was as loyal as his father; wherefore, after the restoration, he was in much favour with Charles II. and was by him made lord lieutenant of the county of Rutland; and dying there at Exton, was buried in that church, under a noble monument erected to his memory, with an inscription, setting forth his eminent loyalty, conjugal affection, paternal indulgence to nineteen children, his hospitality and liberality, together with his inestimable losses in estate,* and personal sufferings in the royal cause. He died 29th October, 1683, aged seventy-one.

This noble lord, to his first wife, married Anne, daughter to William earl of Denbigh (by Susan his wife, sister to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham), by whom he had three children, that died in their infancy. By his second wife, Anne, widow of Edward earl of Bath, and daughter of Sir Robert Lovet, knight, he had only one son,

* His noble seat at Campden, in com. Glou. was burnt down by the royal army, to prevent the parliament forces from taking it, to make a garrison of it.

still born. By his third wife, Hester, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Thomas lord Wotton, he had two sons, Edward and Henry; also four daughters, Mary, Juliana, Hester, and Elizabeth. And by Elizabeth, his fourth wife, daughter of Montague Bertie, earl of Lindsey, had nine children; viz. Lindsey died in his infancy; Catherine married John earl of Rutland; Baptist, of whom hereafter; John; Bridget; a son died before baptism; James, who died aged eighteen; Martha; and another son still born.

EDWARD, eldest son by the third wife, in the lifetime of his father, having with great integrity performed sundry acceptable services to king Charles II. and having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Wriothesly, earl of Southampton, was, by letters patent, dated 3d February, in the 33d of Charles II. (his father then living), created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Noel, of Tichfield, with limitation, for want of issue male, to the younger sons of his said father, Baptist viscount Campden.

In 1683, having succeeded his father in his honours, he was, on the 1st of December following, created earl of Gainsborough, with remainder to his younger brothers; soon after which he died, in 1689, leaving issue four daughters, and an only son,

WRIOTHESLEY-BAPTIST, second earl of Gainsborough, who married Catherine, daughter of Fulke Greville, lord Brooke, and died 21st September, 1690, leaving issue only two daughters; Elizabeth, married, in 1704, to Henry duke of Portland; and Rachel, in 1705-6, to Henry duke of Beaufort, to whom she was second wife. On the failure of issue male of this Wriothesley, the honours descended to the issue of this Baptist Noel, second son to Baptist viscount Campden, by Elizabeth, his fourth wife, daughter of Montague earl of Lindsey, beforementioned.

Which BAPTIST was of Luffenham, in Rutlandshire; and married Susanna, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Fanshaw, of Jenkins, in Essex; by whom he had two daughters, and a son,

BAPTIST, who succeeded his cousin as third earl of Gainsborough;
and

and having married Dorothy, daughter of John duke of Rutland, died of the smallpox, 17th April, 1714, aged twenty-nine, having had issue three sons; viz. Baptist, John, and James; as also three daughters; Catherine, Susanna, and Mary.

BAPTIST, fourth earl of Gainsborough, though but little noticed in the various peerages, yet from the sermon preached at his funeral, by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, seems to have deserved a mention beyond that of his mere name. In this sermon we are informed, that his lordship had a fine taste, and great skill in music, painting, and poetry; that he was no stranger to history and the sciences, and zealously devoted to the interest of his country; in fine, that every tender affection softened his disposition, every elegant grace adorned his mind, and a thousand engaging acts were perpetually flowing from the generosity of his heart, and the liberality of his hand.

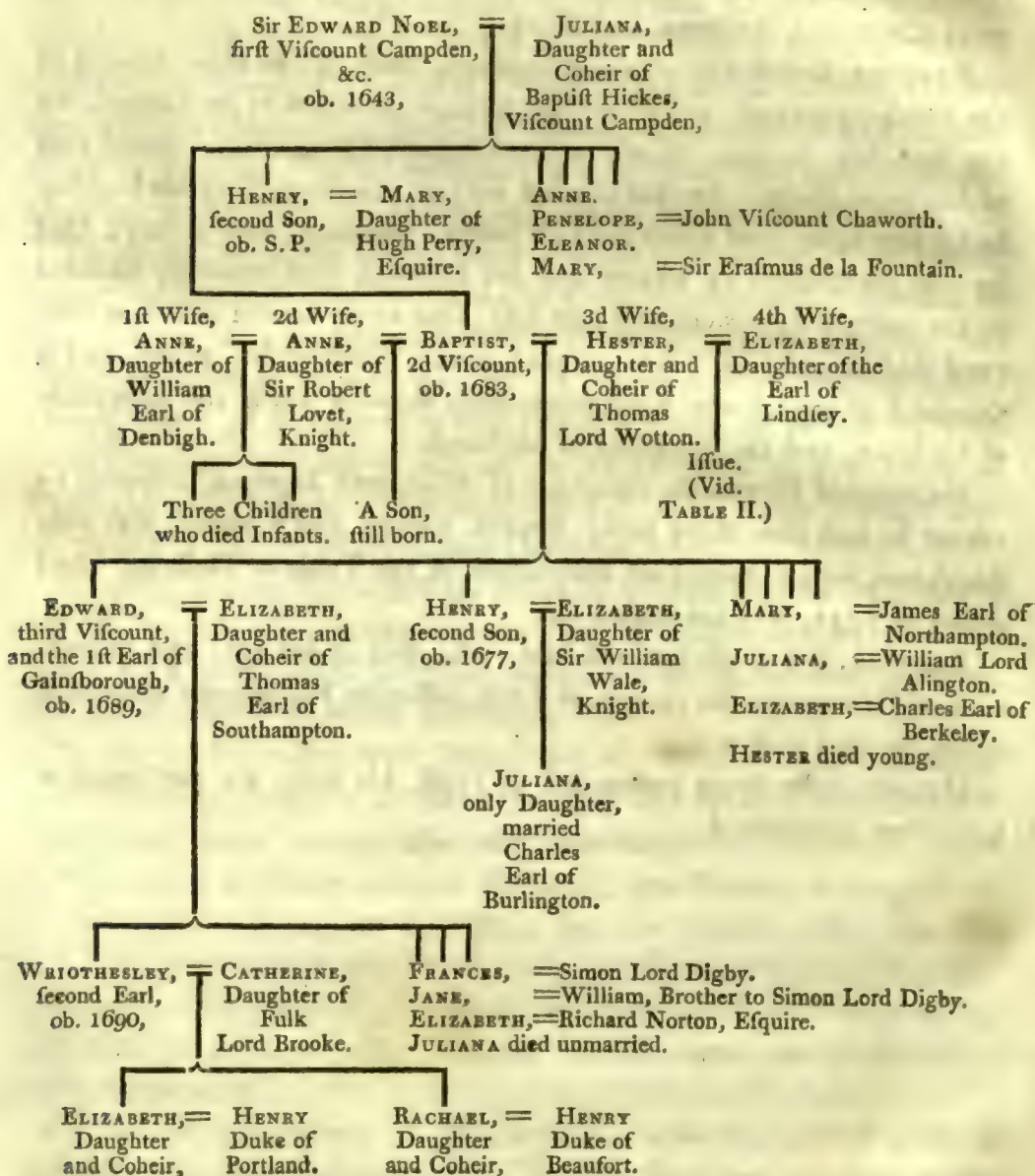
He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Chapman, esquire, by whom he had issue three sons; Baptist, Henry, and Charles; also nine daughters, whose names are mentioned in the Table of Descent. And dying in 1751, was succeeded by

BAPTIST, his eldest son and heir, who died under age, and unmarried, at Geneva, on his travels, in 1759, whereby his honours descended to his brother and heir,

HENRY, who dying unmarried in 1798, his titles are presumed to have then terminated.

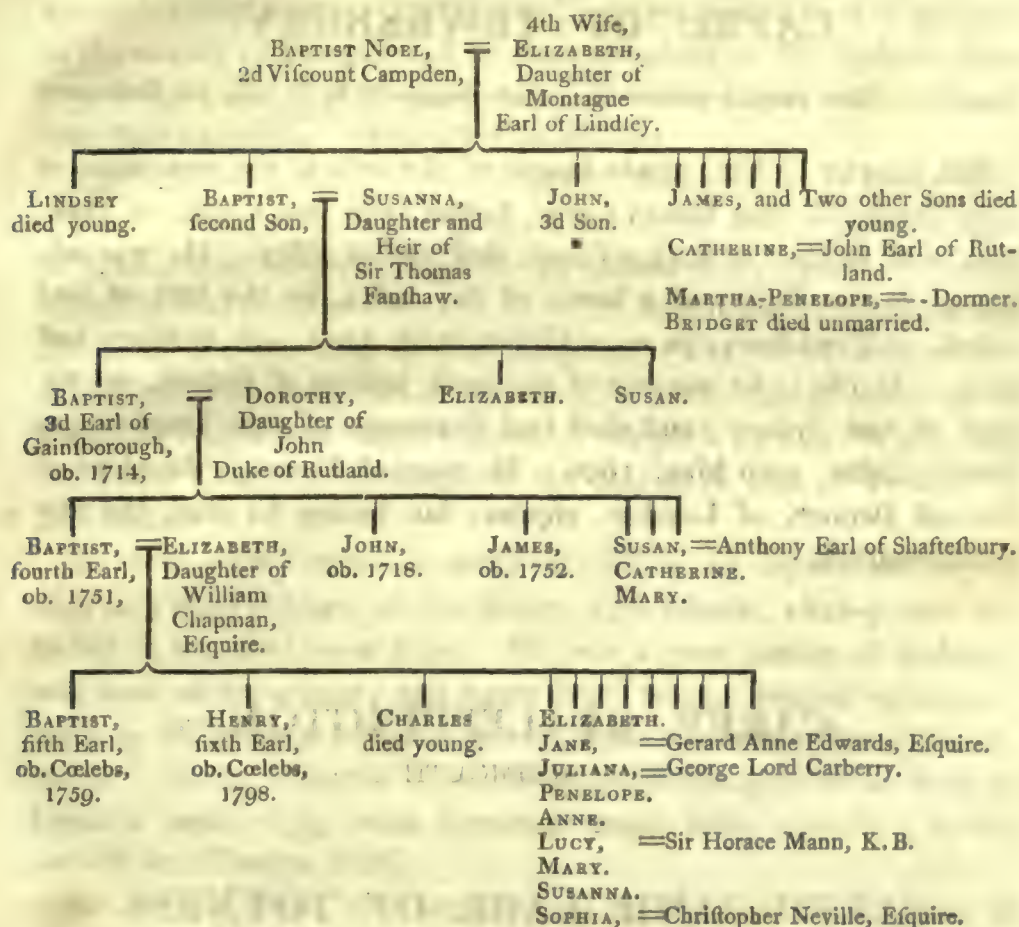
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLES OF CAMPDEN AND GAINSBOROUGH, &c.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLES OF CAMPDEN AND GAINSBOROUGH, &c.

TABLE II.



* This John married Elizabeth, daughter of Bennet Lord Sherard, and had issue, John, who died single; Thomas, who married Elizabeth Chapman, widow of Baptist, fourth Earl of Gainsborough; Bennet, whose wife was the daughter of --- Adam; as also three daughters; whereof Elizabeth died unmarried; Bridget married David Lord Milington; and the third was named Alice.

CAPEL OF TEWKSBURY.

ARMS—G. a Lion rampant between three Crofs Crofslets fitchy O. with due Difference.

SIR HENRY CAPEL, made knight of the bath at the coronation of king Charles II. was second son of Arthur, first lord Capel, of Hadham, and brother to Arthur Capel, first earl of Effex. He was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Capel, of Tewksbury, in com. Glouc. 11th April, 4th William and Mary. In 1693, he was one of the lords justices of Ireland, on the recal of lord Sydney; and died lord lieutenant of that kingdom, at Dublin Castle, 30th May, 1696. He married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Bennet, of London, esquire; but having no issue, the title became extinct.

CAREY OF LEPPINGTON.

(Vid. MONMOUTH.)

CAREW, AND EARL OF TOTNESS.

ARMS—O. three Lions passant S.

THE family of Carew is of great antiquity in the western parts of England; taking its surname, as it is said, from Carew castle, in Pembrokeshire. Of this line was

Sir NICHOLAS CAREW, who married Joan, daughter to Sir Hugh Courtney, by the daughter and coheir to Sir Warine Archdeacon,* whose eldest son, Thomas, married the daughter and coheir of Carmino;

* Vid. Archdeacon,
Vol. I.

mino; and had by her Nicholas, who married Margaret, sister and coheir to John lord Dinham;* and had issue, Edmund, slain at Therouenne, who by the daughter and heir of Huddersfield, had issue, amongst others, George, his third son, who was archdeacon of Totness, in the county of Devon; and by Ann, daughter of Sir Nicholas Harvey, knight, had Sir Peter; George, his second son; and Edmond, who died an infant. Which last mentioned

* Vid. Dinham, Vol. I.

GEORGE was bred at the university of Oxford; and betaking himself to a military life, in the 38th of Elizabeth, was in the expedition to Cadiz, and afterwards served in Ireland with great reputation, where he was made president of Munster, as also privy counsellor, and master of the ordnance in that kingdom. The 1st of James I. he was constituted governor of Guernsey; and the 4th of June, 3d of James I. was created baron Carew, of Clopton, in com. Warw. and the 1st of Charles I. advanced to the dignity of earl of Totness, in Devonshire.

To these great honours he raised himself by his merit; and at last died in a good old age, at the Savoy, 27th March, 1628-9, and lies buried at Stratford upon Avon. He was a great patron of learning, and lover of antiquities; and wrote divers works, whereof mention is made by Walpole in his Catalogue of Noble Authors. One of which, called "*Pacata Hibernia*," was, after his death, printed in folio at London, anno 1633, with seventeen maps; being published by his natural son, Thomas Staff.

He married Joice, sole daughter and heir to William Clopton, of Clopton, in com. Warw. by whom he had a son, Peter, that died young, and a daughter, Anne, his heir; who married, first, --- Wilford, of Kent; and, secondly, Sir Allen Apfley. But having no legitimate male issue, his titles were concluded with his decease.

CARLISLE.

* Vid. Chester, Vol. I.

THE first earl of this ancient city, is reckoned RANULPH DE MESCHINES, who afterwards became earl of Chester;* but there does not appear any charter of such a creation upon record. And in Gibson's Camden, he is only styled lord of Carlisle; which place is the capital of the county of Cumberland.†

† Vid. Cumberland.

HARCLA EARL OF CARLISLE.

ARMS—Ar. a Cross G. in the first Quarter a Martlet S.

BUT of ANDREW DE HARCLA, it is said, from the original charter of creation, that king Edward II. "For his honourable and good services against Thomas earl of Lancaster, and his adherents; for subduing the king's subjects who were in rebellion, and delivering them prisoners to the king, by the girding of a sword, created him an earl, under the honour and title of earl of Carlisle." But this vile instrument of royalty, in destroying of many noble persons, at length proved ungrateful and perfidious to his king; and being taken, was punished with an ignominy answerable to his treachery. For being degraded, he had his spurs cut off with a hatchet, then his sword belt was taken from him; next his shoes and gloves pulled off; after which, he was drawn, hanged, beheaded, and quartered, 3d March, 1322.² The name of his wife was Ermerarde; to whom king Edward II. made an assignment of certain lands in the county of Cumberland, for her dower.‡

‡ Rot. Orig. Scacc. 17th Edward II.

* The first part of this ceremony was, the accustomed form of degrading a knight; the last, the usual punishment of a traitor.

• PLANTAGENET,

PLANTAGENET, EARL OF CARLISLE.

THE next person on whom this honour was conferred, was the celebrated JOHN duke of Bedford,* third son of king Henry IV.; and after him

* Vid. Bedford.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. who became king of England, by the name of Richard III.

HAY EARL OF CARLISLE.

ARMS—Ar. three Escutcheons G.

AMONGST other the natives of Scotland, who were servants of king James I. and attended him into England, was

Sir JAMES HAY, knight; who having obtained Honora, the daughter and heir of Edward lord Denny,† in marriage, had a grant of the name and title of lord Hay, with precedence next to the barons of England, though no place or voice in parliament. But on the 29th June, 1615, the 13th James I. he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Hay, of Sauley, in Yorkshire, without any solemn investiture (being the first that was ever so created); the lawyers then declaring, that the delivery of the letters patent was sufficient, without any ceremony.

† Vid. Denny.

In anno 1617, he was made one of the privy council; and in November following, married, to his second wife, Lucy, the youngest, and very beautiful daughter of Henry earl of Northumberland.‡ He was also further raised to the dignity of viscount Doncaster; and in 1622, was created earl of Carlisle. He was employed in several embassies

‡ Vid. Percy.

bassies to France and Germany; filled several offices about the court and king's person, and, moreover, was made a knight of the garter; and departing this life, anno 1636, was succeeded by

JAMES, his only surviving son, who married Margaret, daughter to Francis earl of Bedford; and dying in 1660 without issue, his titles became extinct.

CARLTON AND VISCOUNT DORCHESTER.

ARMS—Ar. on a Bend, S. three Mafcles of the first.

SIR DUDLEY CARLTON was the son of Anthony Carlton, of Baldwin Brightwell, in com. Oxon, esquire; and was bred in Christ Church, Oxford, under Dr. King. He was first knighted by king James I. at Windsor, anno 1610; and was employed as secretary to Sir Ralph Winwood, in the Low Countries, when king James resigned the cautionary towns to the States of Holland. Here he added so much experience to his former learning, that afterwards, he was employed, for twenty years together, as ambassador to Venice, Savoy, and the Low Countries. His negotiations have of late been presented to the public; a munificence it might more often, but never should without gratitude receive. From these, it is curious to see, that king James, who did not resent the massacre of Amboyna, was on the point of breaking with the States, for supporting a man who professed the heresies of Enjedinus, Ostodorus, &c. points of *extreme consequence* to Great Britain! Yet on which Sir Dudley Carlton was forced to threaten the Dutch with “ *the hatred of king James, and the gall of his pen.*”

y He is particularly noticed in history for his sumptuous way of living, and entertainment; who, when in France, spared no costs to represent the wealth and glory of the English nation; having his ante suppers, at one of which, an attendant ate, to his own share, a pie reckoned at £ .20 sterling.

He

He was first created a baron of the realm, 22d May, 2d Charles I. by the name of lord Carlton, baron of Imbercourt, in Surrey; being raised to that dignity, to balance the duke of Buckingham's enemies in the house of peers; and two years after, viz. 4th Charles I. was further created viscount of Dorchester, in com. Oxon; but these honours he enjoyed but a short time, deceasing 15th February, 1631 (7th Charles I.)

It seems he was a very accomplished negociator and politician, understood several languages, and was well versed in ancient and modern history; and composed many pieces, which are noticed in Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors. He had besides these qualifications, a graceful and charming look, a gentle and sweet elocution; which, notwithstanding his, and his brother, bishop Carlton's rigidity on some points, preserved him in great favour, and most eminent service, to the day of his death.

He was twice married: first, to Anne, daughter and coheir to George, second son of Sir William Gerard, of Dorney, in com. Bucks, knight, by whom he had a son, Henry, that died young. His second wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Glemham, knight, and widow of Paul viscount Banning; which lady survived him, and was delivered of a posthumous child, a daughter, called Frances, who died young. Thus, for want of issue male, his honours became extinct.

BOYLE LORD CARLETON.

ARMS—(Vid. Burlington.)

IN 1714, HENRY BOYLE, brother to Charles earl of Burlington, was created baron Carleton, of Carleton, in com. York; by king George I. He had been secretary of state several years in the time of queen Anne; but dying the 14th March, 1724-5, unmarried, the title concluded with him. And his house in Pall Mall, he bequeathed
to

CARNARVON.

to Frederick prince of Wales, and his successors. Which house has ever since continued the palace of the princes of Wales, heirs apparent to the crown of England; and yet retains the name of "Carlton House."

CARNARVON.

ARMS—Az. ten Billets, fourth, third, second and first, O. in a Chief of the second, a Demi Lion issuant, S. armed and langued G.

UPON that vast distribution, made by king Henry VIII. of those lands which came to the crown by the grand dissolution of the monasteries in his time, Sir Robert Dormer, knight, obtained a grant to himself, and Jane his wife, in fee, of the manor of Wenge, in com. Bucks, part of the possessions belonging to the abbey of St. Albans. To which Sir Robert succeeded

Sir WILLIAM DORMER, made a knight of the bath at the coronation of queen Mary; whose son,

ROBERT, the 10th of June, 13th James I. was made a baronet; and upon the 30th of the same month, was created, with ceremony,^z a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Dormer, of Wenge; in which honour he was succeeded by Robert, his grandson, son of William, his son, who died in his lifetime. Which

ROBERT, by letters patent, dated 2d August, 4th Charles I. (1628), was advanced to the dignity of viscount Ascot, in Hertfordshire, and earl of Carnarvon; and being a zealous royalist, took up arms on behalf of his sovereign, but was unfortunately slain at the

^z It is not a little singular, that James Hay, who was created baron of Sauley, 29th June, 13th James I. should be said, by Dugdale, to have been made a baron *without ceremony*, being the first person ever so created; and yet that Sir Robert Dormer, whose patent is dated the very day following, viz. 30th June, should be created with ceremony. In the first instance, the opinion of the lawyers seems to have been given; but in the last, not followed.

battle of Newbury, on the king's part.^a Lord Clarendon gives this account of him: "That before the war, though his education was adorned by travel, and an exact observation of more nations than our common travellers used to visit; he seemed to be wholly delighted with those looser exercises of pleasure, hunting, hawking, and the like, in which the nobility of that time too much delighted to excel. Yet after the troubles had began, he wholly gave himself up to the office and duty of a soldier: no man more diligently obeying, or more dexterously commanding. He had a keen courage, and a mind and understanding always present in the time of danger; and those infirmities, and that licence which he had formerly indulged, he put off with severity, when others thought them excusable under the notion of a soldier. He was a great lover of justice; and practised it most deliberately when he had the power to do wrong. If he had lived, he would have proved a great ornament to his military profession; and by his death, the king sustained a very sensible loss."

He married Anna-Sophia, daughter to Philip earl of Pembroke; by whom he had issue,

CHARLES, his son and successor; who was twice married, but died 1709, without leaving any issue male surviving. His first lady was Elizabeth, daughter to Arthur first lord Capel; by whom he had two sons, who died young, and three daughters; whereof Elizabeth married Philip earl of Chesterfield; Isabel, Charles Coote, earl of Montrath, in Ireland; and Anna-Sophia, who died of the small-pox, unmarried, in 1694-5, aged twenty-two. His second lady was Mary,

^a Before his death, he was asked by a lord (who promised to deliver it faithfully), if he had any suit to make to his majesty? to whom the earl replied, "I will not die with a *suit* in my mouth to any king, save to the King of heaven."

Once (before he succeeded to his honours), a physician at his father's table gave him the lie; which put the company to admire, on the one hand, the man's impudence, and on the other, the young lord's mildness; until he said, "I'll take the lie from him; but I'll never take physic of him. He may speak what doth not become him; I'll not do what is unworthy of me."

CARRINGTON.

daughter of Montague earl of Lindsay, but by her he had no issue; whereby the earldom of Carnarvon, and viscounty of Ascot, became extinct, and the barony of Dormer devolved on the issue of Anthony Dormer, of Grove Park, second son of Robert first lord Dormer; which title yet remains.

BRYDGES, EARL AND MARQUIS OF
CARNARVON.

(Vid. BRYDGES DUKE OF CHANDOS.)

CARRINGTON.

ARMS—Arg. A Cross G. between four Peacocks, Az.

THE family on which this title was conferred derive themselves from Sir Michael Carrington, standard bearer to Richard I. in the Holy Land. From which Sir Michael descended John Carrington, who, about the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. having stoutly adhered to the deposed king, Richard II. was constrained, for personal safety, to quit the kingdom; and after some abode in foreign parts, to change his name, when he assumed that of Smith.

From him was derived John Smith, who, the gift of Henry VIII. was constituted one of the barons of the exchequer; and having married Anne, daughter and heir of John Harewell, of Wotton, in com. Warw. esquire, thereby greatly increased his estate, and by lineal succession was ancestor to

Sir CHARLES SMITH, knight; who, in consideration of his fidelity to king Charles I. in the time of his great distresses, was, by letters patent, dated 31st October, the 19th Charles I. created a peer of the realm,

realm, by the title of lord Carrington, baron of Wotton; and upon the 4th of November following, was further advanced to the dignity of a viscount of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of viscount Carrington, of Barrefone, in the county of Connaught.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Carrill, of South Harting, in com. Suff. knight, and had four sons; viz. Francis, Carrill, John,^b and Charles; and five daughters; first, Mary married to Sir George Wintour, of Huddington, in com. Wigorn, knight; second, Lucie died unmarried; third, Anne; fourth, Margaret, wife of Sir Francis Hungate, of Huddleston, in Yorkshire; and, fifth, another Mary, who died unmarried.

But this nobleman was at last barbarously murdered, as he was travelling abroad, by one of his servants, for the sake of his money and jewels, 20th February, 1664, and was buried at Pontoise, in France. To whom succeeded.

FRANCIS, his son and heir, who married Juliana, daughter of Sir Thomas Walmesley, of Dunkenhalth, in com. Lanc. knight; by whom he had issue a son, Charles, who died in his infancy.

Collins mentions another wife; namely, Anne, third daughter to William Herbert, marquis of Powis; but the titles of Carrington became extinct, as it has been considered, in 1705.

The same description of title has, however, lately been revived in the person of a Mr. ROBERT SMITH; but whether, by the most remote alliance, connected with the former ancient and honourable house of Smith lord Carrington, we will not pretend to declare. Since the time of James and Charles I. when Lionel Cranfield, Baptist Hicks, and Humble Ward, a merchant, mercer, and a jeweller, were, ennobled, there is, we believe, no instance of any one who has actually and personally been engaged in business, attaining the honours of a new peerage till the present reign.^c Lord Carrington we know not:

^b He was slain on the king's part at the battle of Aylesford, in 1644.

^c Another of this description, an eminent merchant, but of a foreign descent, is Peter Isaac Theluffson, created a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of baron Rendlesham.

CARTERET.

he may be rich, amiable, and wise; but it has generally been understood; that Mr. Robert Smith had a long concern in the family banking house. Kimber's Baronetage (Vol. III. p. 149), states, that Abel Smith, a banker at Nottingham, was father of George Smith, created a baronet, 1757; whose son is Sir George Smith Bromley. This Abel Smith, the modern peerages make grandfather to Mr. Robert Smith, now lord Carrington.

We are led into this digression, by reason of the ingraftment of this recent shoot upon an old stock; lest, hereafter, future posterity may imagine, that the same surname, and the same distinction of title, are the continuation of succession of one and the same honourable family.

CARTERET.

Arms—Quarterly first and fourth G. four Fusils in Fess Ar. for Carteret, second and third three Clarions, or Claricords O. for Granville.

IN 1681, Sir GEORGE CARTERET, baronet, grandson and heir to Sir George Carteret, vice chamberlain to king Charles II. was created lord Carteret, baron of Hawnes, in com. Bedf.

This family is of Norman extraction, and had their surname from their seigniory, or lordship of Carteret, in the dutchy of Normandy; in the annals whereof, and the history of the Holy Wars, there is honourable mention made, both of the Carterets and of the Granvilles.

The conduct and valour of Sir Philip de Carteret, who came at age in 1385, eminently shone forth throughout the whole of his life; and were particularly exercised in defence of the island of Jersey, the field of honour in which his ancestors had acquired so much glory; and where, indeed, they held very considerable possessions. Nor did his descendant, Sir George Carteret, acquire less laurels, by his noble defence

fence of that island in the time of the civil wars, on behalf of king Charles, against the parliament army.

His eldest son, and heir apparent, Philip, also eminently distinguished himself in the civil wars, and in the defence of Jersey, and Mount Orguillè castle; and fighting gallantly in that great naval engagement with the Dutch at Solebay, where the earl of Sandwich, vice-admiral of England, unfortunately perished, there gloriously lost his life along with him (in the lifetime of his father); leaving by Jemima, daughter of the said earl of Sandwich,

George, his eldest son and heir, who was created a baron of the realm, as abovementioned, with limitation, in default of issue male, to his brothers, Philip and Edward.

His lordship, when only eight years of age, was married to Grace, youngest daughter and coheir to John earl of Bath; a match agreed upon by Sir George Carteret, his grandfather, and the earl of Bath, her father, to cement the sincere friendship which had long subsisted between them. But although made a peer in 1681, he did not take his place in the house till the 30th of January, 1688-9; on which day the question was put, "*Whether or no there was an original compact between the king and people?*" In this dispute some argued, "*That kings held their crowns by divine right;*" and others, that "*All power originally belonged to the community, and to the king only by mutual compact.*" On a division, fifty-three were for the last proposition, and forty-six only for the negative. The next question was, "*Whether king James had broken that original contract?*" Which was also carried in the affirmative; and therein the lord Carteret concurred.

He seems to have been a judicious man, hearty and zealous for the revolution; but his life was too short, to give time and opportunity for the more matured display of his abilities; for he died at the age of only twenty-six, in 1695; having had issue by his lady beforementioned (who was afterwards, by George I. created viscountess Carteret, and countess of Granville, with limitation to John lord Carteret, her son; and on failure of issue male, to his uncle, Edward Carteret, and his

his issue male), three sons, and one daughter, Jemima, who died unmarried; the sons were, George, who died young; John, who succeeded him; and Philip, a very promising youth, who died at the age of nineteen.

JOHN, second lord Carteret, at his father's decease was under five years old; but his mother had so true a regard for her lord, that although she was left a widow in the bloom of life, she continued so to her death; greatly honoured and respected, and attending carefully to the education of her infant son; who was first at Westminster, and afterwards at Christ Church College, Oxford,^d where his admirable parts enabled him to make so quick progress in learning, that he was much esteemed in those flourishing seminaries, as a great ornament to them.

On the 25th May, 1711, he first took his seat in the house of peers; where he highly distinguished himself in defence of the religion and liberties of his country, and of the succession of the house of Hanover.

On the decease of his mother, in 1744, he succeeded to the titles of viscount Carteret, and earl of Granville; having been previously honoured with many high and important offices in the state, being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, and employed on several embassies to foreign courts. In 1750, he was elected and installed a knight of the garter; and having followed the steps of his ancestors, and endeared himself to his country by many eminent services, died on the 2d January, 1763.

His lordship first married at Longleat, in Wilts (the seat of the viscount Weymouth), 17th October, 1710, Frances, only daughter of Sir Robert Worley, baronet (by Frances his wife, only daughter of Thomas viscount Weymouth), by whom he had issue three sons; viz. George and John, who both died young; and Robert, his successor;

^d The Carterets are founders kin to All Souls College, Oxon, by descent from the Montagues, from the Ropers, from John Tattershall, by Agnes Chichele his wife, daughter of William, brother to Henry Chichele, A. B. of Canterbury, founder of the said college.

also five daughters; viz. Frances, who died an infant; Grace, wife of Lionel earl of Dorset; Louisa, of Thomas viscount Weymouth; Georgiana-Carolina, first, of the honourable John Spencer, and after, of William earl Cowper; and Frances, whose husband was John marquis of Tweeddale. His second lady was Sophia, daughter of Thomas earl of Pomfret (by Henrietta-Louisa his wife, daughter and heir of John lord Jeffries, by Charlotte his wife, daughter and heir of Philip earl of Pembroke); by which lady he had an only daughter, Sophia, who, in 1765, married the earl of Shelburne, afterwards marquis of Lansdown, and had issue the present marquis.

ROBERT, third lord Carteret, and second earl of Granville, only surviving son of the last, was born in 1721. This nobleman, in his youth, was what is styled a buck: his dress, address, his manners, all united to proclaim him one; the allowance his father made him was very handsome, yet was not sufficient to support his frolics. A lady whom he entertained, remarkably plump, induced him, for reasons that need not be mentioned, to go over to France; and he resided at Boulogne *sur mer* several years, where she appeared and was received as lady Carteret. But whether any legal marriage ever took place, we will not pretend to determine.

Upon the death of his noble father he returned to England with the said lady, and lived a retired life. And dying in 1776, without issue, the titles of baron and viscount Carteret, and earl of Granville, became extinct. But that of Carteret was again revived in the person of Henry Frederick Thynne, his nephew; viz. second son of Louisa, his sister, by Thomas Thynne, viscount Weymouth, her husband; which Henry-Frederick having been constituted heir to his uncle beforementioned, thereupon took the name of Carteret, and was created baron Carteret, of Hawnes, in com. Bedford, 30th January, 1784, with divers remainders in default of issue male, on the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and every other son and sons, severally and successively, of his brother, Thomas viscount Weymouth, and the respective heirs male of their bodies, lawfully begotten.

CASTLETON.

CASTLETON.

ARMS—Paly of six Ar. and Az. over all a bend S.

IN 1714, JAMES SAUNDERSON (viscount Castleton, in Ireland), was created baron Saunderson, of Saxby, in com. Linc.; in 1716, viscount Castleton, of Sandbeck; and, in 1720, earl of Castleton, in the county of York: but, in 1723, dying without issue male, the said honours became extinct. And his great estate, by will, was left to Thomas Lumley, earl of Scarborough, who thereupon, by act of parliament, took the surname of Saunderson.

This family is stated to be descended from Alexander de Bedick, alias Saunderson, of Washington, in the bishoprick of Durham, who lived temp. Edward III. Which Alexander was ancestor to Nicholas Saunderson, sheriff of the county of Lincoln, 34th Elizabeth; afterwards created viscount Castleton, of the kingdom of Ireland. He was a great contributor to the building of Lincoln's Inn chapel; and by Winifred his wife, daughter and heir of John Hultof, of Boston, in com. Linc. had Nicholas, his successor; and Sir William Saunderson, who wrote the history of Mary queen of Scots, king James, and Charles I. Which

NICHOLAS married Frances, daughter to Sir George Manners, of Haddon, and had issue, Nicholas, who died S. P.; and George, who by Grace his wife, daughter to Henry, son and heir to Thomas Belafyse, lord Fauconberg, was father of the beforementioned James earl of Castleton.

CAVENDISH OF BOLSOVER.

IN 1628, WILLIAM CAVENDISH, lord Ogle, and viscount Mansfield,* was created baron Cavendish, of Bolsover, in com. Notts. and earl of Newcastle upon Tyne, in com. Northumb. (Vid. Newcastle.)

* Vid. Mansfield.

CHANDOS.

ARMS—Arg. on a Cross S. a Leopards Head O.

IN the first volume of this work, an account has been given of the ancient family of the surname of Chandos.† It remains here, therefore, to continue the descent of that barony in its subsequent revival, by patent, in the family of Brydges. Of which,

† Vid. Chandos, Vol. I.

*Sir SIMON DE BRUGGE, a person of eminence in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. was lord of the manor of Brugge, upon Wye, in Herefordshire; which lordship he forfeited in the barons' wars, and which was then granted to the Cliffords. It has been said, that he married the heiress of the family of Solers, in Herefordshire, and thereby considerably augmented his estate. This, however, seem doubtful; but his issue were several sons, whereof

JOHN, the eldest, the 16th Edward II. was knight for the shire of Hereford, in the parliament then holden at York; and by Sarah his wife, left

• Genealogists and antiquarians have asserted, that the ancestor of this Sir Simon, was Ar-nulph de Brugge, the youngest of five brothers, sons of Roger de Montgomery, who came over with the Conqueror, and by him was made earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury.‡ But there do not appear documents so to support this statement, as to render it probable. There are many presumptive reasons for supposing, that he descended from the earls of Flanders; of whom, one or two branches are proved to have come into England with the Conqueror.

‡ Vid. Arundel, Vol. I.

Sir BALDWIN BRUGGE, who by Isabel his wife, daughter of Sir Piers Grandison, had three sons: whereof John, the second, was in the famous battle of Agincourt, temp. Henry V.; sheriff of Herefordshire, in 4th Henry V. and of Gloucestershire, 7th Henry V.; and the year following was M.P. for Herefordshire; being wrote in the indenture, "*John Brugg.*" He left an only daughter and heir, Joanna, married to Sir John Baskerville, of Erdisley, knight; Simon, the third son, was of the Leye, co. Hereford; and from him descended divers families, who flourished in the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, and elsewhere; as likewise Sir John Brydges, lord mayor of London, 12th Henry VIII.; but

Sir THOMAS, the eldest son of Sir Baldwin, was the ancestor of this eminent family. He married Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, sister and heir of Sir John Chandos, of the elder branch of that illustrious house,* who brought with her the manor of Coberley, in com. Gloucest.; which had descended to the said Sir Thomas Berkeley, from his ancestors, the original Berkeleys, of Berkeley Castle, prior to the Fitz-Harding line; who bare for arms, "*Arg. a Fess between three Martlets S.*" This Sir Thomas latterly wrote his name Bruges; and was succeeded at Coberley by

* Vid. Chandos, Vol. I.

Sir GILES BRUGES, his eldest son, and grandson and heir of Margaret Chandos beforementioned; which Sir Giles, the 8th Henry VI. was sheriff of Gloucestershire; his name being then wrote *Brugge*. The 33d Henry VI. he was one of the knights for the shire of Gloucester, along with William Whytington; being then written *Brugge*, as the indenture specifies: "*Egid Brugge et Will. Whytington duos notabiles armigeros homines generosos de naturtate*" He was afterwards knighted, and died the 6th Edward IV.; being then possessed of the manor of Lugwarden, and other parts of the Chandos property. By Catherine Clifford, of Frampton, in com. Glouc. his wife, he left

THOMAS BRUGES, of Coberley, who, the 38th Henry VI. and 12th Edward IV. was M. P. for Herefordshire; and was living the
4th

4th Henry VII. when he was one of the commissioners of array for the relief of the dutchy of Brittany. By Florence, daughter of William Darrell, of Littlecote, in com. Wilts, he had a younger son, Henry, father of Sir Richard Bridges, of Luggershall, co. Wilts, K. B. father of Anthony of Shefford, in co. Berks; and

Sir GILES BRUGES, of Coberley, his son and heir; who, for his singular conduct and bravery at the battle of Blackheath, in 1496, was knighted by Henry VII. and died in 1511; leaving by Isabel his wife, daughter of Thomas Baynham, a younger son, Thomas, who was seated at Keynsham, in Somersetshire; and at Cornbury, in Oxfordshire, where he was buried, 1559. From whom descended George Bridges, esquire, of Keinsham, and Avington, Hants, who died S. P. 1751; and

Sir JOHN, his eldest son and heir; who, in 1513, for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Spurs, was knighted by Henry VIII. whom he attended at the taking of Bulloign. He had a great feudal estate, and enjoyed many offices and posts about the court, which he filled with equal ability and honour.

Upon the death of Edward VI. he strenuously espoused the cause of queen Mary; who, upon her arrival in London, committed the care of the Tower to him, and gave him a grant of the manor and castle of Sudley, in Gloucestershire; and, moreover, on the 8th April, 1554, the 1st year of her reign, revived in him, by patent, the barony of Chandos; and created him baron Chandos, of Sudley Castle, with limitation to him, and the heirs male of his body, in consideration, as the patent expresses, not only of his nobility and loyalty, but of his probity, valour, and other virtues.

Although we cannot suppose a more unpopular and disagreeable station to a man of honour, than the lieutenancy of the Tower in such a reign, yet it is certain, that the lord Chandos behaved in it to the general approbation, even of the Protestants themselves. He died in 1557; having had by Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund lord Grey, of Wilton, seven sons: whose order (notwithstanding the assertions of

other peerages), has been proved to be as follows; first, Edmund; second, Charles; third, Anthony; fourth, Henry; fifth, Richard; sixth, Giles; seventh, Stephen; which two last probably died infants. Also three daughters; Catherine, wife of Edmund Sutton, lord Dudley; Elizabeth, of John Tracy, of Todington, in com. Glouc. esquire; and Mary, of George, seventh son of Sir George Throgmorton, knight.

EDMUND, second lord Chandos, in the lifetime of his father, served under the duke of Somerset the protector, temp. Edward VI. at the battle of Musselburgh. Where, for his valiant behaviour, he was made a knight banneret; and in the reign of queen Mary, had a share in the glory gained by the English army in their defeat of the French at St. Quintin. In the time of queen Elizabeth, he was in such favour, that he was made a knight of the garter.

* Vid. Bray.

† See her celebrated in Percy's Ballads.

He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edmund lord Bray;* and had issue two sons, who were successively lords Chandos; and also two daughters; viz. Catherine,† who married William lord Sandys, of the Vine; and Eleanor, who became wife of George Gifford, of Chillington, in com. Staff. esquire; and dying in 1572, was succeeded by

GILES, his eldest son and heir, who died in 1593, leaving only two daughters; one of whom married Francis earl of Bedford; and the other, Sir John Kennedy, knight, who died issueless; whereby the duke of Bedford, descended from the said earl Francis, is heir general of the blood of the ancient family of Chandos, and of that honour, if such be inheritable in right of the summons to parliament, temp. Edward III.

WILLIAM, only brother and heir male of Giles, was the next and fourth lord Chandos, who died the 18th November, 45th Elizabeth; leaving Grey, his successor, and Giles, who died S. P.; as likewise three daughters; viz. Frances, married, first, to Sir Thomas Smith, master of requests, and Latin secretary to James I.; and, secondly, to Thomas earl of Exeter; Joane, the second daughter, married to Sir Thomas

Thomas Turvile, cup-bearer to Anne, king James' queen; and Beatrice, the youngest, to Sir Henry Poole, of Saperton, in com. Glouc.

GREY, fifth lord Chandos, was a man of high spirit, and accomplishments, and of ample fortune; which he expended in so generous a manner, that he gained the love and esteem of the whole county of Gloucester, where he resided; and from his splendour of living, was called "*king of Cotswould.*"

There is no doubt he was a person of abilities, as well as grandeur of habits of life. He is supposed to have been the author* of "*Horæ Subsecivæ*;" yet Wood ascribes the book to Gilbert lord Cavendish, who died before his father, William earl of Devon (which William died in 1625), perhaps only from the initials G. C. which may as well be meant for "*Grey Chandos*," as for "*Gilbert Cavendish*;" besides, from the internal evidence of the book itself, it is more probable to have been written by Grey lord Chandos, than by Gilbert lord Cavendish; who appears to have died too young, to have had the experience which it seems to contain.

He married a lady of illustrious blood; viz. Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Ferdinando earl of Derby, son of Henry earl of Derby, by Margaret, the only daughter of Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, by his first wife, Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Charles Brandon, the celebrated duke of Suffolk, by Mary his wife, queen dowager of France, and daughter of Henry VII. And dying in 1620, left two sons surviving, George and William; and two daughters; whereof one married James Tuchet, earl of Castlehaven; and the other, a person of the name of Torteson.^f

GEORGE, the sixth lord Chandos, is celebrated by lord Clarendon for his eminent loyalty. He was among the first of those nobles that left Westminster; engaging under his hand and seal at York, to defend his majesty. At the battle of Newberry, he had three horses

* Vid. Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, by Park, Vol. II. p. 184.

^f It seems he had a son, Charles, baptised at Harlington, in Middlesex, May 19, 1607, and buried the same day. As also a daughter, Alice, buried at Drayton, in Middlesex, 31st January, 1606-7.

killed

killed under him at the head of his regiment. For his exemplary valour in which day's fight, he is said to have had an offer from the king, to be created earl of Newberry; which he modestly refused, till his majesty might be restored to the peaceable enjoyment of his crown. In these unhappy times, his castle of Sudley was yielded to the parliament army; who there found a considerable booty.

In 1652, he had the misfortune to kill his friend, colonel Henry Compton, in a duel; for which he with his second, the lord Arundel, were tried, 17th May, 1653, and both found guilty of manslaughter. The year after which, viz. 1654, he died of the small-pox. He was married; but leaving only female issue, as given in the Table of Descent,*

* Vid. Tab. Genealog.

WILLIAM, his brother, succeeded to the title, as seventh lord Chandos; but dying also in 1676, without male issue,† with him ended the elder line of this great family.

† Ibid.

The barony, according to the patent, went to the next collateral male heir of the first grantee. This was a third cousin;

Sir JAMES BRYDGES, of Wilton Castle, in Herefordshire, baronet, son of Sir John, who died in 1651, son of Sir Giles, created a baronet in 1267, who died in 1637, son of Charles of Wilton Castle, who died 1619, and was second son of John Brydges, first lord Chandos.

This Sir James thus became eighth lord Chandos; in 1680, was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, where he resided some years, and died in 1714; having had issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Bernard, knight, twenty-two children;‡ whereof

‡ Ibid.

JAMES, his eldest son and heir, was ninth lord Chandos; and three days after his father's death, was created viscount Wilton, and earl of

§ His lordship's second wife was Jane, daughter of John Savage, earl Rivers, on whom he settled the major part of his estate; and she surviving him, married afterwards George Pitt, of Stratfield Sea, in Hants, esquire, to whom she gave Sudley Castle, and other lands of great value, whereby the heirs male became for ever excluded from the inheritance of their ancient patrimony.

Carnarvon;

Carnarvon;* and in 1719, was further advanced to the dignity of marquis of Carnarvon, and duke of Chandos.

* The patent was making out for his father at the hour of his death.

In 1695, he was M. P. for the county of Hereford (his father being then living), and was appointed chairman of the committee on the examination of Sir Thomas Cooke, an India director, and member of the house of commons, on a charge of money having passed through his hands, to the amount of £.90,000, for the corrupt purposes of obtaining a new charter for the company, contrary to the sense of the nation. On which occasion, such an amazing scene of corruption came to light, touching some of the leading members of both houses, as should be for ever blotted out of the British annals, were it not, that a recital thereof may have good effect upon such as are entitled to vote in the election of members to parliament.

In the reign of queen Anne, he had been paymaster-general of the forces; and filled other places of public trust. His grace lived, for many years, in a style of uncommon magnificence; and after a life spent in the exercise of those virtues which are requisite to the character of a great and good man, died in August, 1744, at his noble seat of Cannons,^b in Middlesex. He was three times married: his first lady was

^a This most magnificent palace stood on the road leading to Edgeware. The fronts were all of freestone, and the pillars of marble; as were also the steps of the great staircase. The gilding was done by the famous Pargotti; and the hall painted by Paolucci. The apartments were most exquisitely finished, and most richly furnished. The gardens, avenues, and offices, were proportionably grand. At night there was a constant watch kept, who walked the rounds, and proclaimed the hours. The duke also maintained a full choir; and had divine service performed with the best music, in a chapel that could hardly be exceeded in the beauty of its workmanship. But all this terminated with his life; for on his decease, this magnificent mansion was disposed of piecemeal. The stone obelisks, with copper lamps, which formed the approach from the Edgeware road, were purchased for the earl of Tylney, to grace and ornament the purlieus of his new building at Wantstead, in Essex; and the marble staircase was bought on account of the earl of Chesterfield, for his house in May Fair. The grounds and site whereon this unrivalled building stood, were knocked down to the lot of an ordinary, but rich tradesman, who thereon erected a neat habitation, which yet remains; after having passed into the hands of colonel O'Kelly, of well-known celebrity.

Besides this famous mansion of Cannons, the duke had intended a town residence of corresponding magnificence, in Cavendish Square, whereof he only completed the two wings: in

one

was the only daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, of Cannons beforementioned, by whom he had six sons, and two daughters; who all died young, excepting John and Henry. By his second and third duchess he had no issue.

JOHN, the eldest son, was styled marquis of Carnarvon; but died before his father without issue male, leaving two daughters; of whom lady Catherine, marrying the late Edwin F. Stanhope, esquire, is mother of the present admiral Stanhope; whereby his brother

HENRY succeeded to the dukedom; who, in the lifetime of his father, had several times been in parliament, and enjoyed several employments and posts of honour about the court; and, in 1731-2, was elected a knight of the bath. This noble duke was also three times married: first, to the daughter and coheir of Charles earl of Aylesbury,* by whom he had one son, his successor, and a daughter, Caroline, who married John Leigh, of Addlethorpe, in com. Glouc. esquire. His second wife was Anne Jefferies, whose early situation in life is well known, but who after marriage was celebrated for her prudence and discretion, and at her death was generally lamented. By her his grace had issue a daughter, wife of Henry John Kearney, esquire; but by his third wife, Elizabeth, the second daughter and coheir of Sir John Major, baronet (still living), he had no issue. He died in 1771, when

* Vid. Aylesbury.

JAMES, his only son and heir, became third duke, and eleventh baron Chandos, who died in September, 1789; leaving an only daughter, now wife of Richard earl Temple, eldest son and heir apparent of the marquis of Buckingham.

All issue male of the bodies of Edmund and Charles, the two eldest sons of John Brydges, first lord Chandos, having thus failed, the heirs male of the body of Anthony Brydge, third son of the said first lord (if such remained), became entitled to the barony.

one of which the late princess Amelia condescended to reside; though a Scotch nobleman (the earl of Hopetoun), did not conceive it adequate to his rank and establishment, and therefore enlarged the house by an addition nearly as great,

Accordingly,

Accordingly, the reverend Edward Tymewell Brydges, of Wootton Court, in Kent, immediately preferred his claim, in right of descent from the said Anthony, viz. as great grandson and heir male of John, who died 1699; grandson, and heir male of Robert, who died 1636; only son and heir of Anthony, third son of the first baron, so created 1554.

In the usual course of time, the case was referred to his majesty's then attorney general, Sir Archibald Macdonald; who, in the Spring of 1790, reported, that "He conceived the claimant had proved himself to be heir male of the body of John, first lord Chandos, of Sudeley; and as such, entitled to the honour and dignity of baron Chandos, of Sudeley, under the letters patent of the 8th April, in the 1st year of the reign of her late majesty queen Mary; by evidence which, although not without some difficulty, would be probably deemed sufficient to prove his title to any other species of inheritance, the foundation of which was laid so far back as the year 1554."

On this report, the claim came to be heard before the committee of privileges, in the house of lords, at various intervals, between June 1790 and June 1803. In which long, expensive, and anxious progress, much additional evidence was produced on the part of the claimant; but at the same time there rose up an opposition from an unexpected quarter, which was calculated to disseminate so many doubts, excite prejudices, and create confusion, that near thirteen years were taken up in the almost endless task of correcting misapprehensions. Wherefore it would seem, that nothing but a firm confidence in the rectitude of his cause, could have induced the claimant to have so long persevered in his pretensions. But the attempts on the part of his opponents had yet their effect, in generating the doubts they aimed at; and so far they succeeded; it being laid down, that in cases of peerage, a preponderance of evidence, however strong, will not be enough: but that so long as a particle of doubt remains, the possession of the honour must be suspended. And thus in June 1803, on a division of fifteen

to seven, it was determined, " That the claimant had not yet made out his claim by evidence sufficiently satisfactory."

After the opposition that had been encountered, the difficulties overcome, and erroneous conceptions removed, this was a decision, doubtless, little imagined, though, on the part of the claimant, submitted to with fortitude; and bowed to with the greater respect, because, while it for the present suspended the actual possession of the honour claimed, it seemed to evince, there was a truth of statement, which in more propitious times he might be able to establish, and which it still remained open for him, at a future day, to urge forward.

It may be necessary to observe, that Mr. Brydges stated, that his ancestor settled in Kent, in the reign of James I. where his sister had formed an alliance with Sir John Astley. It appeared, indeed, from a letter in the printed evidence (which the learned opponents of the claim in vain endeavoured to invalidate), that this branch inherited from their ancestors, little but their sword and noble blood. But after some struggles, and an interval of a few years, they worked out for themselves patrimony and alliances, which have long placed them above the frown of power, and the inordinate desire of honours, to which, by birth, they are not entitled; priding themselves rather on deserving, than merely possessing pre-eminence; whilst in confidence of intellectual superiority, they regard the lazy glory of borrowed and reflected splendour with indifference and contempt.ⁱ

The grandfather of the claimant, John Brydges, who died in 1712, was a man of good landed estate; and was rising rapidly at the bar, when he was lost to his family at the early age of thirty-one, by a violent fever. His wife was a Gibbon, of a family then in great opulence; and which has since been distinguished, by producing the

ⁱ Vid. *Reflections on the Augmentation of the Peerage*, printed for Robson, Bond Street, 1798; and *Brydges' Memoirs of the Peers*, temp. James I.

Mr. Egerton Brydges is also the author of that most erudite, entertaining, and interesting work, intitled "*Censura Literaria*."

learned and celebrated author of the "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Mr. Brydges, father of the claimant, was a country gentleman, of ample fortune; who, beloved for his amiable qualities, and respected for his talents, declined all invitations to public life; and in the quiet of a country mansion, contented himself in the charms of domestic privacy, and a numerous issue.

He married a lady of a family too well known to need detailing: Jemima, daughter and coheir of William Egerton, LL.D. &c. grandson of John, second earl of Bridgewater, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle.* By this lady, who still survives, he left,

*Vid. Cavendish duke of Newcastle.

First, Edward Tymewell Brydges, the claimant; second, Samuel Egerton Brydges, barrister at law, and now of Denton Court, in Kent, who has twelve children; whereof the eldest son, born 1789, is to take the name of Barrett, for the estate of his uncle at Lee, near Canterbury, and is now an ensign in the first regiment of foot guards; John-William-Head Brydges, lieutenant colonel of the Romney fencible cavalry in the last war, besides five daughters.

Where prejudice bore no imperial sway, whoever heard the eloquent speech of Mr. Erskine on the part of the claimant, at the bar of the house of lords, in the Spring of 1803, (illumined as it was by all that beauty of statement, that graceful richness of language, and happiness of manner, in which he has never yet been rivalled), must have received a conviction of mind not easy to be effaced, and a delight not soon to be forgotten; for the speech was as strong and acute in argument, as brilliant in imagery.

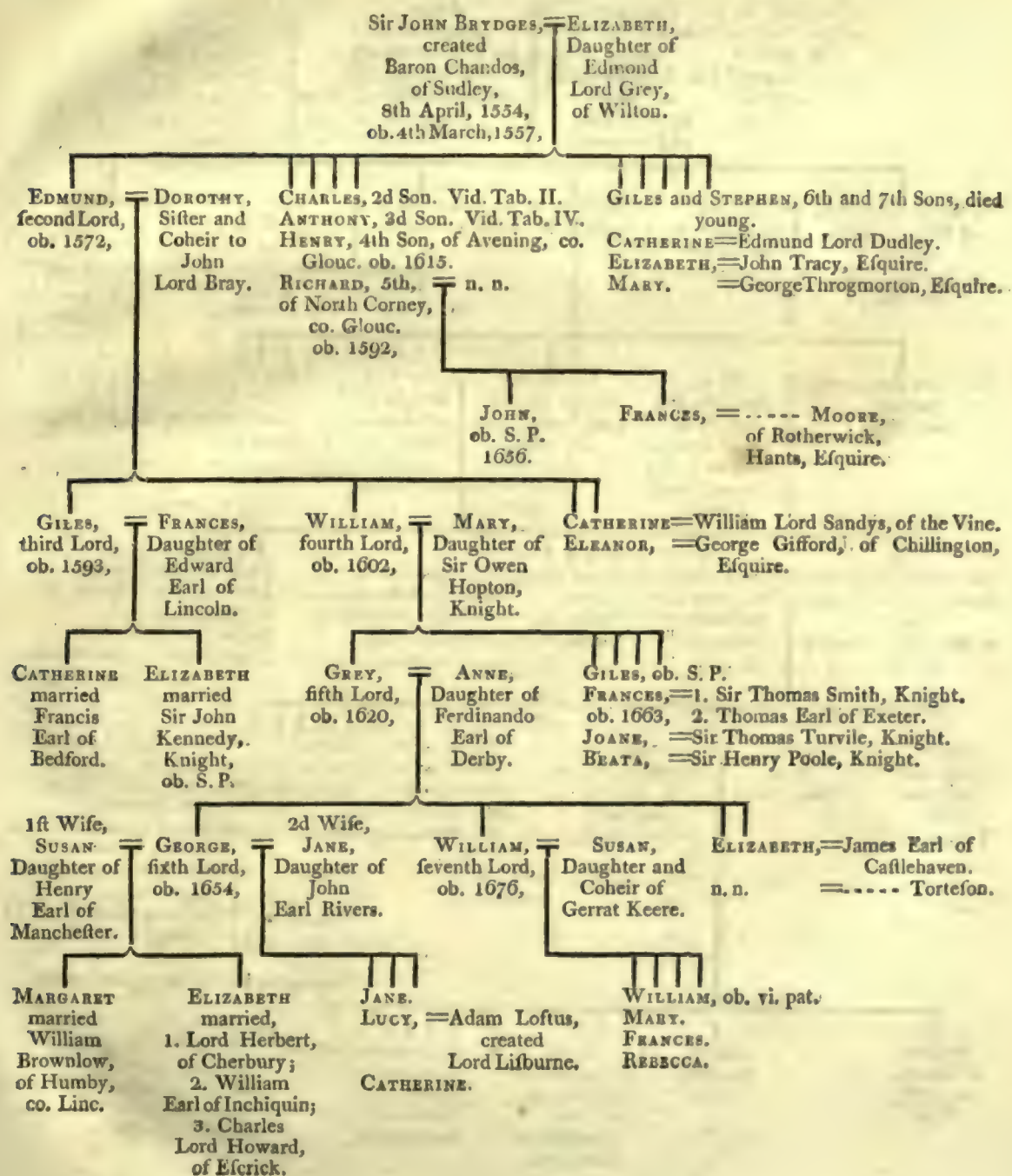
The present lord chancellor having been for many years (when at the bar), counsel for the claimant, declined to vote, but entered into a luminous statement of every part of the case; which exhibited, in a long detail, all the force of his profound and extraordinary mind.

During the long progress of this cause, a great variety of curious and abstruse learning, with regard to the laws of evidence, as applicable

to pedigrees, and the modes of proceeding in cases of peerage was gradually developed; which (exclusive of any regard to the family concerned), has rendered it a matter of great interest to all genealogists and antiquaries. As it approached to a determination, it raised almost as much interest as the celebrated Douglas cause; and was the topic of most circles in London. This, in fact, must be our apology, for having given so full an account of this case (at the same time that a volume of curious matter might be collected on it); but as we have introduced so much as the limits of this work will admit, we must leave it to the friends of the claimant himself, to enter more at large, and set the public right on many points on which they may want information; which at some future day they most probably will give; while they consider that the decision of the house has not put a final extinguisher on the claim, and that the time of misapprehension will eventually wear away, and the voice of truth be heard without prejudice or prepossession.

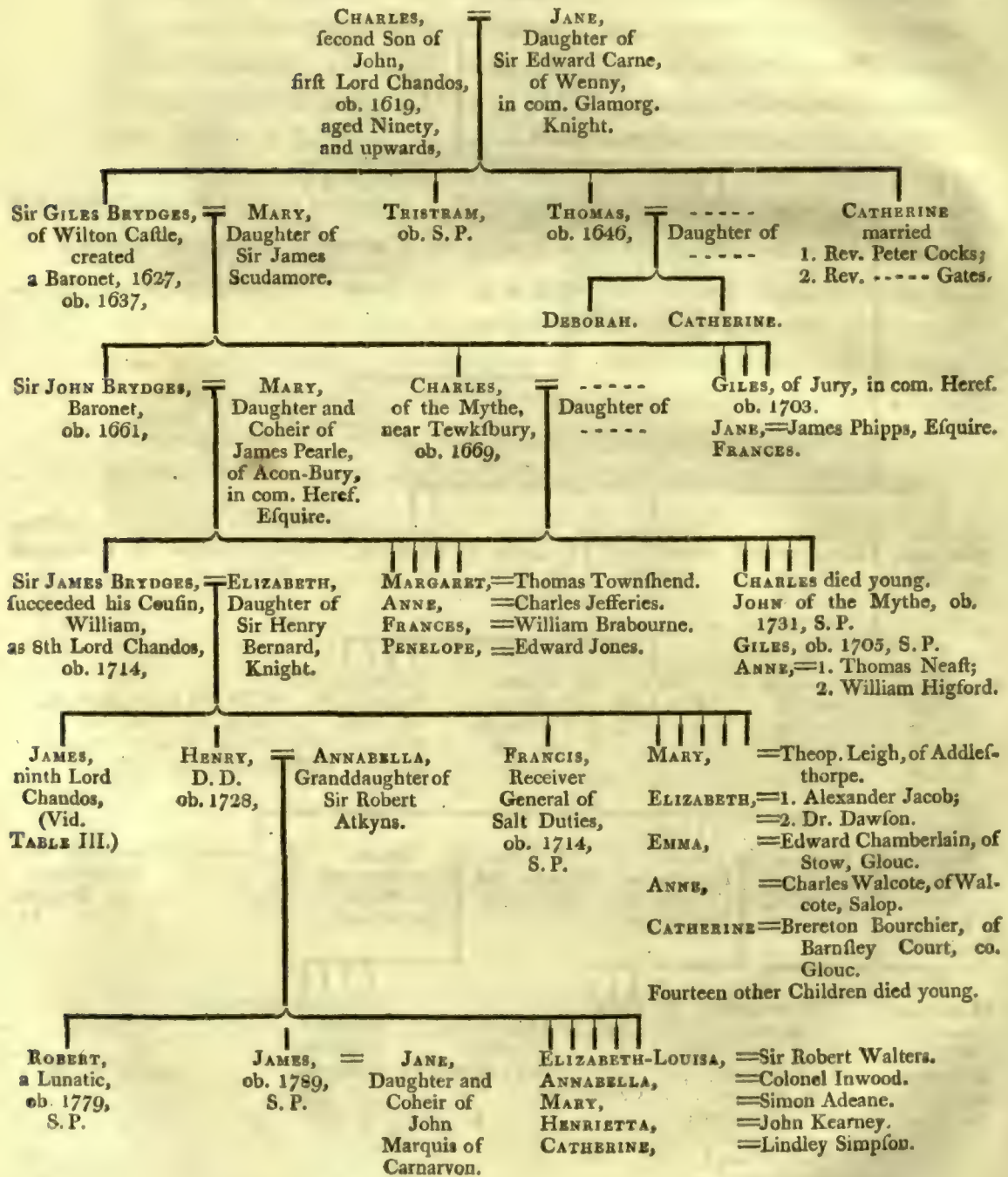
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF CHANDOS.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF CHANDOS.

TABLE II.



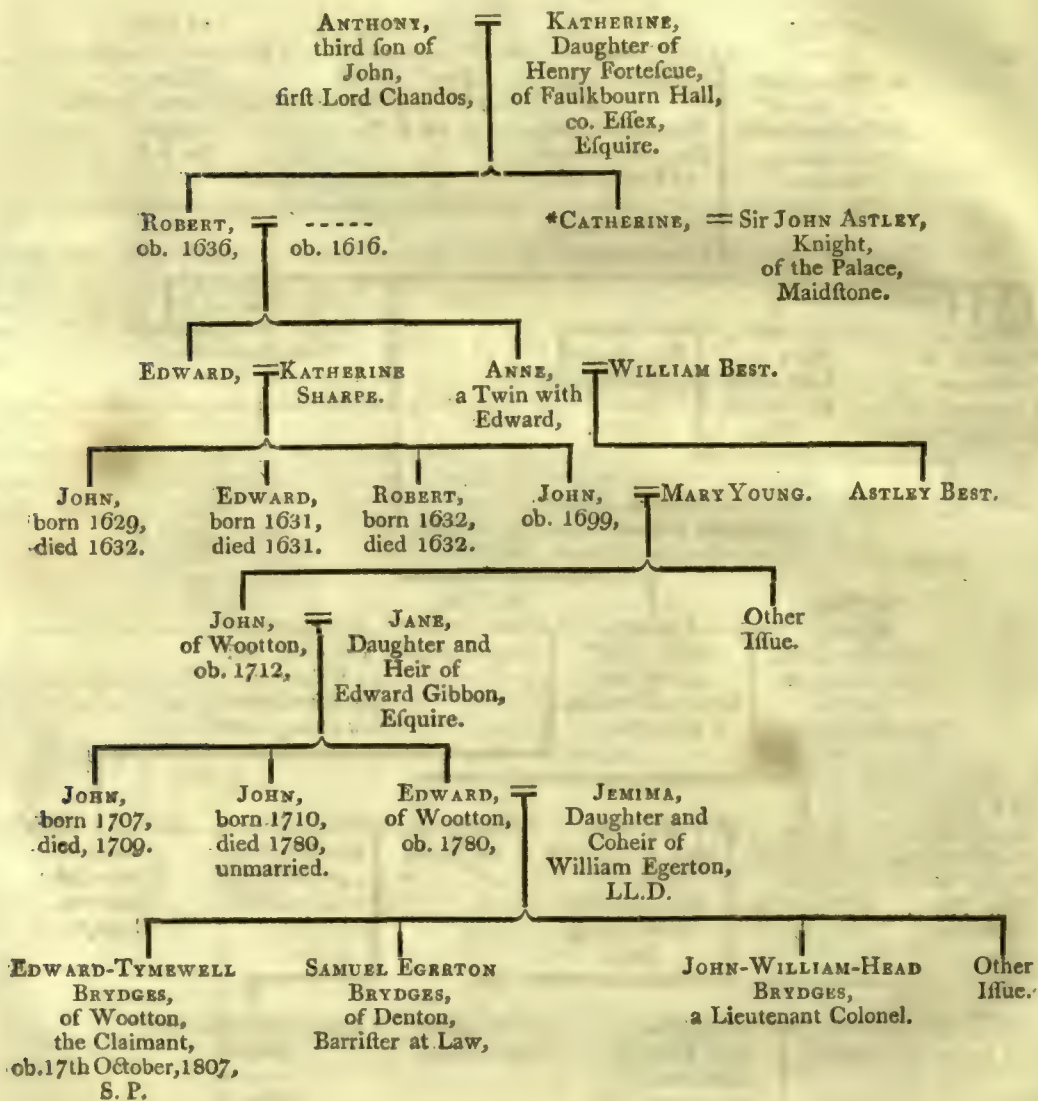
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF CHANDOS.

TABLE III.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF CHANDOS.

TABLE IV.



* It appears from the Visitation of co. Glouc. remaining in the Herald's Office, that Anthony Brydges had another daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Brayne, of Gloucestershire.

CHEDWORTH.

ARMS—O. a Fess between three Wolves Heads couped S. a Crescent for difference.

IN 1741, JOHN HOWE, of Stowell, esquire, who, on the decease of Sir Richard Howe, of Compton, in com. Glouc. and Withford, in Wiltshire, in 1730, S. P. succeeded to those estates, was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Chedworth, baron of Chedworth, in the county of Gloucester. The ancestors of this nobleman are the same as those of the late earl Howe, and of the present viscount of that surname; which renders a detailed account of them here both irrelevant and superfluous.

He married Dorothy, daughter of Henry-Frederick Thynne, grandfather of Thomas viscount Weymouth; and had issue, five daughters and eight sons. Whereof, Richard, the first, and Scroope, the sixth, died young; John-Thynne, and Henry-Frederick, had successively the title; Thomas married Frances, daughter of Thomas White, esquire, and had issue, as hereafter mentioned; Charles died a bachelor, in 1640; James married Susanna, daughter of Sir Humphrey Howarth, but died S. P.; and William deceased in 1782. Of the daughters, Mary married Alexander Wright, esquire; Anne, Roderick Gwynne, esquire; Dorothy died in 1783; another, Anne-Morgan, died young; and Lucy lived unmarried. His lordship died in 1742, and was succeeded by

JOHN-THYNNE, his eldest son and heir, who married Martha, daughter and coheir of Sir Philip Parker, a Morley Long, of Arwarton, in Suffolk, baronet; but died S. P. in 1762. Whereupon the title devolved to

FREDERICK-HENRY, his next brother, who died in 1781, unmarried; so that his nephew, John, son of Thomas his younger brother,

CHICHESTER.

beforenamed, who was rector of great Withford, and Kingston-Deverell, Wilts, became heir to the title. Which

JOHN, fourth lord Chedworth, was a person of a very eccentric disposition, and died unmarried in 1804; whereby the title is presumed to be extinct. But his very considerable estate, by means of an extraordinary will, was bequeathed to the blood of strangers; though it has lately become a subject of some investigation in one of the courts of law.

CHICHESTER.

ARMS—G. a Cross ingrailed and in the first Quarter a Lozenge Ar.

IN 1628, Sir FRANCIS LEIGH, baronet, who married Audrey, daughter of John lord Boteler, of Bramfield (by Elizabeth his wife, sister to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham), was created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Dunsmore, 31st July, 4th Charles I.; after which, having manifested his loyalty in the time of the great rebellion, he was, by further letters patent, bearing date, at Oxford, 3d June, 20th of Charles I. advanced to the title of earl of Chichester, with limitation to the heirs male of his body; and in default, to Thomas, then earl of Southampton, and his issue male, by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of him the said Francis; who had also another daughter, Mary, married to George Villiers, viscount Grandison, in Ireland.

This Francis earl of Chichester died 21st December, 1653, without issue male, and the title became extinct.

FITZROY EARL OF CHICHESTER.

(Vid. FITZROY DUKE OF CLEVELAND.)

CHURCHILL.

CHURCHILL.

IN 1685, JOHN CHURCHILL, baron of Eymouth, in Scotland, was created baron Churchill, of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire, and in 1689, earl of Marlborough, in Wiltshire. (Vid. Marlborough.)

CLARE AND CLARENCE.

ARMS—O. three Chevrons G.

THE first of this great and noble family that settled in this realm, was Richard, son of Gislebert, surnamed Crispin, earl of Brion, in Normandy, son of Geffery, natural son to Richard, the first of that name, duke of Normandy.^k

This Richard came into England with William the Conqueror, and was with him at the battle of Hastings; for which service he was advanced to great honours, and large possessions. The first place of his residence being at Benfield, in Northamptonshire, Dugdale says, he was from thence, called “Ricardus de Benefacta;” and afterwards, at the general survey, being then possessed of the town and castle of Tonebruge, in Kent, was from thence styled “Ricardus de Tonebruge;” as he was likewise sometimes called “Ricardus de Clare,” from the manor of that name in the county of Suffolk, which was one of his

^k Thus writes Dugdale; but Hornby asserts, that Richard, who came into England, was son of Gilbert, officary earl of Auci, or Owe, in Normandy, whereof Brion was only a town, and part of the hereditary estate of earl Gilbert. But as it is not the object of this work to enter into the controversies of other authors, the reader is referred to the Letters of Hornby upon Dugdale's numerous Errors; whereof he most particularly confines himself to expose those in respect to this family of Clare.

* P. 17, 18, 19.

very numerous acquirements, and in a few years became the chief seat of his family; and his heirs took the title of lords of Clare. His death is variously related: Dugdale asserting, that he was killed in an expedition into Wales by the Welsh; whilst Hornby* affirms, that he most probably died a natural death; and that it was his grandson, Richard, who met with that unhappy fate. By Rohesia his wife, daughter to Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, he had six sons; Gilbert, Roger, Walter, Richard, Robert,¹ and Godfrey; and also two daughters; the one married to Ralph de Telgers, and the other to Eudo Dapifer; whom Hornby (p. 65) represent, that Dugdale has falsely made to remarry Rohais, widow of the said Richard Fitz-Gilbert.

† Vid. Pembroke.

‡ Hornby, Rem. on Dugd. Barog. p. 334.

Of the sons, GILBERT, the eldest, possessing his father's lands in England, resided at Tonebrugge, as it seems, and was from thence surnamed; and by Adeliza his wife, daughter to the earl of Cleremont, had issue five sons; Richard, Gilbert, Walter, Hervy, and Baldwin; and a daughter, Rohais. Of these sons, Gilbert was made earl of Pembroke,† by king Stephen; Walter died S. P.; Hervy became famous in the conquest of Ireland, by the name of Hervy of Montmaurice, but at last died a monk at Canterbury;‡ Baldwin had issue three sons; William, Robert, and Richard; and a daughter, Margaret, wife of ----- Montfichet. And

RICHARD, the eldest son, succeeded his father; and is said to have been the first who had the title of earl of Hertford. He was that Richard who was so unfortunately slain by the Welsh, anno 1139; leaving issue by his wife, Alice, sister to Ranulph, the second earl of Chester, three sons; Gilbert, Roger, and -----; and a daughter, Alice, married to Cadwallader prince of North Wales.

|| P. 45.

GILBERT is stated to have had the title of earl of Clare; but this, Hornby|| observes, signified no more than, the *earl at Clare*; for his *earldom was certainly at Hertford*. He, however, died S. P. circ. 18th

¹ This Robert was ancestor to the barons Fitz-Walter.

king Stephen; and was succeeded by Roger, his brother and heir. Which

ROGER, the 10th of Henry II. was one of the earls present at the king's recognition of the ancient customs and liberties confirmed by his ancestors; and the 12th of the same reign, on the assessment of aid for the marriage of the king's daughter, certified his knights fees to be 149. From his works of piety, he was surnamed the Good: but unluckily for Dugdale's recitement of his charitable acts, Hornby remarks, that the gift of the moiety of the church of Bernynton to the canons of Lanthony, which in the Monasticon is represented "*ex dono Rogeri comitis*," was not the benefaction of this earl Roger, but of Roger earl of Hereford, the son of Milo Fitz-Walter. He married Maude, daughter of James de St. Hillary; and dying the 19th of Henry II. left

RICHARD, his son and heir, his successor; who, the 7th of Richard I. gave £.1000 to the king, for livery of his mother's inheritance, with his proportion of those sometime belonging to Giffard earl of Buckingham. This Richard married Amicia, daughter to the earl of Gloucester, and at length sole heir to all that earldom; by whom he had issue Gilbert, and a daughter, Joan* (not Rose, according to Dugdale), married to Rhys Grig, prince of South Wales. He died the 8th John, and was succeeded by the said Gilbert. Which

* Hornby,
p. 66.

GILBERT was the first earl of Gloucester and of Hertford, jointly; and was one of the chief of those nobles who opposed the arbitrary proceedings of king John; and the 1st of Henry III. adhering to Lewis of France (the dauphin), was on his part at the battle of Lincoln, where he was taken prisoner, but afterwards made his peace. He married Isabel, one of the daughters, and at length coheirs, to William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, and died the 14th Henry III. leaving issue three sons; Richard, William, and Gilbert; and three daughters; viz. Amicia, wife of Baldwin, fourth earl of Devon; Agnes; and Isabel, wife of Robert de Brus.

RICHARD, the eldest son, at the decease of his father, was in minority;

rity; and his wardship granted to the famous Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, whose daughter, Margaret, he afterwards married; whereat the king (Henry III.), was highly displeased, and did all he could to procure a divorce; which most probably took place, as it is related, that the next ensuing year, the king married him to Maude, daughter to the earl of Lincoln. Matthew Paris gives him the character of a very fine gentleman. In the 42d of Henry III. he and his brother, William (to whom he had given the manors of Maplederham and Petersfield, in com. Southampton; as also of Welles, Warham, and Walsingham, in Norfolk), were so poisoned by Walter de Scoteney, his chief counsellor, that the latter died; and the earl, with much difficulty recovered. It is, however, affirmed, that he at last died of poison, given to him at the table of Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle, the 46th of Henry III. His issue were, Gilbert, his successor; Thomas;^m and two daughters; viz. Rose, who though not noticed by Dugdale in his account of this family, yet is by him noticed elsewhere;* and is there said to have been that Rose who married Roger de Moubray; and Margaret, who married Edmond earl of Cornwall, and died S. P.†

* Dugd. Bar.
Vol. I. p. 666.

† Dugd. Bar.
Vol. I.

GILBERT, the next earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was commonly called the Red; and by the king's procurement, in his father's lifetime, married Alice, daughter to Guy earl of Angoulesme, the king's half brother; but whether he afterwards disliked his father's choice, or that the Poitevins were grown so odious, that he was sick of his bargain, there is no issue mentioned of the said marriage; which, after about thirty years, ended in a divorce; and he married Joan of Acre (or Acon), daughter to king Edward I. by whom he had a son, and

^m He was governor of the city of London, 1st Edward I. and died 15th Edward I. having had issue by Amy, or Julian, his wife, daughter of Sir Morris Fitz-Morris, three sons; viz. Gilbert, who died S. P. 1st Edward II.; Richard, who died in his lifetime, leaving a son, Thomas, who deceased S. P. 17th Edward II.; and Thomas, whose son, Richard, having no issue, his daughters, Margaret and Maud, became his heirs. Whereof the first married Bartholomew Badlesmere; and the other, Robert lord Clifford of Appleby.

three

three daughters, who became the heiresses, at length, of this great family.

In the grand contest between Henry III. and his barons, towards the latter part of his reign, this earl was one of the commanders of the rebel army at the battle of Lewes, where the king was defeated, and himself, and prince Edward, his son, taken prisoner. Yet afterwards he turned to the royal party; contributed to the escape of prince Edward; and was one of the chief generals on that side at the battle of Evesham, where the barons' power was totally vanquished, and their leader, Montfort earl of Leicester, slain. He died the 24th Edward I. and was succeeded by

GILBERT, his son and heir, a very promising young man; who, about the twenty-third year of his age, lost his life in the inglorious battle of Striveling, or Bannockburn; where the Scots would gladly have spared his life (had he been known), for the hope of a good ransom: but it seems as if he were more willing to die than to survive the disgrace of that fatal day. His wife was Maud, daughter of Richard de Burgh, earl of Ulster; but having no surviving issue,^a his three sisters became his heirs; viz. Alianore, wife of Hugh le Despenser, the Younger, and afterwards of William lord Zouche, of Mortimer; Margaret, widow of Piers de Gaveston, married to Hugh de Audeley; and Elizabeth, widow of John de Burgh (son and heir to Richard earl of Ulster, and brother to Maud, wife of the said Gilbert earl of Gloucester); married, secondly, to Theobald de Verdon; and, thirdly, to Roger d'Amory;* and, fourthly, as Augustine Vincent has it (who shoes this lady's horse round), Rock, baron of Fermoy, in Ireland. Betwixt which sisters, this noble inheritance came to be divided.

* Vid.
D'Amory,
Vol. II.

But the honour of Clare, in the distribution of the purparty, falling

^a He had a son, John, who died in his infancy. Dugdale asserts, that the said Maud was daughter of John, son and heir of Richard de Burgh; but if so, then it must appear that earl Richard married his own niece: for Elizabeth, his sister, was wife of this very same John de Burgh.

to the share of the De Burgh family, William, son and heir of the beforenamed John de Burgh, came to inherit the same, with other very considerable possessions, which by Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir, passed in marriage to her husband, Lionel of Antwerp, second son of king Edward III. Which

(PLANTAGENET DUKES OF CLARENCE,)

LIONEL PLANTAGENET, in 1362, was created duke of Clarence; a title derived, as it were, from the said honour of Clare, as the name of Clarenceaux king at arms is similarly derived from the name of the said dutchy. The style of this prince Lionel then was duke of Clarence, earl of Ulster, and lord of Connaught and Trim. His only daughter and heir, Philippa, married Edmond Mortimer, earl of March; whose descendants, from this match, derived their claim to the crown.*

*Vid. Mortimer earl of March.

From this period the aforesaid titles have become appropriated to the royal family of this kingdom; whereof the next who had the dukedom of Clarence, was

THOMAS, second son to king Henry IV. a most valiant and brave prince, who was slain in France, at the battle of Baugy, temp. Henry V. S. P. L.^o after whom the title was conferred upon

GEORGE, a younger son of Richard duke of York, and brother to king Edward IV. who married Isabel, eldest daughter and coheir of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, by whom he had issue a son, George, who, after the death of his father, was called earl of Warwick, a child of most unhappy fortune; who from his cradle was

^o He had a natural son, called, in records, the Bastard of Clarence; who was one of those that accompanied the corpse of his father from Baugy, to its interment at Canterbury. To this "*Sir John of Clarence*" king Henry VI. made a grant of certain lands in Ireland, by patent, the 6th of his reign. Camden says, he bare for arms, "Party per Chevron G. and Az. 2 Lions adverse Saliant and Gardant O. in the Chief, and a Fleur de Lys, O. in base."

nursed

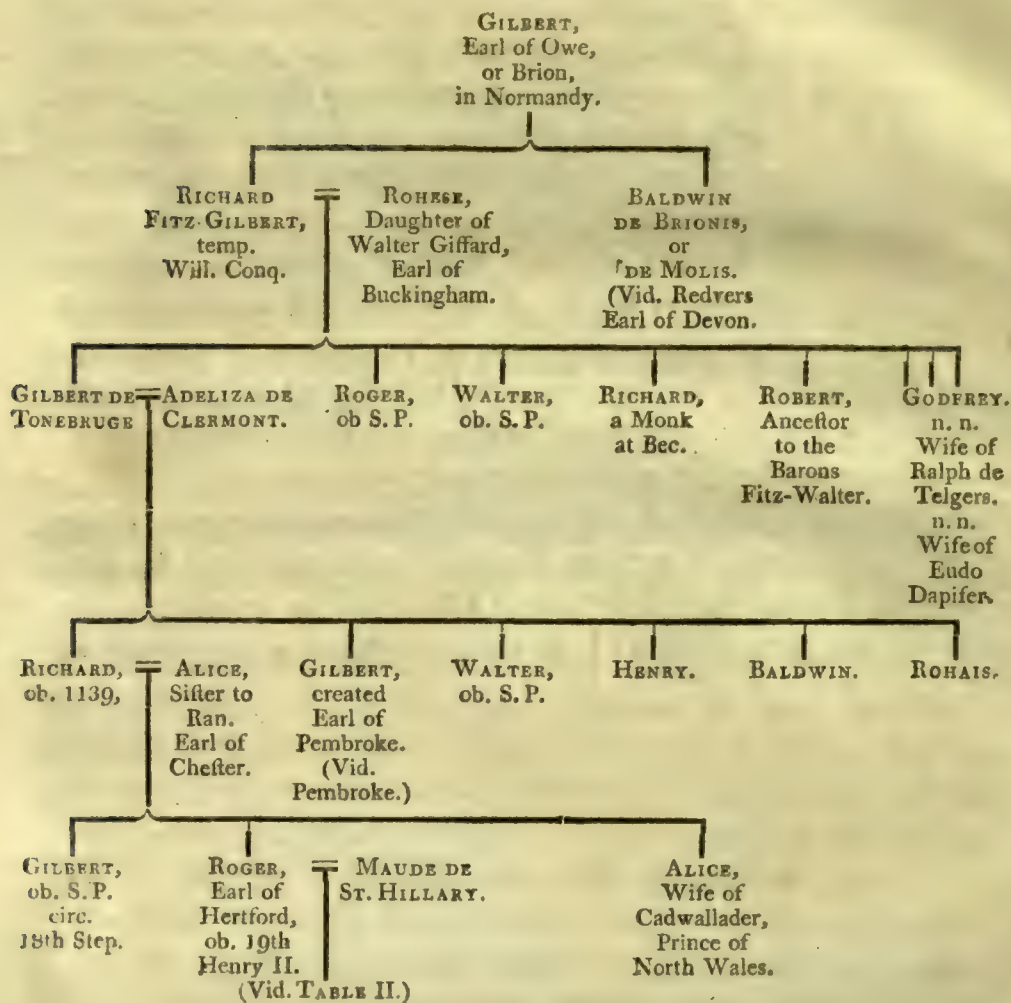
nursed in prison, and was at last beheaded the 15th of Henry VII. Richard, another son, died young; his eldest daughter died an infant; and the misfortunes of Margaret, his other daughter, who was afterwards countess of Salisbury, are most dolorously set forth by all historians.* As to the duke himself, it seems, that whether criminal or not, he was attainted of high treason, and suffered death the 17th of Edward IV.; being drowned, as it is said, in a butt of Malmsey wine, in the Tower; his brother, Richard duke of Gloucester, assisting thereat, with his own proper hands. Yet, though the king consented to his death, it was no sooner done than he repented it so extremely, and was so grieved at the remembrance thereof, that when any one solicited for the life of a condemned person, he would openly exclaim, “*Oh, unhappy brother, for whose life no man would make suit!*”

* Vid. Salisbury.

From this time the title of Clarence lay dormant, till it was of late years revived in prince WILLIAM HENRY, a younger son of his present majesty, George III. But that of Clare did not remain so long extinct; for the 22d of James I. it was recognised in the family of Holles.

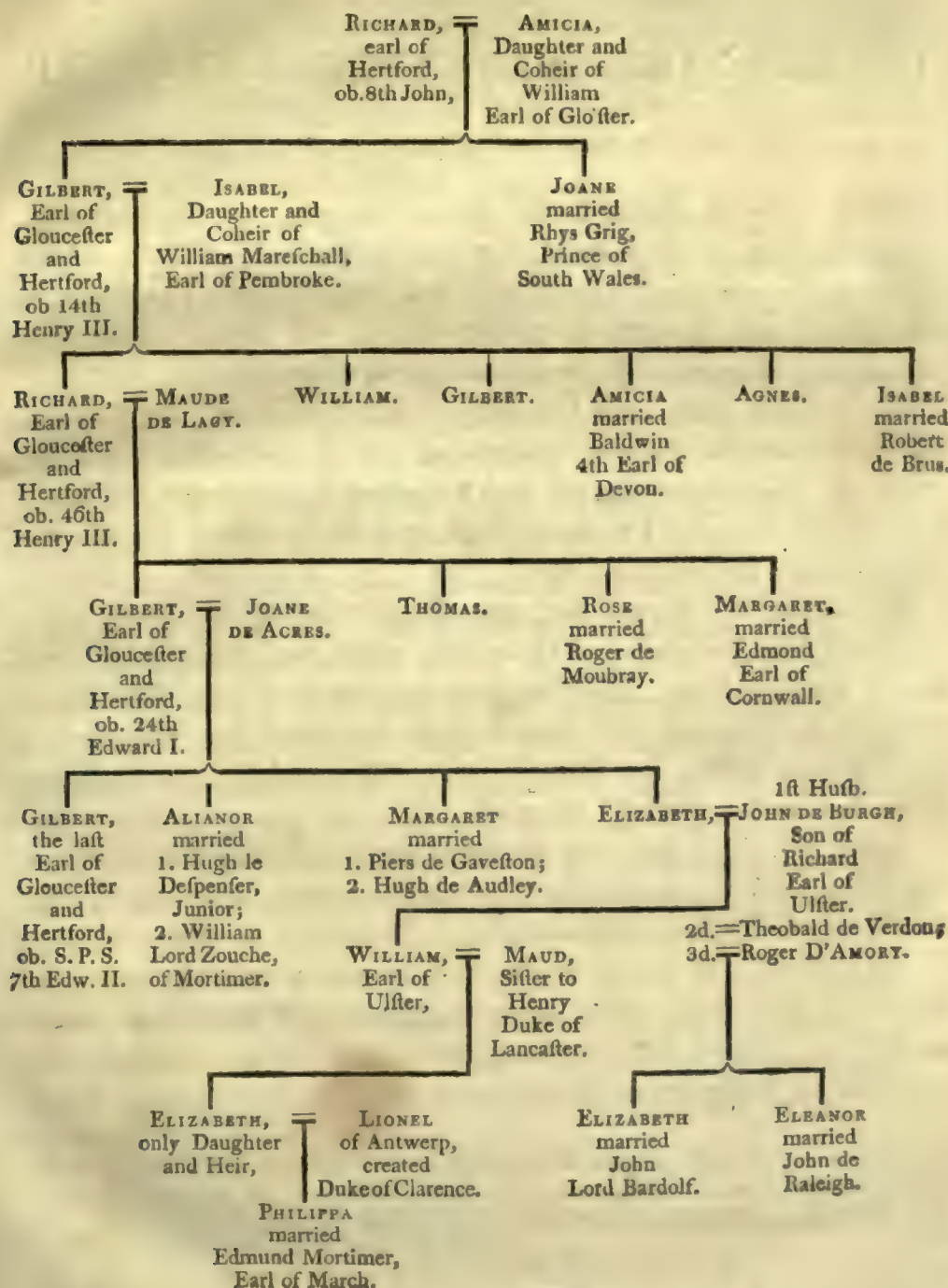
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF CLARE.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF CLARE.

TABLE II.



HOLLES EARL AND MARQUIS OF CLARE.

ARMS—Erm. two Piles in point S.

THE 14th of James I. Sir JOHN HOLLES, of Houghton (or Haughton), in Nottinghamshire, great grandson to Sir William Holles (lord mayor of London in 1540), was created baron Haughton, of Haughton; and the 22d of the same reign, was further advanced to the dignity of an earl, by the title of earl of Clare.

Sir William Holles, the lord Mayor, had three sons. Sir Thomas, the eldest, was the child of misfortune, and by his lavishness and imprudence, the ruin of himself and his posterity; his father left him a fine estate, yet he lived to spend it all, and die in prison: Francis, the youngest son, had no issue; and

WILLIAM, the second son, was the ancestor of this house. His father left him the manor of Haughton, where he seated himself; and having married Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of John Denzell, of Denzell, in Cornwall, had issue Denzell, his eldest son, who died in his lifetime; leaving by Anne his wife, sister to John lord Sheffield, divers sons and daughters; whereof

JOHN, the eldest son, was the noble person raised to the peerage of the realm, as beforementioned: for which honour, it is said, he paid the favourite, the duke of Buckingham, £.10,000;^p for at the entrance of king James, the sale of honours was become a trade at court; and whilst the duke lived, scarce any one acquired any honour, but such as were his kindred, and had the fortune (or misfortune), to marry his relatives, his mistresses, or to pay a round sum for it.

^p And for £.5000 more, obtained from the same market, the earldom of Clare, which had just been refused to the earl of Warwick; on a solemn declaration by the court lawyers, that it was a title peculiar to the blood royal, and not to be allowed in a meaner subject.

He was not a favourite at court; and the reason being asked, somebody said it was plain, "For two sorts of men king James had never kindness for: those whose hawks and dogs run as well as his own; and those who were able to speak as much reason as himself." The character of this nobleman has been so amply given by Gervase Holles, his relation,* and with such spirit by lord Orford,† that to attempt to delineate it here, would be a weak endeavour.

His wife was Anne, daughter to Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Shelford, in com. Notts, knight; by whom he had issue six sons,¹ and three daughters;‡ and dying in 1637, aged seventy-three, was succeeded by

JOHN, his eldest son and heir; who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of that great general, Sir Horatio Vere, lord Vere of Tilbury.

By education, observation, and temper, he was led to ask no favours of the court; yet had a reverence for the king. In short, he was a moderate man; but of the two sides, rather inclined to the parliament. Lord Clarendon, however, makes honourable mention of him; and says, "He was a man of honour and of courage; and would have been an excellent person, if his heart had not been too much set upon the keeping and improving his estate." When matters grew desperate, it is supposed he retired to his country houses, during the distractions of the following times. He survived the restoration; and died, 2d January, 1665. His issue were two sons; viz. John, who died in his infancy;|| and Gilbert, his successor; and fourteen daughters; whereof eight died young, or unmarried.

GILBERT, third earl of Clare, on his father's death, became possessed of a very large estate, and followed his father's example in improving it, yet without neglecting public affairs; but courting no preferment, he feared not the frowns of a court party, and afterwards opposed all measures he thought injurious to his country.

¹ Denzell, the second of these sons, a well-known parliamentarian, was after the restoration created lord Holles, of Ifield. (Vid. Holles of Ifield.)

*Vid. Collins' Noble Families.

† Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.

‡ Vid. Tab. Genealog.

|| Ibid.

He was a strong revolutionist, which was the last public affair he engaged in; for being taken ill soon after, he died January 16, 1689, aged fifty-five. His wife was Grace, daughter of William, second son of Robert Pierpoint, earl of Kingston, by whom he had three sons, and six daughters.*

* Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

† Vid. Holles
of Ifield.

JOHN, fourth earl of Clare, married Margaret, third daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, second duke of Newcastle; and by her father's death, 1691, came into possession of the greatest part of his large estate; and in 1693, by the decease of Denzill lord Holles,† came into possession of his estate also: his fortune being thus one of the most considerable in the kingdom. He was, on April 30, 1694, created marquis of Clare, and duke of Newcastle; and from this time enjoyed several high offices at court: but, in 1711, having the misfortune to receive a fall from his horse, while stag-hunting in the forest of Shirewood, although no bruises appeared outwardly, yet his grace died two days after, viz. July 15, 1711; leaving an only daughter, the lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, who, 31st October, 1713, married Edward lord Harley, son and heir of Robert earl of Oxford; to whom she carried a very great real and personal estate.

Having no issue male, the titles of the Holles family became extinct; but, nevertheless, in 1714, his majesty, George I. was pleased partly to revive them, in the person of Thomas lord Pelham, son and heir of Grace, sister of the said John Holles, duke of Newcastle. Which

(PELHAM HOLLES, EARL AND MARQUIS OF CLARE.

ARMS—Quarterly first and fourth Az. three Pelicans Ar. vulning themselves in the Breast,
G. second and third Erm. two Piles in point S.)

THOMAS PELHAM having been adopted by his said uncle to a great part of his large estate, and to bear the name and arms of Holles, was, in 1714, created viscount Pelham of Haughton, and earl of Clare; and the year following, 1715, was still further advanced to the dignity
of

of marquis of Clare, and duke of Newcastle; with remainder to his brother Henry, and his issue male.

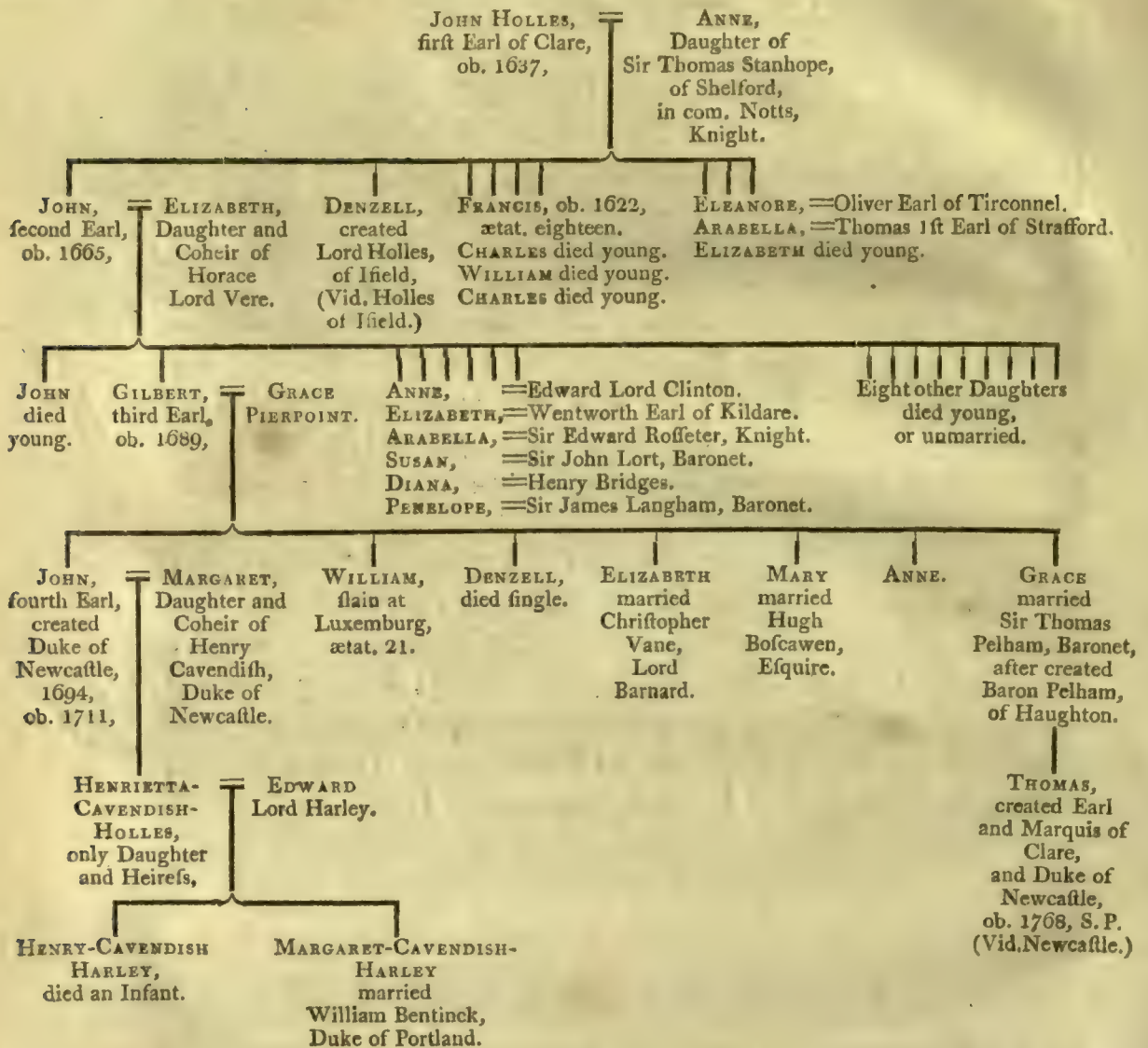
His grace, in the two preceding and present reigns, fulfilled the several posts of lord chamberlain of his majesty's household; secretary of state; first lord of the treasury; one of the lords justices, during the absences of their majesties, George I. and II. in several of their visits to their German dominions; chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and a privy counsellor. He was also a knight of the garter.

In 1756, he was created duke of Newcastle Under Line, in Staffordshire; with remainder to Henry earl of Lincoln, son of Henry earl of Lincoln, by Lucy Pelham, his wife, sister to him the said Thomas marquis of Clare, and duke of Newcastle. And in 1762, he was also created baron Pelham, of Stanmere, in Suffex, with remainder to Thomas Pelham, M. P. for Suffex.

His grace married Harriet, daughter of Francis earl of Godolphin, by Henrietta his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of the famous John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, by whom he had no issue; and dying in 1768, the titles of Clare, &c. became extinct; but the dukedom of Newcastle under Line, devolved upon his nephew, the earl of Lincoln,* and the barony of Pelham of Stanmere, on Thomas Pelham, esquire, by virtue of their several before-specified remainders.

• Vid. Newcastle.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF CLARE.



CLARENDON.

ARMS—Az. a Chevron between three Lozenges O.

THE place from whence this title is denominated, was a large and goodly park near Salisbury, in Wiltshire, adorned with a royal palace, long since decayed; but more remarkable for that, an. 1164, there was made a certain recognition and record of the customs and liberties of the king of England, before the prelates and peers of the kingdom, for the avoiding dissensions between the clergy, judges, and barons of the realm, which were called the “*Constitutions of Clarendon*.” But the first person who had the name of his honour herefrom, was

Sir EDWARD HYDE, knight, descended from an ancient family of that surname, in Cheshire; who having been bred up to the law, and manifesting his loyalty to king Charles I. was made chancellor of his exchequer, and afterwards one of his privy council. To king Charles II. during his exile, he was not less faithful; by whom he was declared, at Bruges, in Flanders, lord high chancellor of England, anno 1657, which office he held till 1667; having deported himself therein with judgment, prudence, and integrity.

Upon the restoration taking place, he was, 3d November, 1660, created lord Hyde, of Hindon, in com. Wilts; and the 20th of April, next ensuing, was further advanced to the dignity of viscount Cornbury, and earl of Clarendon. By command of king Charles II. he wrote that most excellent work, called the History of the Rebellion; as also many others, which have obtained mention in Walpole’s Catalogue,* who says, “one may pronounce on my lord Clarendon, “in his double capacity of statesman and historian, that he acted for “liberty, but wrote for prerogative.”

* Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.

Bishop Burnet has observed of him, " that he was a good minister; " indefatigable in business, but a little too magisterial; and not well " enough acquainted with foreign affairs. He was a good chancellor, " and impartial in the administration of justice; but a little too " rough. He had a levity in his wit, and a loftiness in his carriage, " that did not well become the station he was in: for those that " addressed him, and those that thought themselves neglected, he was " apt to reject with contumely, and some disparagement of their services; which created him many enemies, and at last procured his " fall." A fall which, says lord Orford, a corrupted court, and a blinded populace, were less the causes of, than an ungrateful king; who could not pardon the earl's having refused to accept for him, the slavery of his country.

Whilst the match with Portugal was carrying on, an incident happened, which gave the earl's enemies fresh occasion to reproach him. His daughter being with child, and near her time, called upon the duke of York to own his marriage with her. She had been maid of honour to the princess royal, and the duke tried to gain her to comply with his desires. But she managed the matter with such address, that in conclusion he married her, unknown to her father; who solemnly protested he knew nothing of it, till it broke out; and that he looked on it as that which would end in his ruin. The duke endeavoured to deter her from claiming her marriage, both by great promises and great threatenings; but she had the spirit and the wisdom to tell him, She would have it known that she was his wife, let him afterwards use her as he pleased.

On his disgrace, the earl retired into France, and died at Roan, in Normandy, 19th December, 1674; but his remains were brought over, and interred in Westminster Abbey. His wife was Frances, daughter,

* Collins says he had a former wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Gregory Ayloff, in com. Wilts, knight, by whom he had no issue. But of this wife Dugdale makes no mention.

daughter, and at length heir, of Sir Thomas Aylebury, baronet, by whom he had four sons; viz. Henry, his successor; Lawrence, created earl of Rochester; Edward, a student in the Temple, who died unmarried; and James, who was drowned on board the Gloucester frigate, going into Scotland with the duke of York; also two daughters; whereof Anne married James duke of York (after king James II.); and Frances, married to Thomas Knightley, of Hartingfordbury, in com. Herts, created a knight of the bath at the coronation of Charles II.

HENRY, second earl of Clarendon, in the first year of king James II. was lord privy seal; but affecting too much the Protestant interest, was laid aside the next year: on the revolution taking place, he declined to act in the government, and lived retired. In the lifetime of his father he was early engaged in great secrets, being employed by him as his secretary; and was so discreet, as well as faithful, that nothing was ever discovered by him. He was naturally sincere, friendly, and good natured; his conversation somewhat tedious; and his judgment not much to be depended upon, for he was often carried away by vulgar prejudices, and false notions. Of all the family, he was most trusted, and best beloved by his father: on whose ill usage, he was so provoked, that he struck in violently with the party that opposed the court; which made the king (Charles II.) always speak of him with scorn and severity.

He was twice married: first, to Theodosia, daughter of Arthur first lord Capel, by whom he had his only son, Edward; and, secondly, to Flower, daughter and sole heir to William Backhouse, of Sallowfield, esquire, but by her had no issue; and died, 31st October, 1709.

EDWARD, third earl, in the lifetime of his father, was master of the horse to prince George of Denmark, and employed in the reign of

In the Monthly Review, published in December, 1807, p. 456, it is said, that Sir Edward Hyde, after earl of Clarendon, married the widow of a brewer, and had issue Anne, who became the mother of queen Anne and queen Mary. But this is a story which has long prevailed.

* Vid. Clifton, Vol. II.

† Collins' Bar. in Fee.

queen Anne, was governor of New York, in America, and envoy extraordinary to the court of Hanover. He married Catherine, daughter of Henry lord O'Brien, eldest son and heir of Henry earl of Thomond; which Catherine, on the death of her mother (sister and sole heir to Charles duke of Richmond and Lenox), became baroness Clifton,* as appears by the resolution of the house of lords, anno 1663.† By this lady he had an only son, Edward, who died in his lifetime, aged twenty-two, and unmarried, 12th February, 1712-13; and two daughters; viz. Catherine, who died single; and Theodosia, who married John Bligh, esquire, ancestor to the earl of Darnley; to whose family she brought the said barony of Clifton.

Having thus no surviving male issue, and deceasing the 31st of March, 1723, his titles descended to Henry, son and heir of Lawrence earl of Rochester. Which

HENRY, earl of Clarendon and Rochester, had an only son, Henry, who died at Paris, S. P. in 1753; and himself dying the same year without issue male, the title became extinct. (Vid. Rochester, Vol. II.)

CLEVELAND.

IN 1625, THOMAS lord Wentworth, of Nettlestede, was created earl of Cleveland, in Yorkshire. (Vid. Wentworth of Nettlestede, Vol. II.)

BARBARA DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND.

ARMS—Ar. on a Cross G. five Eschallops O.

IN 1670, his majesty, Charles II. was pleased to create one of his mistresses, Barbara Villiers, baroness of Nonfuch, countess of Southampton, and duchess of Cleveland, with limitation to Charles Fitzroy,
one

one of his natural children by the said Barbara; and in default of issue male, the remainder to George Fitzroy, his brother, another of the natural sons of the said most illustrious monarch.

This Barbara was only daughter and heir of William Villiers, viscount Grandison, in Ireland, and wife of Roger Palmer, earl of Castlemain, in that kingdom. She was a lady of great beauty, and personal accomplishments; Collins says, of personal virtues; which seems difficult to accredit, when the fruit of her illicit amours with the amorous king, evidence that she had no virtue at all.

By king Charles she had issue, Charles (of whom hereafter); Henry, created duke of Grafton; George, made duke of Northumberland; Anne Palmer, a natural daughter by adoption, who married Thomas Lennard, earl of Suffex; and Charlotte Fitzroy, who married Edward Lee, earl of Litchfield.

On the decease of this duchess, who died at Chiswick, in 1709,* the honours, which had been granted to her only for life, in pursuance of their limitation, devolved upon

CHARLES FITZROY, her eldest son; who, in 1673, was installed a knight of the garter; and, in 1675, was created baron of Newbury, earl of Chichester, and duke of Southampton, to him and his issue male; and in default thereof, to George, his younger brother, and his issue male. These last honours are said to have been given for his future encouragement to heroic achievements; but what effect they had in stimulating to noble deeds, does not appear: for no actions of worthy notice are recorded of him, only that he died in 1730, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

He was twice married: first, to Mary, daughter and sole heir of Sir Henry Wood, which lady died S. P.; and, secondly, to Anne, daughter of Sir William Pulteney, of Misterton, by whom he had three sons; viz. William, his successor; Charles, and Henry; and as many

* On the death of her husband, the earl of Castlemain, in 1705, she remarried with Robert Fielding, esquire.

daughters;

daughters; viz. Barbara; Grace, married to Henry eldest son of Gilbert Vane, lord Barnard; and Anne, who became the wife of Francis Paddy, esquire.

WILLIAM, second duke of Cleveland and Southampton, in 1731, married Henrietta, daughter of Daniel Finch, earl of Winchelsea, who died S. P. in 1742. His grace never made any noise in the world; enjoying a snug place or two under government, which produced profit without trouble. His life was what Horace calls, "Secretum iter, &c." i. e. Quiet and retired; passed without bustle and without eclat; and for that reason, perhaps, the more serene and happy.

Dying in 1774, without issue, his honours are extinct.

COBHAM.

ARMS—Quarterly first and fourth O. an Eagle displayed S. membered and beaked G.; second and third Arg. on two Bars S. six Martlets G.

THE family of Temple (on whom this title was conferred), is said to be descended from a younger son of Leofrick earl of Mercia; which Leofrick died in 1087, and was buried in his monastery at Coventry. He married the famous lady Godiva; who is reported to have rode naked through Coventry, to obtain from her husband some immunities to the place. And in memory thereof, the pictures of the earl and his fair lady were set up in the South window of Trinity church, in that city, about the reign of Richard II. his right-hand holding a charter, with these words written thereon:

" I Lurick, for love of thee,
Doo make Coventry toll free."

They had three sons; whereof

HENRY, living temp. Will. Conq. was written Henry del Temple, from a place of that name which he possessed in Leicestershire; and his descendants

descendants bore the arms of the ancient earls of Leicester; viz. "O. an eagle displayed S. membered and beaked G." From this Henry, after divers descents, was

THOMAS TEMPLE, who had his seat at Stow, in the county of Buckingham; and at the first institution of the order of baronets, was raised to that dignity, 22d May, 1611. He married Hester, daughter of Miles Sandys, esquire, of Latimers, in com. Bucks, by whom he had four sons, and nine daughters, who lived to be married; and so exceedingly multiplied, that this lady (who survived him), saw 700 descended from her, besides a new generation of marriageable females, just at her death; which curious circumstance is affirmed by Dr. Fuller in his Worthies of England; who relates, that he bought the truth thereof, by a wager he lost on it. An original picture of this lady is at Stow.

Sir PETER TEMPLE, his son and heir to his second wife, married Christian, niece and coheir of Sir Richard Levison, of Trentham, in Staffordshire, knight of the bath, by whom he had

Sir RICHARD TEMPLE; who, in the reign of Charles II. was a leading member in the house of commons in the prosecution of the Popish Plot, and on the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York. He married Mary, daughter of - - - - Knap, of Weston, in co. Oxon, and heir to her brother, by whom he had issue four sons; Richard, Purbeck, Henry (or William), and Arthur; which three last died S. P.: and also six daughters; whereof two died young. Mary, the eldest, married, first, Dr. West, prebendary of Winchester;† and, secondly,

† The family of West has been of long standing in the county of Bucks, and were possessed of very considerable property at Eselburgh, Long Crendon, and elsewhere, in the said county. Of which was colonel West, a celebrated parliamentary officer; who, after the battle of Worcester (where he was present), imbibed such an apathy to a military life, from the carnage of that day, that he retired to America, and became a Quaker; from whom is descended the worthy and celebrated president of the Royal Academy, of that name.

Admiral Temple West, temp. George II. so well known, from being second in command at the time of admiral Byng's unfortunate engagement with the French fleet, was a younger son from this marriage of Dr. West with Mary, sister to lord Cobham. His grandson is the present Temple West, esquire, of Lower Grosvenor Street.

Sir

Sir John Langham, of Cottesbroke, in com. Northampt. baronet; Hester, Richard Grenville, of Wootton, in com. Bucks, esquire; Christian, Sir Thomas Lyttleton, baronet; and Penelope, Moses Benger, of London, esquire.

Sir Richard Temple, on his father's death, the 7th of king William III. was chosen M. P. for the town of Buckingham; and in the 1st of queen Anne, distinguished himself in the sieges of Venlo and Buremond, as a volunteer; as he did afterwards throughout the many glorious campaigns of the duke of Marlborough, in the several ranks of brigadier, major, and lieutenant general.

On the accession of George I. he was, the 19th of October, 1714, created baron of Cobham, in Kent; and, in 1718, baron and viscount Cobham, with limitation, in default of issue male, of the dignities of baroness and viscountess Cobham, to Hester Grenville, his second sister, and her issue male; and in default thereof, the said dignities to his third sister, Christian Lyttleton, and the heirs male of her body.

His lordship was afterwards made colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Buckinghamshire, and also constituted governor of Jersey; but in 1733, having joined with those who opposed the excise scheme, he and the duke of Bolton,* were removed from their command in the army.

*Vid. Bolton.

But in 1742, he was restored to his military posts, and appointed field marshal of his majesty's forces. He married Anne, daughter of Edmund Halsey, of the Borough of Southwark, but had no issue; whereby on his decease, in 1749, the titles of Cobham, by virtue of their limitation, devolved on his sister, Hester, beforenamed; whom his majesty, on the 18th of October, 1749, was further pleased to advance to the dignity of countess Temple, with remainder, on her death, to her issue male; by whose representative, George marquis of Buckingham, those honours are now inherited.

COKE, VISCOUNT.

(Vid. COKE EARL OF LEICESTER.)

COLCHESTER.

IN 1622, THOMAS lord DARCY of Chiche,* was created viscount Colchester, in Essex, with limitation, on failure of issue male, to Sir Thomas Savage, his son-in-law; and in 1626, he was further created earl Rivers, with the like limitation, whereby the title of Colchester became merged in that of Rivers, and became extinct therewith in 1728. (Vid. Rivers.)

* Vid. Darcy
of Chiche.

COLEPEPER.

ARMS—Ar. a Bend ingrailed G.

THE family of Colepeper, for many ages, flourished in the counties of Kent and Suffex, of which, from the time of Edward I. were several eminent persons; but the first who attained the exalted rank of peerage, was

Sir JOHN COLEPEPER, who, for his great abilities, and steady loyalty to king Charles I. was, by letters patent, dated at Oxford, 21st October, the 20th of his reign, created a peer of the realm, by the title of lord Colepeper, baron of Thoresway, in com. Linc. During the whole of the unhappy civil war, he zealously supported the royal cause; retaining all the time a rare and unblemished character. After

twenty years service to the crown, and twelve years exile with Charles II. he lived to see the restoration; returned with his majesty into England, and died master of the rolls, in July, 1660.

He was twice married: first, to Philippa, daughter of Sir - - - - - Snelling, knight; by whom he had a son, Alexander, whose wife was Catherine, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Ford, of Harting, in Suffex, by whom he had no issue, and died in his father's lifetime; also a daughter, Philippa, who married Thomas Harlakenden, of Woodchurch, in Kent, esquire.

To his second wife he married Judith, daughter to Sir Thomas Colepeper, of Hollingburne, in Kent, knight, by whom he had four sons; Thomas, John, Cheney, and Francis; and three daughters; viz. Elizabeth, who married James Hamilton, esquire; Judith, wife of --- Colepeper, esquire; and Philippa.

THOMAS, second lord Colepeper, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of seigneur Jean de Hesse, of the noble family of Hesse, in Germany; by whom he had Catherine, his sole daughter and heir, whose husband was Thomas lord Fairfax; who thereby, in her right, obtained the inheritance of the ancient seat and estate of Ledes Castle, in Kent. Having no male issue, he was succeeded on his decease, by

JOHN, his next brother, and heir, who married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper, of Hollingburne, in Kent, knight, but died S. P.

CHENEY, the fourth lord, and surviving brother to the last, also died issueless; and Francis, the youngest, having died unmarried, 1662, this honour became extinct upon the decease of the said Cheney lord Colepeper, about the year 1719.

CONINGSBY.

Arms—G. three Conies Sejant Ar.

THIS family took their name from the town of Coningsby, in com. Salop. Of which was John de Coningebie, who was styled baron of Coningebie, and was slain the 50th of Henry III. He married a sister of Bartholomew lord Badlesmere; and had issue, from which descended

Thomas de Coningebie, who, temp. Edward III. was a warrior of no small renown, and present at the famous battles of Poitiers and Nazara; but was afterwards taken prisoner in Brittany, and confined in the castle of Conquet, till such time as, for his ransom, he was obliged to marry Theophania, daughter of Sir John de Almaine, and then returned into England. Which occasioned this old rhyme:

Thomas Coningebie
And his wife Tiffany
Are comen out of Brittany,
With his servant Maupas,
And her maid Maleface,
With their dog Hardigrace.

But although this ancient family was of such long standing, and considerable eminence, it was not until the reign of king William III. that any of them attained the rank of peerage. At which time

THOMAS CONINGSBY, esquire, having been instrumental in the revolution brought about by king William, attended him into Ireland, and was at the battle of the Boyne; where he was so near his majesty, that when the bullet grazed the king's shoulder, took out a piece of the coat, and tore the skin and flesh, he had the presence of mind to clap his handkerchief on the wound. On the close of the campaign, and the king's leaving Ireland, he and the lord Sidney, were consti-

tuted lords justices of that kingdom; and, furthermore, for his faithful services, was by letters patent, dated at Dublin, 17th April, 4th William and Mary, created baron Coningsby, of Clanbrazil, in the county of Armagh; and, in 1693, was by his majesty's command, sworn of the privy council in England.

In the reign of queen Anne, he was also one of her privy council; and in 1704 was made vice treasurer, and paymaster of the forces in Ireland. On the accession of George I. he was created an English peer, by the title of baron Coningsby, of Coningsby, in com. Linc. with limitation to his daughter, Margaret, and her issue male, by letters patent, dated 18th June, 2d of his reign; and 30th April, 1719, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Coningsby, with limitation of that honour to the issue of his second wife, according to Collins; but Beatson says, with limitation to his daughter, Margaret, and her issue male.

His lordship died 1st May, 1729, having been twice married. By his first lady, daughter of Ferdinando Gorges, of Eye, in com. Heref. esquire, he had issue four daughters; viz. Melior, wife of Thomas, first lord Southwell; Barbara, of George Ayres, of Ayres Court, in Ireland, esquire; Lettice, of Edward Denny, of Treley, in com. Kerry, Ireland; and Mary; also three sons; viz. Thomas, Humphrey, and Ferdinando. Which Thomas, by his wife, daughter of John Carr, of Northumberland, esquire, had issue Thomas, who died unmarried; and Richard, who, after succeeding his grandfather in the barony of Coningsby of Clanbrazil, married Judith, daughter of Sir Thomas Lawley, baronet; and died the 18th December, 1729, S. P.

But by his second wife, Frances, daughter and coheir to Richard earl of Ranelagh,* the earl of Coningsby had issue a son, Richard, who died young, and two daughters; viz. Margaret, and Frances; which last married Charles Hanbury Williams, esquire. And the said

Lady MARGARET, 26th January, 3d George I. was created baroness and viscountess Coningsby, of Hampton Court, in com. Heref. with limitation to her issue male; and succeeding her father, became also

countess

* Vid. Ros of
Hamlake,
Vol. II.

countess of Coningsby. This lady married Sir Michael Newton, knight of the bath, and had a son, John, who died an infant; and having no other issue, the beforementioned titles, on her decease about the year 1761, became extinct.

CONWAY.

ARMS—S. on a Bend cotised Ar. a Rose between two Annulets G.

THE family of Conway derive themselves from Sir Henry Conway, of Potrithan, in the county of Flint, temp. Richard II. who was lineal ancestor to

EDWARD CONWAY, who was knighted by Robert earl of Essex, at the sacking of Cadiz, where he commanded a regiment of foot, and behaved with great gallantry. After which, he served in the Netherlands, and was governor of the Brill. The 20th of James I. he was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state; and the 22d of March, the 22d of the same king, he was created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Conway, of Ragley, a manor in the county of Warwick; which was acquired by purchase, the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Moreover, the 2d of Charles I. he was created viscount Killultagh, in the co. of Antrim, in Ireland; and on the 6th of June, 3d Charles I. was advanced to the dignity of viscount Conway, of Conway Castle, in com. Carnarvon. Shortly after when he deceased, anno 1630 (6th Charles I.)

His wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Tracy, of Lodington, in com. Glouc. knight, by whom he had three sons: Edward, his successor; Sir Thomas, a lieutenant colonel to colonel Morgan, in the wars of Germany; and Ralph; also four daughters; viz. Frances, married to Sir William Pelham, of Brocklesby, in com. Linc. knight; Brilliana, to Sir Robert Harley, of Brampton Bryan, in com. Heref. knight;

CONWAY.

knight; Heligawrth, of Sir William Smith, in com. Essex, knight; and Mary.

EDWARD, next viscount Conway, in the lifetime of his father had been summoned to parliament as baron Conway, 4th Charles I. He died in 1655, having had two wives. By the first of which, Frances, daughter to Sir Francis Popham, of Littlecot, in com. Somers. knight, he had four sons; John, who died young; Edward, his heir; Francis; and Thomas, who died an infant: also two daughters; Dorothy, married to Sir George Rawdon, of Ireland, baronet; and Anne. But by his second wife, Katherine, daughter to Giles Hueriblock, of Gant, in Flanders, he had no issue.

EDWARD, third viscount, in 1679, was advanced by Charles II. to the dignity of earl Conway; and was for some time secretary of state. By Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter to Heneage Finch, recorder of London, and sister to the first earl of Nottingham, of that surname, he had an only son, Heneage, who died an infant. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Booth, earl of Warrington, by whom, who died in childbed, he had no issue surviving; nor by his third, Ursula, daughter to colonel Stawel. Wherefore, for want of heirs, the titles of this family terminated upon the death of his lordship S. P. in 1683. But the gross of his estate he devised, by his will, to the sons of Sir Edward Seymour, of Bury Pomeroy, baronet, by his second wife, Lettice, daughter of - - - Popham, of Littlecote, enjoining them to take the name and arms of Conway.

Since when, Francis, brother and heir to Popham Seymour (alias Conway), eldest son of the said Sir Edward, was created baron Conway, of Ragley, in com. Warw. in March, 1702-3. Which title is now merged in the superior one of marquis of Hertford; to which his son, Francis, father of the present marquis, was elevated in 1793.

CORBET.

IN 1679, SARAH, daughter of Sir Robert Monson, and widow of Sir Vincent Corbet, of Morton Corbet, in com. Salop, baronet, was created viscountess Corbet, of Linchdale, in Shropshire, for life.

CORN BURY.

(Vid. CLARENDON.)

CORNWALL.

ARMS—Erm. a Chief indented G.

CORNWALL is in the most western part of England; and the people of it a remainder, generally, of the ancient Britons. Of this county, the first earl, after the Norman conquest, was

ROBERT earl of Moreton, in Normandy, son of Harlowen de Burge,^u who founded the abbey of Grestein, in that duchy. This Harlowen having married Arlotte, mother of William duke of Normandy, had two sons; who being half-brothers to the said duke, accompanied him in his English expedition; and for their services in that famous conquest, were amply rewarded with lands and honours. Robert being created, in 1068, earl of Cornwall, with a grant of 793 manors; and Odo, earl of Kent.*

* Vid. Kent.

^u So says Lodge, in his Irish Peerage; but Dugdale names him Herlwine de Contevill.

This

This ROBERT, earl of Cornwall, married Maud, daughter to Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury; and had issue a son, William, and three daughters: whereof, one married Andrew de Vitrei; the second, Guy de la Val; and the other, the earl of Thoulouse. When he died is not mentioned; but Heylin makes him succeeded by the said William, his son, an. 1087. Which

WILLIAM was of a most malicious and arrogant disposition; and taking part with Robert Curthose, in his rebellion against his brother, Henry I. shared in his disastrous fate; being taken prisoner along with him at the fatal battle of Tenerchebray, and had afterwards his eyes put out; at the same time his lands and honours were forfeited. When he died does not appear; nor what wife or issue he had, according to Dugdale. Yet Lodge, in his Irish Peerage, Vol. IV. says, he was father of Adelm, from whom is descended the famous family of De Burgh, earls of Clanrickard, in Ireland; and of John, from whom came Hubert de Burgh, the celebrated earl of Kent, temp. Henry III. and the greatest subject in Europe of his time.*

* Vid. De Burgh earl of Kent.

*DUNSTANVILLE EARL OF CORNWALL.

ARMS—G. two Lions passant guardant O. a Batone Sinister Az.

REGINALD DE DUNSTANVILLE was an illegitimate son of king Henry I. begotten, as it is generally asserted, on the daughter of Sir Robert Corbet. Which Reginald was a stout adherer to Maud the empress (his half-sister), notwithstanding he had been created earl of Cornwall by king Stephen, as it is said, anno the 5th of his reign. But for this his violation of loyalty, the king took away his earldom,

* Collins makes Alan earl of Brittany, and Richmond earl of Cornwall, between William earl of Morteton, and Reginald de Dunstanville. But how he temporarily bore that title, seems sufficiently explained in this account of Reginald de Dunstanville.

and

and bestowed it on Alan earl of Richmond; who thereupon bore that title.

The tide of affairs, however, having changed, and king Stephen having been taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, this earl Alan was forced to a full restitution; from which time, it seems, that Reginald continued in possession of the earldom. He died 21st Henry II. and was buried at Reading; leaving issue by Beatrice his wife, daughter of William Fitz-Richard, a potent man in Cornwall, four daughters; viz: Hawyse, married to Richard de Redvers; Maud, to Robert earl of Mellent; Ursula, to Walter de Dunstanville;* and Sarah, to the viscount of Limoges.

* Vid. Dunstanville.

Upon the death of this Reginald, the king (Henry II.) retained the earldom of Cornwall in his own hands, for the use of John, his younger son, excepting a small proportion to the daughters before-mentioned.

By Beatrice de Vaus, lady of Torre and Karfwell, the aforesaid Reginald had two bastard sons, Henry and William; whereof the first, called

HENRY FITZ-COUNT, was a person of note in his time; and about the 4th of John, gave 1200 marks for the lands of William de Traci; and the 17th of John, had from the same king, a grant of the whole county of Cornwall, with the demesne and appurtenances: but these were only given him to farm, and not as the earldom of the county; for that title he is not recorded to have enjoyed. He died the 6th of Henry III. after when, no further mention is made of him, or of his posterity.

PLANTAGENET.

THE next earl of Cornwall after De Dunstanville, was JOHN, a younger son of Henry II. Which title he bore in the lifetime of his

elder brother, Ricnard I. whom succeeding in the crown, the earldom remained merged therein, until the same was revived by king Henry III. in the person of Richard his younger brother. Which

* Sandford. RICHARD PLANTAGENET, in the eighteenth year of his age, was first knighted, and then made earl of Poictou and Cornwall.* This prince is said to have attained great acquirements; to have been expert and valiant in war, and so solid in council, that what fortune denied him in battle, he supplied by his conduct and advice. He got prodigious sums of money by farming the mint, and the jewels of the king; and it is related, that by money he purchased the kingdom of the Romans, which he hoped would soon have reimbursed him: but it proved instead, to him a field of trouble, disappointment, and vexation; so that he was obliged to return into England a poorer king than than he went out an earl.

In the time of the great disaffection of the barons, he firmly adhered to king Henry; and commanded the body of the royal army in the unfortunate battle of Lewes, and was there taken prisoner. But those troubles of the realm he lived to see over; and having acted a long part on the theatre of the world with much honour, he at length died, after a tedious sickness, at his manor of Berkhamstead, in com. Herts, the 56th of Henry III. and was buried in the abbey of Hales, which he had founded. He had three wives: the first was Isabel,² third daughter and coheir of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, by whom he had four sons, and a daughter, Isabel, who died an infant. The sons were,

John, who died young; as also did Richard, the third son; and Nicholas, the fourth; who, together with his mother, died in child-bed: but

HENRY, second son, who, with his father, was taken prisoner in the battle of Lewes, having afterwards undertaken the Crusade, and being at Viterbium, in Italy, on his return from thence, was murdered

² Dugdale says he had been contracted before to Roese de Dover; but when she arrived to years of consent, she refused, and took another husband,

there,

there, in the church of St. Lawrence, by Guy, one of the sons of Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, the general of the rebellious barons, who had been slain on the prevalence of the royal arms over them at the battle of Evesham, in revenge for his father's death.

The second wife of Richard earl of Cornwall was Sanchia, daughter and coheir to Raymond earl of Provence,^a by whom he had a son, Richard, who died young, and Edmund, his successor. His third wife was Beatrice, niece to Conrade archbishop of Cologne, who survived him; but by her he had no issue.^b

EDMUND, who succeeded his father, had the government of England intrusted to him in the absence of Edward I. beyond sea; and also a second time, when that monarch went to meet Philip king of France. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard, and sister to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester;^c but died without issue the 28th Edward I. and was buried by his father, in the abbey of Hales. Whereupon his great inheritance returned to the king; he (as the lawyers then termed it), *being found next of kin, and heir at law.*

^a She was sister to Eleanor, queen of Henry III. being one of the four daughters of an earl, that, by marriage, were all raised to the throne of four kings; an example, rarely, if at all, to be paralleled in history. Margaret, the first, married Lewis IX. king of France; Eleanor, the second, Henry III. king of England; Sanchia, the third, this Richard, king of the Romans; and Beatrix, the youngest, Charles king of Sicily.

^b He had issue also two natural sons, and a daughter. The first, called Richard de Cornwall, ancestor to the family of Cornwall, titular barons of Burford; the other, Walter. The daughter, Isabella (whom Henry III. called niece), was wife of Maurice lord Berkeley, from whom the several flourishing families of Berkeley derive their descent.

^c It is worth notice, that Dugdale, in the Clare family, does not mention any such daughter as Margaret; although he, under this head of Cornwall, makes her the wife of earl Edmund.

GAVESTON.

ARMS—Vert. fix Eagles displayed O. membered and beaked G.

AFTER the earldom of Cornwall had thus reverted to the crown, Edward II. conferred the title upon his great favourite, Piers de Gaveston. Which

PIERS DE GAVESTON was the son of a private gentleman in Gascoigne, who had merited well for his services in the wars of those parts; and on that account had been taken by the king to wait upon his eldest son, prince Edward, in his childhood, with whom he thus laid the foundation of his future fortune. But being a person of a vicious temper, the king before his death, was so sensible of the danger of the prince having so evil a counsellor about him, that he compelled Gaveston to abjure the realm, and forbade his son recalling him, on penalty of his curse.

On his accession to the throne, however, the young monarch not only recalled Gaveston, but made him baron of Wallingford, and earl of Cornwall; and so extravagantly loaded him with favours, that he thenceforth became so insolent and imperious, that the rest of the nobles could not bear to see the king so corrupted and led away, and thereupon besought his majesty to remove him; who accordingly banished him, but soon recalled him again. This, after a repetition of the like uneven conduct, at length so exasperated the nobility, that they took up arms, and marched to Scarborough, where Gaveston then was; and having formed the siege of the town, pressed it with so much vigour, that in a few days this unfortunate person was obliged to surrender. When, falling into the hands of his enemies, they carried him off to Warwick, and beheaded him. An action, if ever there was any, which trampled upon the laws of the land, and the respect due

due at all times from the subject to the sovereign; yet withal, a severe example to those minions of royal power, who shall abuse the indulgence of an easy prince; and make his weakness the means of their own extortions, insolencies, and oppressions.

His wife was Margaret, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester; by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, or Joane, that died young.

PLANTAGENET.

JOHN PLANTAGENET, second son to king Edward II. (commonly called John of Eltham, from the place of his birth), next enjoyed this earldom; but it seems he died without wife or issue, the 10th of Edward III. whereby this honour once more reverted to the crown. Which the year following, viz. 11th Edward III. the king bestowed on his eldest son, the Black Prince, investing him with the title of duke of Cornwall; since which time, the eldest sons of the kings of England, whether it be by birth, or by the death of their elder brothers,* are, ipso facto, dukes of Cornwall, without any creation; and have great privileges and immunities attached to the duchy.

* Collins' Parliamentary Precedents.

COTTINGTON.

ARMS—Az. a Fefs between three Roses, O.

FRANCIS, a younger son of Philip Cottington, esquire, of Godmanston, in com. Somers. the 7th of Charles I. was created lord Cottington, baron of Hanworth, in Middlesex. He was a person who raised himself to his honours, by his own virtue and industry. He was brought up by Sir Edward Stafford, vice chamberlain to queen Elizabeth,

beth, and was at first only his gentleman of the horse; but having been secretary to the embassy in Spain, he came at length to be one of the clerks of the council; afterwards chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer; and then sent ambassador into Spain. His merit recommended him to king Charles I. who advanced him (as before-mentioned), to the dignity of the peerage.

In the time of the civil war he attended the king at Oxford, and was made his lord treasurer; where, notwithstanding the smallness of what he had to manage, it was sufficient to create him many enemies, even among the king's friends; who did not envy his preferment alone, but there were other causes assigned. He had not only, from a small beginning, raised himself a fine estate, wherewith he lived in great splendour; but having been master of the wards, by his singular good husbandry therein, he had increased the revenue of the court to be much greater than what it had ever been known before his administration. At which not only those at court, but most of the other rich and eminent families in the kingdom, were very much incensed.

He was likewise suspected of being a favourer of the Papists, which enlarged the number of his enemies: but the loss of every thing on the king's side, at last put an end to all resentments. After which, he gave his constant attendance on king Charles II. in his exile; but never returned to England, dying at Valladolid, in Spain, anno 1653, at a very advanced age.

Lord Clarendon observes of him, " That he was a very wise and prudent man; well versed in business of all kinds, and of a sedateness of temper much to be admired; and spoke and understood the Spanish, French, and Italian languages."

He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Meredith, knight (widow of Sir Robert Brett); which lady died in 1632-3, having had issue five children; whereof Francis, Elizabeth, and Anne, died before her; and Charles, and another Anne, survived her; but died in the lifetime of their father.

His

His lordship's body was brought over to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey, under a stately monument, erected by Charles, his nephew and heir.*

* History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey.

COVENTRY OF AYLESBOROUGH.

ARMS—S. a Fefs Erm. between three Crescents O.

THE family of Coventry, however ancient or honourable their descent may seem to be, owe their elevation to the peerage, from the assiduity of Sir Thomas Coventry, in the learned profession of the law. This

Sir THOMAS had been recorder of London, solicitor and attorney general, and lord keeper of the great seal; and at length, anno 1628, was created by Charles I. baron Coventry, of Aylesborough, in the county of Worcester. His younger grandson, Thomas, who, on failure of issue male from the line of his elder brother, George third lord Coventry, had succeeded to the title in 1685, was, by king William III. created (1697), viscount Deerhurst, and earl of Coventry, with remainder, in default of his own issue male, to William, Thomas, and Henry Coventry, grandsons of Walter, a younger brother to the said Sir Thomas, first lord Coventry.

On the decease of earl Thomas, in 1699, the honours descended to his son and heir, Thomas second earl of Coventry; but his son, another Thomas, third earl, dying unmarried, Gilbert, his eldest surviving uncle became the fourth and next earl; who dying without issue male in 1719, the barony of Coventry of Aylesborough, is presumed to have become extinct; but the viscounty of Deerhurst, and earldom, passed according to the beforementioned limitation, and yet remain in the person of the present earl of Coventry.

CRANFIELD.

CRANFIELD.

THE 19th of James I. Sir LIONEL CRANFIELD, a merchant of the city of London (who had before been knighted), was created baron of Cranfield, in com. Bedf. and the next year (20th James I.), was further raised to the dignity of earl of Middlesex. (Vid. Cranfield earl of Middlesex.)

EARL CRAVEN, AND CRAVEN OF RYTON.

ARMS—Ar. a Fefs between fix Crosslets fitchée G.

SIR William Craven, knight, lord mayor of the city of London, 9th James I. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Whitmore, of that city, had issue three sons; whereof Thomas, the youngest, died unmarried.

JOHN, second son, was, by king Charles I. by letters patent, dated at Oxford, the 18th of his reign, created lord Craven, of Ryton, in com. Salop; and having married Elizabeth, daughter of William lord Spencer, died S.P. whereby his title terminated.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, was highly celebrated for his military talents; having signalized himself in Germany, and in the Netherlands, under Henry prince of Orange. He was raised to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Craven, of Hampstead-Marshall, in the county of Bucks, 2d Charles I. with remainder, in default of issue male, to his brothers, John and Thomas, and their issue male; and in the 16th of Charles II. he was still further advanced

to

to the titles of viscount Craven, of Uffington, in com. Berks, and earl of Craven, in com. Ebor. And by reason both his brothers (before-mentioned), were then dead S. P. the title of baron Craven, of Hampsted Marshall, was, by a new patent, limited, in default of issue male of his own body, to Sir William Craven, of Lenewike, in com. Wiggorn, knight, and his issue male; and in default, to Sir Anthony Craven, knight, brother to the said Sir William, and his issue male. But after this, the said Sir William S. P. M. the earl obtained a further grant, by other letters patent, dated the 17th Charles II. that the said title of lord Craven, of Hampsted Marshall, should remain unto Sir William, son of Sir Thomas, another brother to the said Anthony already named, and to the heirs male of his body for ever.

This worthy old earl lived to be very aged; and to the time of his death, was ever ready to serve the public. He was particularly famous for giving directions in extinguishing fires in the city of London and suburbs; of which he had such early intimation, and was so ready to mount on horseback, to assist with his presence, that it became a common saying, "*His horse smelt a fire so soon as it happened.*"

He died at the age of eighty-eight, anno 1697, unmarried, whereupon the viscounty and earldom became extinct; but the barony of Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall, descended according to the before-mentioned limitation, and thus is now vested in the present earl Craven.

For many years past, a painting of the old veteran earl on horseback has been preserved at the upper end of Craven Buildings, in Drury Lane.

CREW.

ARMS—Az. a Lion rampant Ar. a Crescent for difference.

THE family of Crew were of good antiquity in the county Palatine of Chester; and were seated at Crew Hall, according to Mr. Collins,

VOL. III.

F f

before

before the reign of Henry III. But the first of this ancient stock who arrived at the honour of peerage, was

JOHN CREW, of Stene, in the county of Northampton, son and heir of Sir Thomas Crew, serjeant at law, by Temperance his wife, daughter and heir of Reginald Bray, of Stene, in the county of Northampton; which John, for his laudable services, in contributing his zealous endeavours to the restoration of king Charles II. was, by letters patent, dated 20th April, 13th Charles II. created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Crew, of Stene, and to his issue male. He married Jemima, daughter and coheirs of Edward Walgrave, of Lawford, in Essex, esquire, by whom he had, among other issue (which died young), four sons that survived; viz. Thomas, John, Nathaniel, and Walgrave; as also two daughters; whereof Jemima married Edward first earl of Sandwich; and Anne, Sir Henry Wright, of Dagenham, in com. Essex, baronet. The time of his death is not noticed in the Baronage; but it appears that he was summoned to parliament the 31st of Charles II. about which time he most probably died; as the following year, the 32d of Charles II. the name of

*Dudg. Lists
of Summons.

THOMAS lord Crew is inserted in the list of those who were summoned to the parliament then holden. This Thomas was twice married: first, to Mary, daughter of Sir George Townshend,^d of Rainham, in com. Norf. baronet, by whom he had a son, John, who died young, and two daughters; viz. Anne, wife of - - - - - Jolliff, of London, merchant; and Temperance, of Rowland, son and heir of Sir Thomas Alston, of Odell, in com. Bedf. baronet; and afterwards wife of Sir John Wolstenholme, knight.

His second lady was Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William Airmine, of Osgodby, in com. Linc. baronet, by whom he had four daughters; viz. Jemima, married to Henry de Grey, duke of Kent;† Airmine, to Thomas Cartwright, of Aynho, in com. Northampton,

† id. Kent.

^d Though called by Dugdale, daughter of Sir George, she is by Collins, Edmonson, and others, stated as daughter of Sir Roger Townshend, the first baronet of that surname and family.

esquire;

esquire; Catherine, to Sir John Harper, of Calke, in com. Derby, baronet;^e and Elizabeth, to Charles Butler, earl of Arran, and lord Butler, of Weston.* This nobleman dying without issue male, was succeeded by

* Vid. Butler of Weston.

NATHANIEL, his next surviving brother and heir; who, in 1671, was consecrated bishop of Oxford, and in 1674, was translated to Durham.^f He married, first, Penelope, daughter of Sir Philip Frowde, of Kent, knight; and next, Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Forster, of Balmborough Castle, in Northumberland; but having no issue by either lady, the title of Crew, of Stene, became extinct^g on his death, in 1721.

^e From the London Gazette, of Saturday, 23d April, it appears, by a paragraph, dated "Whitehall, April 11, 1809," That the king has been pleased to grant to Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke Abbey, in com. Derby, baronet, that he and his issue may take and use the surname of Crewe only; and also bear the arms of Crewe quarterly with those of Harpur (Crewe in the first quarter); he, the said Sir Henry Harpur, being one of the representatives, and coheir of the body of Thomas Crewe, the second lord Crewe, of Stene; viz. son and heir of Sir Henry Harpur, late of Calke aforesaid, deceased, by the lady Frances-Elizabeth his wife, second daughter of Francis Greville, earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick; which Sir Henry was son and heir of Sir Henry Harpur of Calke aforesaid, by the lady Catherine his wife, daughter of John Manners, duke of Rutland. Which last Sir Henry was son and heir of Sir John Harpur, also of Calke, baronet, by Catherine his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of the said Thomas lord Crewe.

^f Vide Rapin's account of the conduct of this bishop in the reign of James II.

^g By the marriage of Thomas lord Crewe with Mary Townshend, the issue of his two daughters were descended from archbishop Chicheley, founder of All Souls College, Oxford, viz. from the Townshends, through Horatio lord Vere, of Tilbury; from the Trussells, and from them, by the marriage of Sir William Trussell with Bridget, daughter of William Keene, by Agnes, alias Annice Chicheley his wife, granddaughter of William Chicheley, sheriff of London, brother to Henry Chicheley, the said archbishop of Canterbury.

CROFTS.

ARMS—O. three Bulls Heads coupé S.

THE family of Crofts, for divers ages, flourished at Saxham, in the county of Suffolk. Whereof many were dignified with the honour of knighthood; but the first who attained the dignity of peerage, was

WILLIAM CROFTS, esquire, the lineal heir male of that ancient stock; who having from his youth been brought up about the court, and rendered himself acceptable by various services, was, in consideration thereof, created a baron of the realm, the 18th May, 10th Charles II. by the title of lord Crofts, of Saxham.

He was twice married: first, to Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Hobart, of Intwood, in Norfolk, baronet (widow of Sir John Hele, knight); and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of William lord Spencer; but by neither of these ladies had any issue, so that on his decease, the title died with him, anno 1677.

CUMBERLAND.

It has been affirmed, that Ralph de Meschines before he obtained the earldom of Chester, was earl of Cumberland, being so styled in a charter of William Conq.; and by some historians called earl of Carlisle, by reason of his residence there (that place being the capital of the said county). However, upon having the earldom of Chester, he is no more mentioned as earl of Cumberland; and indeed it is asserted in Gibson's Camden's Britannia, that Cumberland had no earls before the time of Henry VIII. when that monarch created HENRY lord Clifford, earl of Cumberland. (Vid. Clifford lord Clifford, Vol. II.)

After

After this title had expired in the Clifford family, the same was revived in the person of RUPERT of Bavaria, prince Palatine of the Rhine, by Charles I.

RUPERT DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

ARMS—Quarterly one and four S. a Lion rampant O. second and third Paly Bendy.
Ar. and Az.

WHICH prince was second son (then living), of Frederick prince elector Palatine, by the princess Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of king James I. and by his uncle, king Charles I. was created baron of Kendal, earl of Holderness, and duke of Cumberland, January 24th, the 19th year of his reign.

In 1642, he came into England, was elected a knight of the garter; and having been early initiated in the art of war, was looked upon as a fit man for action, and was made general of the king's horse; in which character he had his victorious sword crowned with various successes. But the royal army being at length totally dispersed, and the king himself in the hands of the parliament, he retired into France, where he remained till the time of the restoration.

After when he returned again into England, and was intrusted with many posts and employments of high honour, distinction, and profit, which he fulfilled with fidelity; zeal, and ability. In the several naval engagements with the Dutch, he particularly signalized his courage and conduct; but died unmarried, in 1682.

He is said to have first introduced the art of engraving in mezzotinto. Having no legitimate issue, his honours became extinct: but by Frances, one of the daughters and coheirs to Henry Bard, viscount Bellamont, in Ireland, he had a son, called Dudley Rupert; a young gentleman of great promise, who was unfortunately slain at the siege of Buda, where he served as a volunteer in the emperor's army.

By

CUMBERLAND.

By Mrs. Margaret Hughes, he had likewise a daughter, Ruperta, married to Emanuel Scroope Howe, brother to Scroope viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland.

PRINCE GEORGE OF DENMARK, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

ARMS—O. three Lions passant guardant Az. crowned proper, and Semée of Hearts G.

IN 1689, prince GEORGE of Denmark was created baron of Wokingham, earl of Kendal, and duke of Cumberland, with precedence of all dukes, by act of parliament, 9th April, 1st William and Mary. He was also constituted lord high admiral of Great Britain and Ireland. He married her royal highness the princess Anne, youngest daughter of king James II. (afterwards queen Anne); by whom he had issue, two sons and four daughters; all of whom died before the age of maturity, and in his lifetime. His own death was in 1708; much to the sorrow and regret of the whole nation, by whom he was greatly respected.

GUELPH DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

THE next on whom this title was conferred, was his royal highness prince WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, who, by his grandfather, George I. was created, anno 1726, baron of the Isle of Alderney; viscount Trematon, in Cornwall; earl of Kennington, in Surrey; marquis of Berkhampstead, in Hertfordshire; and duke of Cumberland.

His royal highness embraced early a military life, and was with his father, George II. at the battle of Dettingen; where, behaving with great

great gallantry, he was wounded. Afterwards, as commander in chief of the army on the continent, he fought the desperate battle of Fontenoy; and, in 1746, being called over to command the English troops against the Pretender, he completely defeated him and the Scotch army at Culloden; whereby he put a glorious termination to that dangerous rebellion.

As a military man, he ranked high among the first generals of the day, for courage, conduct, and ability; and in private life, he obtained great estimation for his integrity, zeal for the public welfare, and many other amiable qualities; wherefore, as he had lived generally beloved, so on his death, in 1765, his loss was universally lamented. Having never been married, his titles became extinct.

But long it was not before that of Cumberland was again revived in the person of

Prince HENRY FREDERICK, a younger brother to his present majesty, George III. who, in 1766, was pleased to create him duke of Cumberland and Strathern, in Great Britain, and earl of Dublin, in Ireland.

The lives of many princes do not in every respect always surpass those of private men: they seem born with the same foibles, the same passions, the same weaknesses; and their elevated station, so far from concealing them, renders them far more conspicuous. These reflections naturally arise from the extraordinary amours of this prince, which in a few years swelled the annals of gallantry, as well as the records of the courts.

His intrigue with Miss Elliot, the actress, and with lady Grosvenor, are well known; the last of which brought forward to the world a circumstance that otherwise might have escaped its knowledge, namely, that his royal highness, if not an author of fame, was at least a writer of great celebrity; as his many and various love epistles most evidently declare.

This noble duke, however, at length became so enamoured with Mrs. Horton (sister to the present earl of Carhampton), that finding all attempts

attempts were vain that were not the most honourable, he considered his happiness so much depended upon his being united to her, that he offered her his hand; and they were married in November 1771.

The result of this marriage was received with disgust at court; and the consequence was, the passing of that act of parliament, called the Royal Marriage Act; whereby the future marriages of the royal family are confined and regulated by certain wise and wholesome enactments.

His royal highness died in 1790, without issue; and thus his titles terminated with him. That of Cumberland has, however, been once more revived, and is now borne by his royal highness prince ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, one of the younger sons of his present majesty, and a nephew of the late duke.

CURZON.

OF this family, there certainly is no mention in Dugdale, or any other baronage, of having anciently been ranked among the barons of the realm; yet in Gibson's Camden's Britannia, in the account of Derbyshire, notice is made of Sir ROBERT CURZON, knighted by king Henry VII. and created a baron of the empire by the emperor Maximilian, A.D. 1580, on the account of his singular valour. On whom also king Henry VIII. in like manner, is said to have conferred the title of a baron of England,† and assigned to him a liberal pension: but it does not appear that he ever had a voice or seat in parliament.

In Wootton's Baronetage similar mention is made; that the said Sir Robert was created a baron by Henry VIII. He, however, died S. P.

* Gibson's
Cam. Brit.
fol. edit.
1695.

† Barlow's
Peerage,
Vol. II.
p. 383.

DANBY.

Arms—G. a Chevron between three Mullets of six points O.

DANBY is an ancient castle in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and belonged anciently to the Latimers lords Latimer; from which family it passed to Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmoreland, together with divers other lands and manors of the said barony; who forthwith gave them to his younger son, George Nevil, whom king Henry VI. summoned to parliament, by the title of lord Latimer. His issue male failing, temp. queen Elizabeth, the inheritance came to be divided between the daughters and coheirs of John the last lord; and in this division the castle of Danby, with the lands adjoining, fell to the share of his daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Danvers, knight.* Which Sir John, by the said Elizabeth, among other issue, had

* Vid. Nevil
lord Latimer,
Vol. II.

Sir HENRY DANVERS, knight, his second son; who, the 1st of James I. was, by letters patent, created baron Danvers, of Dantsey, in com. Wilts; and the 3d of James I. by special act of parliament, restored in blood, as heir to his father, notwithstanding the attainder of Sir Charles Danvers, his elder brother, who lost his life for partaking in the insurrection of the earl of Essex, temp. queen Elizabeth; and in the 1st of Charles I. he was further advanced to the dignity of earl of Danby, and also elected afterwards a knight of the garter.

This nobleman, from his youth, had been bred up to arms; and in many notable actions, both by sea and land, greatly distinguished himself by his courage and conduct; and at length died unmarried, the 20th of January, 1643-4, in the seventy-first year of his age; being then full of honour, wounds, and days, as the inscription upon his monument, in the parish church of Dantsey, most amply sets forth. He was founder of the famous physic garden at Oxford; the charge whereof in those days amounted to little less than £.5000.

DANVERS OF DANTSEY.

(Vid. DANBY.)

DARCY OF CHICHE.

ARMS—Ar. three Cinquefoils G.

* Vid. Darcy,
Vol. II.

THIS family is presumed to be derived from the same ancient stock, which so long flourished in the counties of Lincoln and York, as we have before noticed;* but the exact line of descent remains uncertain. The first, however, of this house, of whom mention is made, was

ROBERT DARCY (or DARCIE), who having been first a lawyer's clerk, afterwards married a rich merchant's widow, of Malden, in Essex.^b Which widow, called Alice, was daughter and coheir of Henry Fitz-Langley, and died 26th of Henry VI. and was buried in the church of All-Hallows, in Malden, with this Robert, her husband. They had issue two sons; viz. Sir Robert Darcy, of Danbury; and John Darcy, of Tolshunt.ⁱ From which Sir Robert came

THOMAS, his great grandson; who, the 36th of Henry VIII. was master of the king's artillery in the Tower of London; and the 5th of Edward VI. being then vice chamberlain of the king's household, was created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Darcie of Chiche; and thereupon had summons to the parliament then sitting. He was also made a knight of the garter; and deceased, circ. 1560.^k His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John earl of Oxford, by whom

^b In Morant's Essex, Vol. I. p. 396, she is called widow of John Ingoe.

ⁱ He is called Thomas, by Morant, ut supra.

^k Morant, Vol. I. p. 458, says he died at his house at Wivenhou, 28th June, 1558.

he had three sons; viz. John; Alberic, who died at Newhaven; and Robert. Also two daughters; whereof Thomafine married Richard Southwell, of Woode Ryfing, in Norfolk, esquire; and Constance, Edmund Pyrton, of Bentley, in Essex.

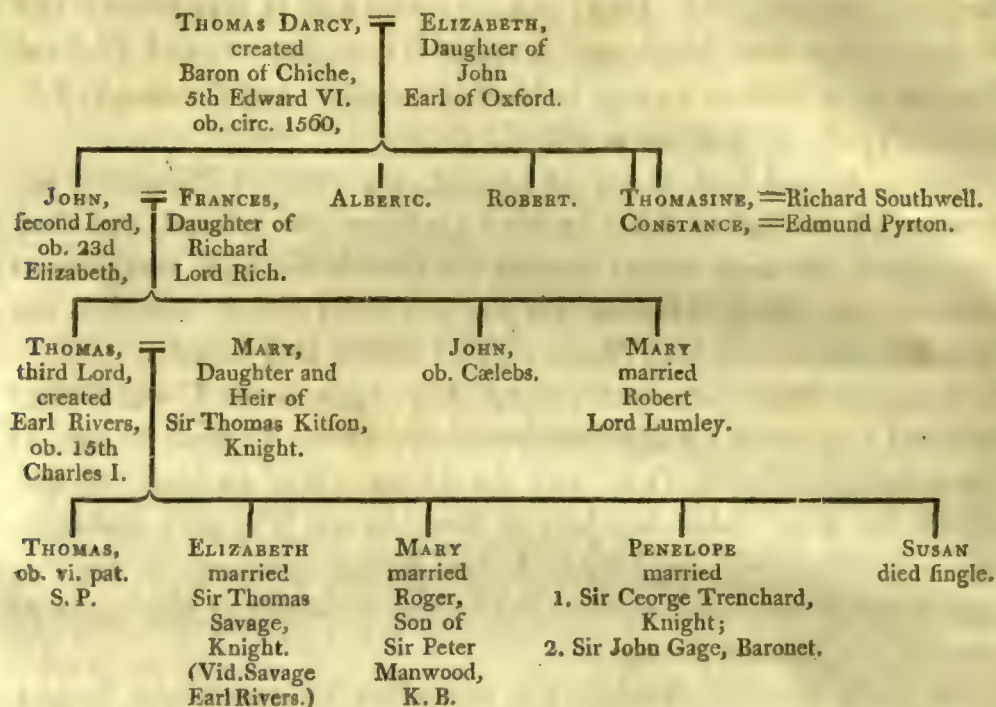
JOHN, second lord Darcy of Chiche, the 16th of Elizabeth, accompanied the earl of Essex in his expedition into Ireland, and died the 23d of the same reign; leaving by Francis his wife, daughter of Richard lord Rich, Thomas, his son and heir; John, who died unmarried; and a daughter, Mary, wife of Robert lord Lumley.

THOMAS, third lord, upon the 5th July, 19th James I. was created viscount Colchester for life, with remainder to Sir Thomas Savage, of Rock Savage, in com. Cestr. and the heirs male of his body, by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of him the said Thomas; and upon the 4th November, 2d Charles I. was further advanced to the dignity of earl Rivers, with the like limitation, in default of issue male, to the said Sir Thomas Savage.

By Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Kitson, knight, he had an only son, Thomas, and four daughters. Which Thomas married the daughter and heir of Sir John Fitz, of South Tavistock, in com. Devon (widow of Sir Alan Perci), but died S. P. in his father's lifetime. The daughters were, Elizabeth, married to the before-mentioned Sir Thomas Savage; Mary, to Roger, son to Sir Peter Manwood, K. B.; Penelope, first, to Sir George Trenchard, knight; and next, to Sir John Gage, of Fixley, in Suffex, baronet; and Susan, who died unmarried.

This earl Rivers died 15th Charles I. without surviving issue male; whereupon the barony of Darcy of Chiche failed, and the titles of Colchester and Rivers devolved upon Sir Thomas Savage, by reason of the limitations before specified.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF DARCY OF CHICHE.



DARLINGTON.

THIS place is a market town in the county Palatine of Durham, remarkable for a beautiful church, with an high spire rising up in the midst of it; and in 1685-6, gave title to Catherine Sidley, whom king James II. created, for life, baroness of Darlington; and countess of Dorchester, January 20, the 1st year of his reign.

This lady was the only daughter of Sir Charles Sidley, baronet, (whose life is given in the *Biographia Britannica*), and is known for her intrigues with king James; by whom, to give her the greater lustre, she was advanced to the beforenamed dignities. But these honours, so far from pleasing Sir Charles, greatly shocked him; as he looked upon her exaltation as rendering her more conspicuously infamous.

mous. He therefore conceived an hatred to the king, and readily joined those who wished to bring about the revolution; and being asked one day, why he appeared so warm against the king, who had created his daughter a countess, he replied, "it was from gratitude; " for as his majesty had made *his daughter a countess*, it was but fit he " should do all he could to make *his daughter a queen*."

By king James she had a son, who died an infant; and a daughter, called Catherine Darnley, who married James earl of Anglesey, by whom she had an only daughter, Catherine, that married William, father of Constantine Phipps, lord Mulgrave; but being afterwards divorced from the earl of Anglesey by act of parliament, she married, secondly, John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham.*

* Vid. Bucks.

The countess of Dorchester married Sir David Collyear, knight, created baron, and afterwards earl of Portmore, by king William III. and by him had issue several children; as in the Scotch Baronage may be more fully seen.

This title was next conferred upon CHARLOTTE-SOPHIA,¹ countess of Leinster, in Ireland; who, by his majesty, George I. anno 1722, was created baroness of Brentford, in Middlesex, and countess of Darlington; and died in 1725.

She married the baron Kilmansegg (who was master of the horse to king George I. as elector of Hanover); and had issue a daughter, Charlotte, who married Scrope, second viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland.†

† Vid. Howe.

D'AUBENEY.

(Vid. BRIDGEWATER.)

¹ So named by Beatson in his Political Index; but called Sophia-Charlotte, by Edmonson, and others.

DEINCOURT.

(Vid. SCARSDALE.)

DELAMERE.

ARMS—Three Boars heads erect and erased S.

THE family of Booth was of great repute and honourable note, through a succession of many generations, in the counties Palatine of Lancaster and Chester, long before it arrived to the rank of peerage. And from this ancient line descended

Sir ROBERT BOOTH, who married Douce, daughter and coheir to Sir William Venables, of Bollen, in the county of Chester, knight; which Sir William was son of Joan, daughter and heir of Hamon Fitton, grandson of John Fitton, of Bollen, by Cecilie his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Hamon de Maffie, the sixth and last baron of Dunham Maffie; which was one of the eight baronies created by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester.*

* Vid. the
Barons of
Chester,
Vol. I.

This Sir Robert, through the said Douce his wife, was the first Booth of Dunham Maffie, so called from the former lords thereof, to distinguish it from another Dunham in the same county. And from him was hereditarily derived

GEORGE BOOTH, who was created a baronet at the first institution of that order, 22d May, 1611 (9th James I.); in which honour he was succeeded by George, his grandson (viz. son of William, his eldest son, who died in his lifetime, by Vere his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Egerton, son and heir apparent of Thomas viscount Brackley, lord chancellor of England). Which

George,

George, in consideration of his zealous attachment to the royal cause, and eminent endeavours to promote the restoration, was, by letters patent, dated the 20th April, 13th Charles II. created lord Delamer of Dunham Maffie, and to the heirs male of his body.

He married, first, Catherine, daughter of Theophilus earl of Lincoln, by whom he had an only daughter, Vere, born in 1643, and died single in 1717; and to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry earl of Stamford, who brought him seven sons. Of which, William, the eldest, died young; Henry was his successor; Charles, George, Robert, Cecil, and Nevil. Also five daughters; Elizabeth, Anne, Jane, Diana, and Sophia. His lordship died at Dunham Maffie, in 1684, aged sixty-three; and was succeeded by

HENRY, his second, and eldest surviving son; who, like his father, was an active instrument in a revolution of the government. He was thrice imprisoned for his noble love of liberty; and on the 14th of January, 1685, was tried by his peers, in Westminster Hall, for high treason: but made so full and clear a defence that he was, by all his judges, who gave their voices seriatim, unanimously acquitted. After this he lived retired in the country; but on the landing of the prince of Orange, to rescue the kingdom from popery and arbitrary power, he raised a great force in Cheshire and Lancashire, and repaired to join him. And thus this nobleman, who narrowly escaped the fury of king James and judge Jefferies, lived to be commissioned by the prince of Orange, to order that king to remove from Whitehall. A message which he delivered with so generous a decency, that the unfortunate monarch, after his retirement into France, observed, "That the lord Delamer, whom he had used ill, treated him with much more regard, than those to whom he had been kind, and from whom he might better have expected it." Yet notwithstanding his services to the prince, in bringing about the revolution, he was soon after dismissed; but at the same time was created earl of Warrington, 17th April, 2d William and Mary, to him, and the heirs male of his body.

And

And, for the better support of his dignity, had a pension of £.2000 per annum assigned to him; but which, however, was only paid for one half year, and then suffered to run in arrear; and now remains stated in the list of king William's debts, which was drawn up by order of queen Anne.

* Vid. Walpole's Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.

This noble earl was an author; and wrote a vindication of his dear friend, the lord Ruffel, who had fallen a martyr to the cause of the liberties of his country, besides several other publications mentioned in Walpole's Catalogue.* He died January 2, 1693-4. His wife was Mary, daughter and sole heir of Sir James Langham, of Cottesbrooke, in com. Northampt. baronet, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. The sons were, James, who died an infant; George, his successor; Langham, a person of unblemished reputation and integrity, who was a groom of the bed chamber to George prince of Wales, and died, unmarried, in 1724; and Henry, who was a student in the Temple; but having ruined his fortune among the harpies of Exchange Alley, retired into Holland, where he died, a bachelor, in 1726, and was there buried in the Great Church. The daughters were, Elizabeth, married to Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas Delves, of Doddington, in Cheshire, baronet; and Mary, to Ruffel Robartes, grandson of John Robartes, first earl of Radnor.

GEORGE, third lord Delamer, and second earl of Warrington, has very little mention made of him; yet Walpole notices him, in his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, as having written a tract, intitled, "Considerations upon the Institution of Marriage." But he pays him no compliments, either upon his abilities, or the merits of the work.

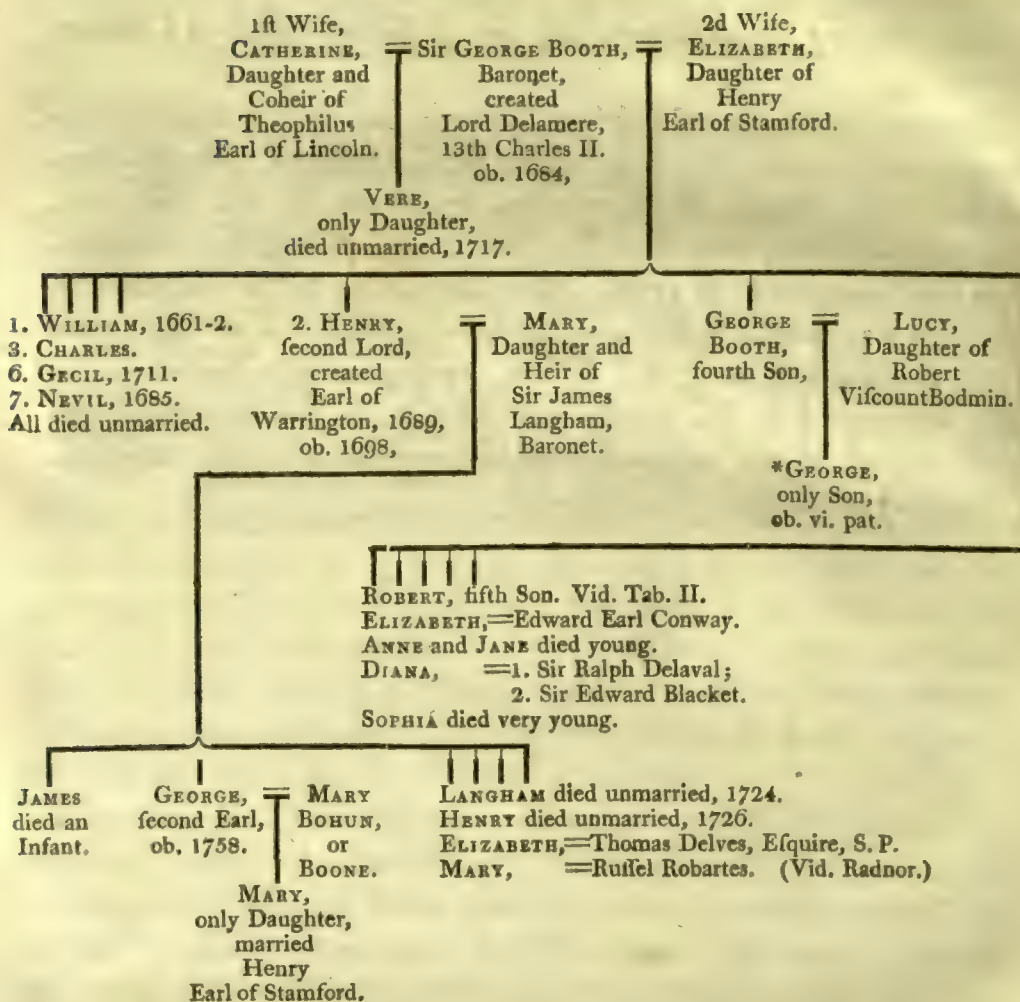
He married Mary, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of John Oldbury, of London, merchant (by Mary his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Bohun, or Boone, of Mount Boone, near Dartmouth, in com. Devon, esquire), and had an only daughter, Mary, who, in 1736, married Henry Grey, earl of Stamford. But having no issue male,

male, the earldom of Warrington, on his decease, in 1758, became extinct, but the barony of Delamer descended to Nicholas, his cousin, fourth surviving son of Robert, fifth son of George, first lord Delamer. Which

NICHOLAS, fourth and last lord Delamer, was bred a Spanish merchant; and married, in 1743, Margaret, daughter of Richard Jones, of Ramsbury Manor, Wilts, esquire, by whom he had two sons; George and Henry, who both died young; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried, in 1765. After succeeding to the honour, this Nicholas was chairman of the committees of the house of lords, from 1765 to his death, in 1770. When, having no issue surviving, the title determined in this family, and remains, as it is presumed, extinct; though of late, various persons of the name of Booth, have been announced as having a claim thereto.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF DELAMERE.

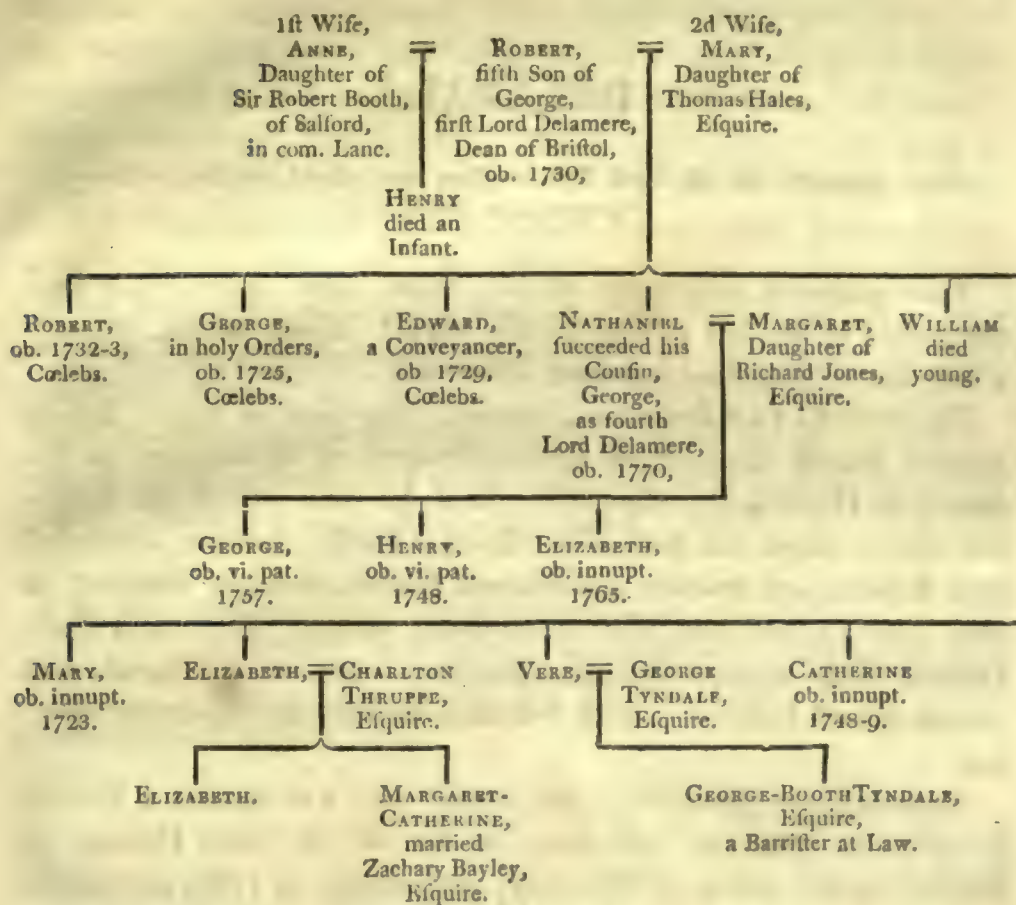
TABLE I.



* Jacob, in his Peerage, says, his name was Charles-Henry, and that he was buried with his father and mother, in a vault in St. Paul's church, London.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF DELAMERE.

TABLE II.



DELAVAL.

***Arms**—Quarterly first and fourth Erm. two Bars vert; second and third, a Chevron between three Garbs.

* Vid. Delaval, Vol. I.

THE presumed progenitors of this noble house have already been mentioned in the first volume of this work.* From whom, through a long line of illustrious ancestors, descended

† Vid. Hufsey, Vol. II.

FRANCIS BLAKE DELAVAL, esquire, who died in 1752; having married Rhoda, daughter of Robert Apreece, of Wasingley, in the county of Huntingdon, esquire (by Sarah his wife, one of the daughters, and at length sole heir of Sir Thomas Hufsey, baronet, descended from Robert, next brother to John lord Hufsey, baron of Sleaford, in com. Linc.†), and had issue divers sons; whereof Sir Francis Blake Delaval, K. B. married Isabella, daughter of the earl of Thanet, and widow of lord Nassau Paulet;‡ but died without any legitimate issue; and

‡ Vid. Bolton.

JOHN HUSSEY DELAVAL, the second son, was created a baronet in 1761; in 1782, an Irish peer, by the title of baron Delaval, of Redford, in the county of Wicklow; and, finally, in 1786, an English peer, by the title of baron Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, Northumberland.

^m The supporters were, on the dexter, an armed knight, holding in the right-hand Magna Charta, with three seals pendant thereto; and in his left, a sword resting on the shield; and on the sinister, an armed knight, holding in his left-hand a banner of the arms of William the Conqueror, all proper.

These supporters were emblematical of the traditional descent of this ancient family; whereof it is related, that one carried the head banners when his cousin, William duke of Normandy, conquered England; and another, was one of those barons who were witnesses to the celebrated charter of king John, commonly called Magna Charta.

His

His lordship was twice married; first, to Sufanna, daughter of R. Robinson, and widow of John Potter, esquire; by whom he had a son, John, who deceased just before he had attained his age, of majority, unmarried; and six daughters; of which, Sufanna died young; Rhoda, now dead; Sophia-Anne, married a Mr. Jadis,^a and died in 1793; Elizabeth was the first wife of George lord Audley, by whom she had issue, and is since dead; Frances married John Fenton Cawthorne, esquire (*once a colonel in the militia*); Sarah married George earl of Tyrconnel, and is also dead; having left an only surviving daughter, lady Susan Carpenter, married to Henry marquis of Waterford.

His lordship married, secondly, a miss Charlotte Knight; by whom (who yet survives him), he had no issue; and dying in May 1808, his honours, for want of male issue, have expired.

^a The father of this Mr. Jadis had a commission in the army, and some few years since, died in great poverty and obscurity. He was reputed to be descended from an officer of the same name in the Imperial service; who was also reputed to have been descended from one of the Lenox's dukes of Richmond. Certain it is, that a great likeness to the portraits of Charles II. prevailed in the countenance of Mr. Jadis.

DERBY.

ARMS—Ar. Six Horse Shoes S. pierced O. three, two, and one.

THE noble family of Ferrers, which for so long a time flourished in this kingdom in divers eminent branches, owed its original to Walcheline de Ferrers, or Ferrariis, a Norman. Whose son,

HENRY DE FERRERS, obtained from William the Conqueror, a grant of Tutbury Castle, in the county of Stafford, together with large possessions in many other counties; of which 114 manors were in Derbyshire. This Henry founded the priory of Tutbury; and by Berta his wife, had issue Eugenulf and William, who died before him; and Robert, his surviving son and heir. Which

ROBERT was created earl of Derby by king Stephen, in consideration of his great services in the famous battle of Northallerton (commonly called the Battle of the Standard), wherein he had an honourable share, and commanded the Derbyshire men. But he died the year following, 1139; leaving by Hawise his wife, Robert, his son and heir,* and three daughters; viz. Ifolda, married to Stephen de Beauchamp; Maud, to Bertram de Verdon; and - - - to Walcheline de Maminot. Which

ROBERT, second earl of Derby, was very liberal to the church, and founded a priory in Derby, and the abbey of Meervale, in Warwickshire; where on his death, he was buried, according to his desire, wrapped in an ox's hide.

WILLIAM, third earl, succeeded his father; and the 12th of Henry II. on the assessment of aid for marrying the king's daughter,

* According to Dugdale, in his Table of Descent of this Family, there was likewise a younger son, Walcheline, who became possessed of Okeham, in com. Rutland. But yet in the historical part of his Baronage, he there calls Walcheline Ferrers of Okeham, a younger son of William earl of Derby, by Margaret Peverel his wife. (Vid. Ferrers of Okeham, Vol. I.)

certified his knights fees to be seventy-nine. He caused the body of Henry de Ferrers, his ancestor, to be translated into the church of Tutbury; on the right-hand of the high altar; and confirmed to the monks of Tutbury, the grants that had been formerly made to them by his predecessors. This William married Margaret, daughter and heir to William Peverel, of Nottingham, and had issue two sons, Robert and Walcheline.^p Which

ROBERT^a founded the priory at Woodham, commonly called Woodham-Ferrers, in Essex; and married Sibilla, daughter of William de Braose, lord of Abergavenny and Brecknock, by whom he had William, his son and heir, and two daughters; viz. Milicent, wife of Roger lord Mortimer, of Wigmore; and Agatha, who being a concubine to king John, by him had a daughter, called Joane, married to Leweline prince of Wales. This Robert upon his decease was succeeded by

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who enjoyed his honours but for a short time; dying at the siege of Acon, in the Holy Land, whither he had attended the king, 3d of Richard I. leaving William, his son and heir, who the same year paying £.100 for his relief, had livery of his lands. Which

WILLIAM, the 1st of king John, was solemnly created earl of Derby, by a special charter: that is, according to Selden,* he had livery, or restitution of his earldom of Derby. For it is said, that William, his father, had by Richard I. in the 1st of his reign, been

* Selden's
Tit. of Honour, p. 653.

^p Dugdale, in this part of his Baronage, makes the said Walcheline father of Hugh de Ferrers, of Okeham: but it seems more probable he was the ancestor of the Ferrers of Egginton. (Vid. Ferrers of Okeham, and Egginton, Vol. I.) Unless Robert de Ferrers of Egginton (frequently called Robert Fitz-Walcheline), was a younger son of the said Walcheline Ferrers of Okeham. For it does not accord well, that William earl of Derby, by the said Margaret his wife, should have two younger sons, both called Walcheline, the one of Okeham, and the other of Egginton; yet such are they written in the Baronage. (Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 266-7.)

^a Heylin omits this Robert, and makes William earl of Derby succeeded by another William; and asserts, that it was Robert, father of the said William, who had to wife Sibilla, the daughter of William de Braose. But this account is after Dugdale.

divested

divested of the said earldom (which the king bestowed upon John earl of Moreton, his brother, who was after king John), although he did not long continue dispossessed thereof. By this charter, he had a grant of the third penny of all the pleas impleaded before the sheriff through the county of which he was earl, to hold to him and his heirs, in as ample a manner as any of his ancestors had enjoyed the same. Moreover, in consideration of 2000 marks, he obtained another charter from the king, of the manor of Higham Ferrers, in com. Northampton with the hundred and park; as also of the manor of Bliseworth and Newbottle, in the same county; which were part of the lands of William Peverell, of Nottingham, whose daughter and heir, Margaret, was his grandmother.^p By which, and other great favours from the king, he considered himself so bounden in gratitude, that he adhered firmly to him in his contest with the rebellious barons; and likewise stood ardently loyal to his son, Henry III. In the 17th year of whose reign, having married Agnes, one of the sisters and coheirs of Ranulph earl of Chester, he accounted £.50 for the relief of those lands of her inheritance, and the next year had livery of her purparty; but the 31st of Henry III. he deceased, having been long afflicted with the gout, as did his countess in the same month; having been married, according to some authorities, seventy-five years, and by others, fifty-five.

WILLIAM, son and heir of the last, was the next earl; who, 32d of Henry III. doing his homage, had livery of Chartley Castle, as also of all the other lands of his mother's inheritance. But being sorely afflicted with the gout, and by reason thereof drawn from place to place in a chariot, he was, through the heedlessness of the driver, thrown from the bridge at St. Neotts, in Huntingdonshire, and had his limbs so broken and bruised, that he died the 38th of Henry III. 1254. It is said he was a discreet man, and well versed in the laws

^p If Dugdale be correct, in making Margaret the grandmother of this William, then must he be incorrect in making Robert the son of the said Margaret; for in that case, according to his descent (as we have here followed), it is evident, the said William was her great grandson; viz. son of William, son of Robert, son of her the said Margaret.

of the land. By Sibil, his first wife, one of the daughters and coheirs to William Marechal, earl of Pembroke, he had seven daughters, as in the note below;^p and by Margaret, his second wife, one of the daughters and coheirs to Roger de Quinci, earl of Winchester, he had two sons; viz. Robert, his successor; and William, unto whom his mother gave the lordship of Groby, in com. Leic.*

* Vid. Ferrers
of Groby.

ROBERT, who succeeded his father, was the last earl of this family. In the civil war between king Henry and the barons, he united with the latter, to maintain the just liberties of the nation, according to the two great charters. But after the battle of Evesham, when the barons' power was annihilated, and Montfort, their leader, slain, this Robert submitted himself to the king, and had a pardon for his offence on certain conditions. Which, however, not fulfilling, and taking up arms again, he was overcome, and totally defeated at Chesterfield; and being afterwards discovered, and taken prisoner, was brought to London, where, in a parliament holden at Westminster, he was entirely divested of his earldom, and other great possessions, and died 7th Edward I. He was twice married: first, to Mary, daughter to Hugh le Brun, earl of Angoulesme; and, secondly, to Eleanor, daughter of Ralph lord Bassett, by whom he had John, his son and heir; whose descendants were afterwards known by the denomination of Ferrers barons of Chartley.†

† Vid. Ferrers
of Chartley,
Vol. II.

Upon the disinheritation of Robert earl of Derby, his castle of Tutbury, and divers other of his great estates, were granted by Henry III. to his second son, Edmund (surnamed Crouchback), earl of Lancaster, who, by some authorities, is also said to have been invested with the earldom of Derby; but in regard he had not any patent of creation, as he had to the honours of Lancaster and Leicester, we shall not treat of him any further in this place, but refer the reader to the head of "Plantagenet earl of Lancaster."[‡]

‡ Vid. Lancaster.

^p Agnes married William de Vesey; Isabel, first, Gilbert Bassett; and, second, Reginald de Mohun; Maud, first, William de Kyme; second, William de Vyvon; third, Emmerick de Rupelanardi; Sibyl, Franco de Bohun; Joane, first, William Aguillon; second, John de Mohun; Agatha, Hugh Mortimer, of Chelmarsh; and Eleanor, first, William de Vallibus; secondly, Roger de Quincy, earl of Winton; and, thirdly, Roger de Leybourne.

DERWENTWATER.

ARMS—Ar. a Bend ingrailed S.

BEYOND Hay castle, in Cumberland, the river Derwent falls into the ocean; which rising in Barrodale (a vale surrounded with crooked hills), runs among the mountains called Derwent-Fells; wherein at Newlands, and some other places, some rich veins of copper (not without a mixture of gold and silver) were found; about which there was a memorable trial between queen Elizabeth and Thomas Percy, earl of Northumberland, and lord of the manor; but by virtue of the royal prerogative (there being veins of gold and silver), it was determined in favour of the queen. Through these mountains the Derwent spreads itself into a spacious lake, wherein are three islands: one the seat of the family of Ratcliff Knight, temp. Henry V. who married Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir John de Derwentwater, knight; another inhabited by miners; and the third, supposed to be that wherein Bede mentions St. Herbert to have led an hermit's life. King James II. in the fourth of his reign, erected Derwentwater into the title of an earldom, in the person of

Sir FRANCIS RATCLIFF, of Dilston, in Northumberland, baronet, lineal heir male to the beforementioned Sir Ratcliff, and Margaret de Derwentwater his wife; which Sir Francis was created baron of Tindale, viscount Ratcliff and Langley, and earl of Derwentwater, by letters patent, dated 7th March, 1687-8, the 4th James II. This nobleman died in 1696-7, leaving issue by Catherine his wife, daughter and heir to Sir William Fenwick, of Meldon, in Northumberland, four daughters; viz. Anne, married to Sir Philip Constable, of Flamborough, in com. Ebor. knight; Catherine, Elizabeth, and Mary; as also five sons; Francis-Edward (who died unmarried); Thomas, an officer in the army; William, and Arthur. Of these, the eldest,

FRANCIS,

FRANCIS, was his successor; who, in the lifetime of his father, married Mary Tudor, natural daughter of king Charles II. by Mrs. Mary Davis; and by her had James, Francis, and Charles;[¶] and a daughter, Mary-Tudor-Ratcliff. And died 29th April, 1705.

JAMES, third earl of Derwentwater, was that unfortunate nobleman, who taking part with the Pretender (so called), in the rebellion in Scotland, anno 1715, thereby wrought his own destruction; for being made prisoner by the king's forces, he was brought up to London, tried by his peers, found guilty, and finally beheaded, 24th February, 1715-16. Thus his titles and estate became forfeited.

He married Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir John Webb, baronet; by whom he had two sons, and a daughter, Mary, who married Robert lord Petre.

DEVON.

ARMS—G. a Griffin segreant O.

AT the time of the general survey, Baldwin, a younger brother to Richard Fitz-Gilbert, ancestor to the great family of Clare,* besides ample possessions in several other counties, possessed no less than 159 lordships in Devonshire, and nineteen houses in Exeter. This

* Vid. Clare.

BALDWIN, by some called de Brionis; by others, de Molis (from Mola, his estate in Normandy); and sometimes surnamed de Excestre,† in regard he had his residence there; was a person of very

† Modo Ex-
eter.

¶ He married Charlotte countess of Newburgh, only daughter and heir of Charles Livingston, earl of Newburgh, in Scotland, and by her had issue three sons: viz. James-Bartholomew Ratcliffe, Clement Ratcliffe, and Charles; as also four daughters; Charlotte, Barbara, Thomasina, and Mary. But having been concerned in the rebellion of 1745, and having been taken at sea in his passage to Scotland, he was upon a former sentence of death, for the rebellion in 1715, beheaded on Tower Hill, December 8, 1746. Both this Charles, and his brother, the earl of Derwentwater, met their fate with great resolution, but died most zealous Roman Catholics.

* Domesday
Book, in com.
Devon.

† Dugd.
Baronag.
Vol. I. p. 254.

‡ Edmonson,
Baronag.
Genealog.

considerable eminence, and married Albreda, niece to William the Conqueror; from whom he obtained the barony of Okehampton, where he had his castle;* the custody of the county of Devon, and the government of Exeter castle, in fee. He had issue three sons; Richard, surnamed de Redvers; Robert, governor of Brion, in Normandy; and William; as also, according to Dugdale, three daughters; whereof Adeliza only survived.† But other authors mention only two daughters: of which, Odela died issueless; and Emma‡ married, first, to William Avenal; and, secondly, William de Abrancis; by which latter, she was mother of Robert de Abrancis, who, upon the resignation, and by the interest of his uncle, Richard, obtained a grant of the barony of Okehampton. This Robert took to wife a daughter of Godwin Dole, and had an only daughter and heiress, Maud, who was twice married; first, to - - - Deincourt, by whom she had a daughter, Hawise; and next, to Robert Fitz-Edith, a natural son of Henry I. by whom she had also a daughter, Matilda; both which ladies became the wives of two brothers; viz. Hawise, of Reginald de Courtenay; and Matilda, of William de Courtenay. Of the sons,

RICHARD DE REDVERS succeeded his father. He it was who resigned the barony of Okehampton to his nephew, Robert de Abrancis,* and was made earl of Devon, by Henry I. having also the tertium denarium of the issues of the county assigned to him; together with Tiverton, and the honour of Plimpton. Moreover, he had a grant of the Isle of Wight, in fee; which formerly had been conferred by the Conqueror on William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, whose daughter and coheiress he is said, by Edmonson, to have married.* He was a person

* Cleaver, in his History of the House of Courtney, asserts, that Richard, son of Baldwin de Brionis died S.P. and that Adeliza (not Emma), his sister, married Abrancis; and that Dugdale has confounded the two families of de Brionis and Redvers together. The first being hereditary viscounts, or sheriffs, of Devon, being made so by William the Conqueror; and the latter made earls of Devon by king Henry I.

• Dugdale does not mention the name of this earl Richard's wife; but asserts, that he was found nephew and heir to the said William Fitz-Osborne; although under that head he recites,
that

person of great piety, and died 2d Stephen; having had issue a daughter, Hadewise, the wife of William de Romara, earl of Lincoln, and three sons; viz Baldwin; William, surnamed de Vernon; and Robert, a priest.

BALDWIN, the eldest son, succeeded his father; but taking part with Maud the empress against king Stephen, was banished; yet upon the demise of that king, returning back, he was restored to his honours, and died the 1st of Henry II. He married Lucia,¹ daughter of Dru de Balun; and had issue a daughter, Maud, wife to Ralph de Avenel, and three sons: Richard; William, also surnamed de Vernon; and Henry, who died in his lifetime, and was buried at Quarrera, in the Isle of Wight, where he himself was also interred; the abbey there being of his own foundation.

RICHARD, next earl of Devon, enjoyed his dignity but a short time; dying the 8th of Henry II. His wife was Dionysia, daughter of Reginald earl of Cornwall, by whom he had two sons, Baldwin and Richard; whereof the eldest,

BALDWIN, married Alice, daughter and heir of Ralph de Dole, in Berry, but died S. P. and was succeeded by his brother,

RICHARD, whose wife was Emma,* daughter of Robert de Pontearches;² but dying also issueless, in 1166, the earldom descended upon

that the said William had two daughters; whereof, Emme married Wayer earl of Norfolk,[†] who by her had two sons and a daughter; which daughter became the wife of Robert earl of Leicester,[‡] and brought to him a great part of the Norman lands of William Fitz-Osborne, her grandfather.¶ Thus the statement by Edmonson appears the more correct.

¹ This Lucia is, by Dugdale, called his second wife, and asserted by him to have had issue also a younger son, named Brien Fitz-Count; of whom he makes mention under the head of Brien Fitz-Count;[§] but not under his History of the Redvers earls of Devon. The first wife of earl Baldwin he calls Adeliza; whose daughter she was, he, however, does not notice.

Cleaver, in his History of the House of Courtney, makes the issue of this Baldwin de Redvers to be by his said wife Adeliza; but makes no mention of any wife named Lucy or Lucia.

² Cleaver, in his History of the House of Courtney (p. 141) states, that he married Margaret, daughter and heir of John lord Bisset;^{**} and gave land to the abbey of Bramere, to pray for the soul of his father, and Margaret his wife. He also asserts, that this earl Richard bore his arms different from his predecessors; viz. "O. a Lion rampant Az. langued and armed G."

his

* Edmonson's Baronag. Gen. Plympton, Leiger Book.

† Vid. Norfolk.

‡ Vid. Leicester.

¶ Vid. Hereford.

§ Dug. Baronag. Vol. I. p.

** Vid. Bisset, Vol. I.

his uncle, William de Vernon, beforenamed; so denominated, because he had his education at that place. Which

WILLIAM DE VERNON, the 5th of Richard I. on the second coronation of that king, was one of the four earls that carried the filken canopy at that solemnity; being then styled earl of the Isle of Wight. He married Mabel, daughter of Robert earl of Mellent; by whom he had two daughters; viz. Mary, who married Robert de Courteney, who thereby obtained the head of the barony in Devonshire, and the castle of Plimpton; and Joane, who died S. P.* As likewise a son, Baldwin, that married Margaret, daughter of Warine Fitzgerald; but died before his father, leaving a son, Baldwin, his heir. Which

BALDWIN, upon the death of his grandfather, earl William, the 1st of Henry III. was his successor; and married Amicia, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester. He died the 29th Henry III. in the flower of his youth, leaving an only son, Baldwin, and two daughters; viz. Margaret, a nun; and Isabel, at length heir to her brother.

* Edmonson calls her daughter of Thomas earl of Surrey.

BALDWIN, the next and last earl of his family, married Avice,* of Savoy, a kinswoman of queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III. but was soon after poisoned at the table of Peter of Savoy, uncle to the said queen Eleanor (together with Richard earl of Gloucester, and divers other great persons), and died a very young man, about the year 1161, or 2, without issue (John, his only child, having deceased in his lifetime), leaving his sister,

ISABEL, to his honours and great estates, excepting the dowry of Amicia, his mother, then surviving. This Isabel was the wife of William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, and had issue three sons; John, Thomas, and William, who all died infants; and two daughters; of which, Anne died unmarried; and Aveline being heiress to the two great inheritances of Albemarle and Devon, was married, or rather

* This Joane is mentioned by Dugdale to have married two husbands; viz. first, William, the son of William de Briwere; and, secondly, Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent; to whom, he says, she was first wife: which, if so, would make her the wife of De Burgh, before her husband De Briwere was dead. (Vid. a note under De Burgh earl of Kent.)

contracted,

contracted, to Edmond, second son of king Henry III. (commonly called Crouchback), earl of Lancaster, but died very young, and S. P. whereby Hugh de Courtenay, great grandson of Robert de Courtenay, his wife, sister of Baldwin de Redvers, great grandfather of the said Aveline, became at length the heir of this noble family. Which

(COURTENAY.

ARMS—O. three Torteauxes, and a Label of three Points Az)

HUGH DE COURTENAY,⁷ the 35th of Edward I. being in favour with that king (notwithstanding he made no proofs of his age), then doing his homage, had livery of the manors of Tiverton, Plympton, Exminstre, and Topsham, in Devonshire; and Ebrington, in Dorsetshire: and had also summons to parliament, from 27th Edward I. to the 8th of Edward III. inclusive, among the barons of the realm. But in the said year (8th Edward III.) he represented to the king, that he

⁷ It may not, in this place, be improper to give an account of the earlier part of the Courtenay family. Vain boasts have been made of their descent, by the male line, from a younger son of the blood royal of France; and the world, who love to tell wonders, and are therefore unwilling to examine critically into such tales, have repeated the story even to satiety. For, after all, on what does it appear to be founded? Why, that there was a Reginald de Courtenay, a rich and powerful baron in France, who had a daughter, his heiress, that married a younger son of Lewis le Gros, king of France; and such was his importance, that he imposed upon his illustrious son-in-law the name of Courtenay, to continue to his descendants. But what has this to do with the Courtenays of England? Why, at the same time lived a Reginald de Courtenay in England, who obtained a barony in Devonshire, by marrying Hawise, sole daughter and heir of Robert de Abrancis, baron of Oakhampton.*

On this slight evidence of similarity of name, he is taken to be the same person who married his daughter in France thus honourably; from whence some genealogists have brought him into England, and say, by favour of king Henry, he obtained the beforementioned settlement in Devonshire by a second marriage. Yet supposing it to be true, it merely shews that the descendants of his daughter, by the first marriage, were *by her husband*, not *by her*, derived from the blood royal of France; with which the descendants by the *second marriage* of Reginald de Courtenay have *nothing to do*.

* Edmonson's
Bar. Genea-
log.

was

was seised of a certain annuity for the tertium denarium of the county of Devon, with divers lands by right of inheritance, &c. but that the same was refused to be paid him, by reason he was "*no earl*." Whereupon the king having, upon investigation, found the representation of Hugh de Courtenay to be true, did, by his letters patent, 22d February, 9th Edward III. declare, that he should thenceforth assume the title of earl; and style himself earl, as his ancestors, earls of Devon, had wont to do.

The monk of Forde, though he gives this earl the character of being extraordinarily endued with wisdom and knowledge, and that he arrived to greater wealth and honour than all his ancestors, yet complains, that he was no friend at all to their abbey; and dealt most injuriously with them in many respects.

• Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

He married Agnes de St. John, and had issue four sons, and two daughters;* and deceasing the 14th Edward III. was succeeded by his eldest son,

† Ibid.

HUGH, who, the 24th of Edward III. was elected one of the knights of the garter; which order had been then newly instituted. He died 51st Edward III. having married Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford; and had issue eight sons and nine daughters, according to Edmonson; but Dugdale only says six sons and five daughters.† Of which sons, Hugh² and Thomas, the first and second, died before their father; as did Edward, the third son, who by Emmeline his wife, daughter of Sir John D'Auney, knight, had two sons, Edward and Hugh. Whereof

‡ Edmonson,
Bar. Genea-
log.

EDWARD, on the death of his grandfather, was his successor; and was commonly called the Blind Earl. He married Maud, daughter of Thomas lord Camois;‡ by whom he had three sons. Sir Edward,

* This Hugh was summoned to parliament in his father's life; and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Guy de Brian, had an only son, Hugh, who married Matilda, daughter of Thomas Holland, earl of Kent; but died issueless before his grandfather, earl Hugh. Thomas, the next brother, died unmarried; Philip, a younger brother, was seated at Powderham castle, and was ancestor of the present viscount Courtney.

an admiral of the king's fleet, whose wife was Eleanor, daughter of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, by whom he had no issue, and died in his father's lifetime (1418); Sir Hugh, his successor; and James. He died 5th December, 1419, when the title, &c. devolved upon the said second, but eldest surviving son,

HUGH; who enjoyed his honours a very short time, dying two years after; viz. 10th Henry V. having had issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Richard lord Talbot, two sons; of which the youngest died unmarried; and

THOMAS, the eldest, succeeded him in the earldom; who was a firm Lancastrian, and died just before the accession of Edward IV. to the crown. His wife was Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, and marquis of Dorset, by whom he had five daughters; viz. Joane, who married Sir Roger Clifford; Elizabeth, Sir Hugh Conway; and Anne, Matilda, and Eleanor, who died young; also three sons; Thomas, his successor; Henry, beheaded for his attachment to the house of Lancaster; and John, slain on the same side at the battle of Tewkesbury. Which Henry and John both died unmarried.

THOMAS, who was the next earl, was taken at the battle of Toton, and beheaded; and having been attainted, his two brothers, who were then alive, could not succeed to the title. Which thus, by the excision of three promising young men, terminated the elder branch of the male line of the Courtney family.

STAFFORD.

ARMS—O. a Chevron G. and Border ingrailed S.

THUS, on the downfall of the Courtneys, and their attainder, the earldom of Devon being forfeited to the crown, king Edward IV. was

* Vid. Stafford of Southwick, Vol. II.

pleased to confer the title upon *Humphrey lord Stafford, of Southwick. Who, as he thus obtained the honour by the depression of his predecessor, held it not long; for the very same year he lost it with disgrace and ignominy, being beheaded, 17th August, 9th Edward IV. S. P.

COURTENAY RESTORED.

No sooner had Henry VII. obtained the crown, than he began to restore their forfeited honours and estates to those families who had stood firm to the Lancastrian interest. Therefore Henry Courtenay, and his younger brother, John, being both dead S. P. he restored the next heir male,

Sir EDWARD COURTENAY, of Haccombe (grandson of Hugh, younger brother of Edward, third earl of Devon), to the earldom of his ancestors (and granted him back, inter alia, the castle and manor of Tiverton), by patent, 26th October, 1485. He died 28th May, 1509, and was buried at Tiverton. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Moland, knight, by whom he had an only son,

WILLIAM, who was made a knight of the bath in 1497, during his father's lifetime, and married Catherine, youngest daughter of Edward IV.; but by the jealousy of Henry VII. towards all of that house was taken up on suspicion of treason, and confined in prison during the remainder of that king's reign.

When Henry VIII. came to the crown he was set at liberty, and obtained a warrant for the earldom of Devon: but when he should have returned to his military exercises, he died of a pleurisy, 9th June, 3d Henry VIII. before he had either letters patent of creation, or was formally created with ceremony, yet, nevertheless, through the king's favour he was interred as an earl. His only son and successor,

HENRY,

HENRY, was created marquis of Exeter, the 17th Henry VIII. but some years after, being an enemy to the suppression of religious houses, he was accused by George Pole, of maintaining a correspondence with the cardinal, his brother, and conspiring the king's death; for which he was committed to the Tower, 5th November, 30th Henry VIII. and on January 3, following, being brought to his trial, was found guilty, and received sentence of death. Though the king had long favoured him as his kinsman, yet in consequence of his near alliance to the crown, he became so jealous of his greatness, that he gladly entertained any occasion to cut him off. Upon which he was soon beheaded, and thereupon attainted in the parliament held the next year. This Henry was twice married; first, to Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to John Grey, viscount L'Isle, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, to Gertrude, daughter of William Blount, lord Montjoy, by whom he left his only surviving son,

EDWARD; who, though he found little favour from Edward VI. was one of those specially excepted in his coronation pardon, and lived a prisoner in the Tower, from fourteen to twenty-one years of age; yet on the accession of queen Mary was by her set at liberty, and created earl of Devon. The person, address, and other engaging accomplishments of this young nobleman, had made a manifest impression on the queen.^a He was polite, studious, learned, an accurate master of the languages; and skilled in the mathematics, painting, and music.^b The earl was no stranger to the queen's favourable disposition towards him; yet he seemed rather to attach himself to the princess, whose youth and lively conversation, had more prevailing charms than the pomp and power of her sister. This caused Mary to be enraged against the princess; and to change totally her sentiments towards the earl.^c He was therefore accused of being privy, with the princess Elizabeth, to Wyat's rebellion; and first sent prisoner to the

^a Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope.

^b Strype's Eccl. Mem. iii. 339.

^c Warton, ut supra.

DEVON.

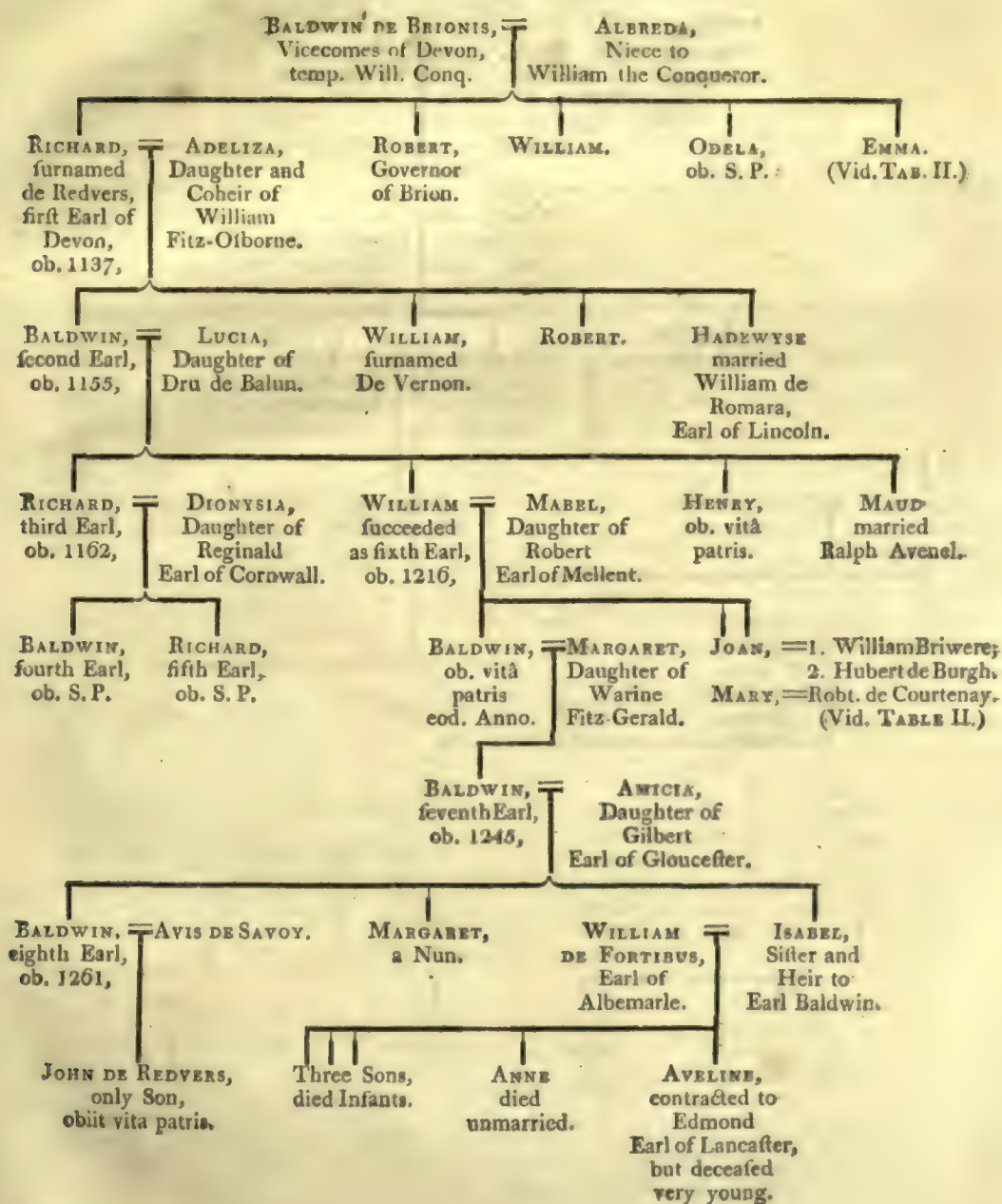
Tower, and then to Fotheringay castle. Philip of Spain, however, willing to do a popular act, procured his release; as also that of the princess Elizabeth, who had been confined at Woodstock. After this, the earl fearing he should be under perpetual distrust, retired into Italy, where he soon after died, at Padua; not without suspicion of poison, 4th October, 1556, being then unmarried. Thus with him terminated the illustrious title of the earl of Devon in his family; and his large inheritance resorted to the descendants of his great grandfather's sisters; who were, Elizabeth, wife of John Trethrefe; Maud, of John Arundel, of Telherne; Isabel, of William Mohun; and Florence, of John Trelauney.

BLOUNT LORD MONTJOY AND EARL OF
DEVON.

IN 1603, CHARLES BLOUNT, lord Montjoy, was created earl of Devon, but, in 1606, he died, S. M. P. (Vid. Montjoy.)

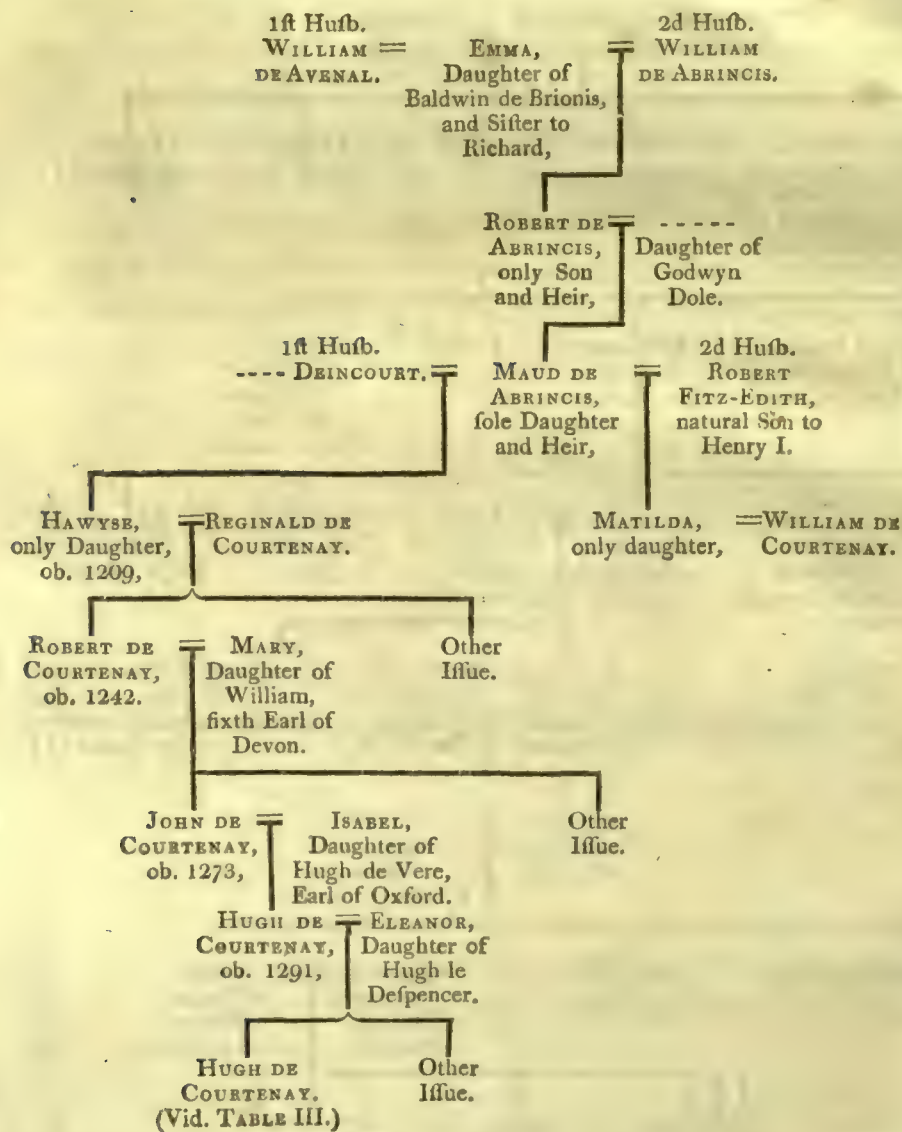
SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF DEVON.

TABLE I.



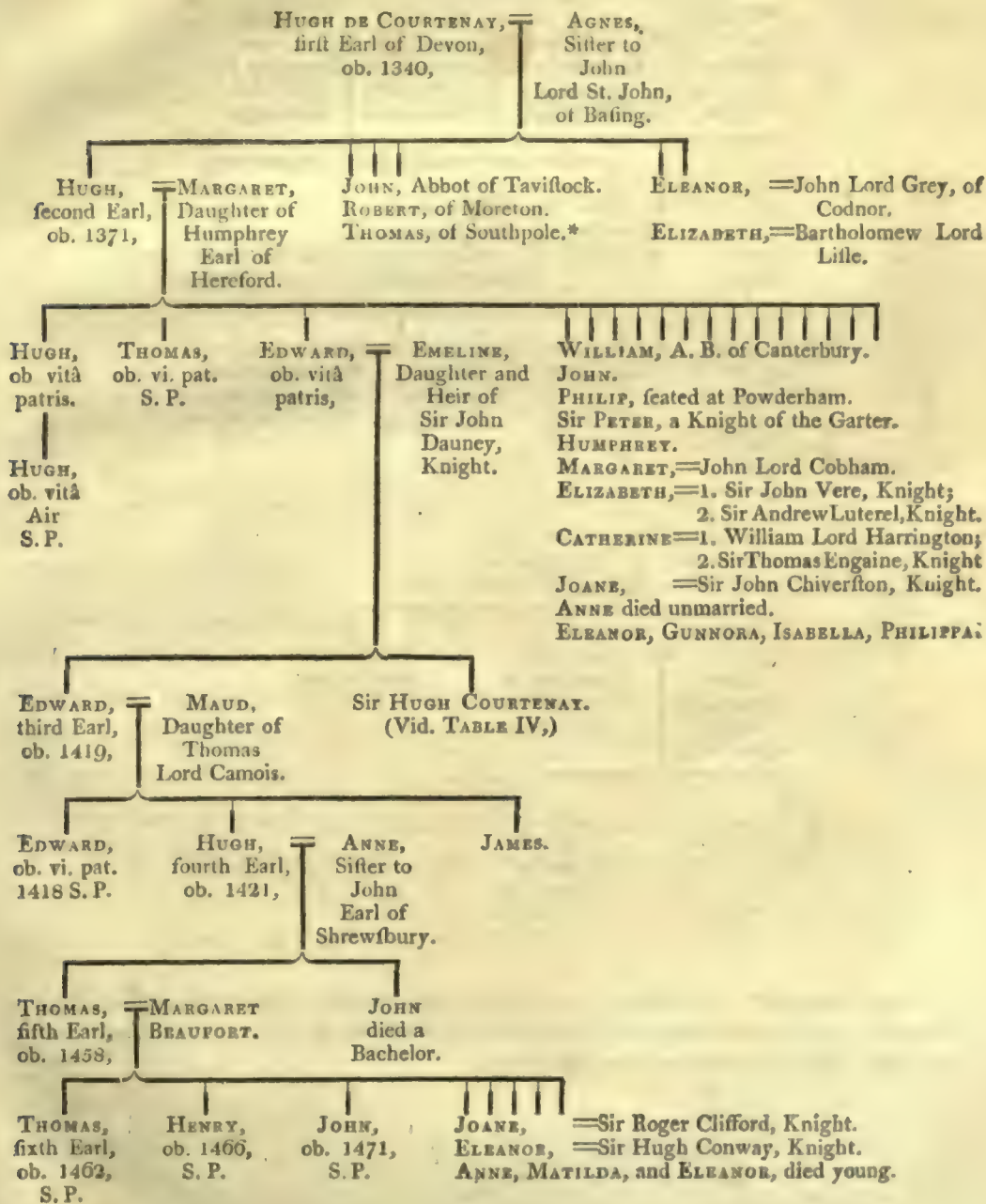
SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF DEVON.

TABLE II.



SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF DEVON.

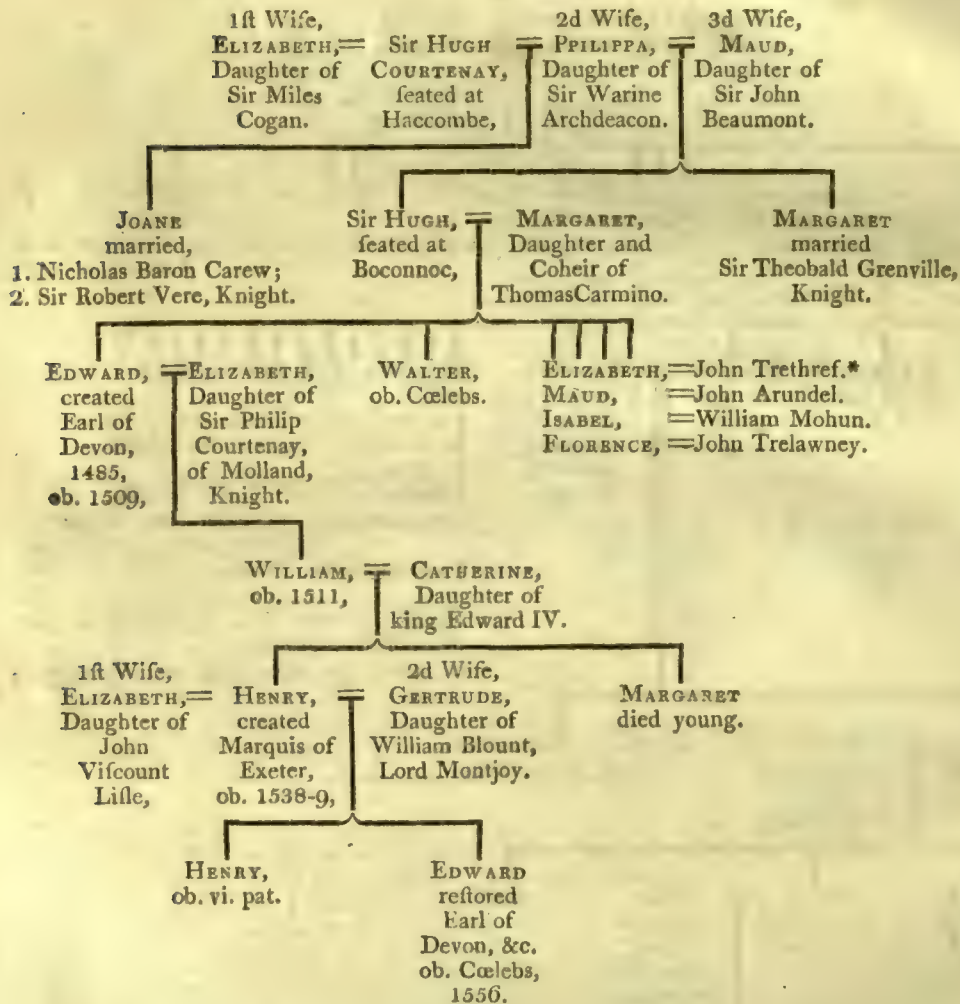
TABLE III.



* This Thomas married Muriel, daughter and coheir of John de Moels; and had a son, Hugh, who died S. P. and also two daughters; of which, Margaret married Thomas Peverel, and Muriel John Dinham. (Vid. Moels, Vol. II.)

SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF DEVON.

TABLE IV.



* From this match, says Cleaver, in his History of the House of Courtenay, came a son, Thomas; who, by the daughter of Trevisa, had issue Elizabeth, the wife of John Vivian; and Margaret, wife of Edward Courtenay, of Larrock.

DONCASTER.

(Vid. HAY EARL OF CARLISLE, AND SCOT DUKE OF MONMOUTH.)

DORCHESTER.

(Vid. CARLTON, DARLINGTON, KINGSTON, AND DAMER LORD MILTON.)

DORSET. OSMUND DE SEEZ.

TOUCHING the earls and marquisses of this place, it is related, that William the Conqueror, after he had obtained the crown of England, made

OSMUND earl of Seez, in Normandy, bishop of Salisbury first, then earl of Dorset, and lord chancellor, having a great opinion of his wisdom, and excellent learning: but further no mention is made of him, excepting that he died in 1099, was buried at Old Sarum; and by reason his life was so blameless, and devoted to the service of religion, was, by pope Calixtus, and the sacred college, at length canonized, anno 1457, being 350 years after his decease.

BEAUFORT, EARL AND MARQUIS OF DORSET.

A LONG time afterwards, king Richard II. in the 21st year of his reign, preferred JOHN DE BEAUFORT (the eldest son of John of Ghent, by Catherine Swinford), earl of Somerset, to be marquis of Dorset. But from this honour he was degraded the 1st of Henry IV. yet being that king's half brother, he was by him constituted chamberlain of England for life, and his younger brother,

*Vid. Exeter.

THOMAS DE BEAUFORT, was created earl of Dorset; and afterwards for his valour, was, by Henry V. made duke of Exeter.* He died S. P. temp. Henry VI. and upon his decease, his nephew,

EDMOND DE BEAUFORT, was nominated, first earl, then marquis of Dorset; and, lastly, created duke of Somerset. Under which title, a more full account of this family is given. (Vid. Beaufort earls and dukes of Somerset.)

GREY, MARQUIS OF DORSET.

AFTER the line of Beaufort, the next on whom this name of honour was conferred, was

THOMAS lord Grey, of Groby (son-in-law to Edward IV.) who, by that king, was created marquis of Dorset, as his grandson, Henry, was by Edward VI. made duke of Suffolk; which Henry being afterwards beheaded for high treason in the reign of queen Mary, all his honours and titles became forfeited. (Vid. Grey of Groby, Vol. II.)

^d Some authorities say, that William de Mohun was created earl of Dorset by Maud the empress, in consideration of his signal services and attachment to her against king Stephen. (Vid. Mohun, Vol. I.)

DOVER.

ARMS—Ar. on a Bend S. three Roses of the first.

THE 6th July, 19th James I. HENRY CAREY, fourth lord Hunf-
don, was created viscount Rochford, and the 8th March, 3d Charles I.
was advanced to the dignity of earl of Dover; with whose son, John,
for want of male issue, the said title expired. (Vid. Carey lord
Hunfdon.)

JERMYN, LORD DOVER.

ARMS—S. a Crescent between two Mullets in pale Ar.

IN 1685, HENRY JERMYN, second son of Thomas Jermyn, elder
brother to Henry earl of St. Albans,* was created baron Dover. He
had been a commissioner of the treasury with Sir Stephen Fox, and
others; but in 1708 died without issue male, whereby the honour
became extinct.

*Vid Jermyn
earl of St.
Albans.

DOUGLAS, DUKE OF DOVER.

IN 1708, JAMES DOUGLAS, duke of Queensbury, in Scotland, was
created baron of Rippon, marquis of Beverley, and duke of Dover.
His grace took his seat in the house of lords, 19th November, 1708,
and died in July, 1711.

CHARLES, his son and successor, claimed a summons to parliament
in 1719. His petition was referred by the king to the house of lords;

L 1 2

who,

who, after hearing counsel, resolved that his grace had no title to summons as duke of Dover, 14th January, 1720. (Vid. note on the title of Brandon.)

YORKE, LORD DOVER.

IN 1788, Sir JOSEPH YORKE, K.B. a younger son of Philip, first earl of Hardwick, was created lord Dover. He was a general in the army; and for many years ambassador at the Hague. His wife was the dowager baroness de Boetzelier, a Dutch lady; but having no issue, the title, on his decease, in 1792, became extinct.

DUCIE OF MORTON.

ARMS — Quarterly first and fourth Arg. a Chevron G. between three square Buckles S.; second O. two Lions passant in Pale G. for Ducie; third Arg. on a Bend ingrailed G. a Leopard's Head between two Crescents, Arg. on a chief Az. three Catherine Wheels of the first for Hardy.

ACCORDING to Sir Robert Atkins, in his History of Gloucestershire, the Ducies were descended from a family in Normandy; one of which having raised there a regiment, brought it over to England to the assistance of queen Isabel (confort of Edward II.) against the Spencers; and for his services, had a grant of lands in Staffordshire; which for many ages continued to be enjoyed by his descendants till the time of Henry VIII. when the greatest part was sold by John Ducie, esquire. Which

JOHN DUCIE married, first, Eleanor, sister to Edmund lord Sheffield; and, secondly, Alice, sister to Sir Richard Pipe, of Belston, in com. Derby. by whom he had two sons; whereof

HENRY,

HENRY, the youngest, married Mary, daughter, and at length heir, of Robert Hardy; and had issue, among other children,

Sir ROBERT DUCIE, who, the 5th of Charles I. was created a baronet; and being immensely rich, was made choice of by that prince for his banker. He was lord mayor of London in 1631; and though on the breaking out of the civil war, he lost £.80,000, which he had lent the king, he is nevertheless said to have left at the time of his death, to the value of £.400,000 in land, money, &c. to his four sons; Sir Richard, Sir William, Henry, and Robert Ducie. Of these sons,

Sir RICHARD was a great sufferer in the time of the rebellion; and dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir WILLIAM; who, at the coronation of king Charles II. was one of the knights of the bath then made, and was afterwards created viscount Down, of the kingdom of Ireland. He had his principal seat at Tortworth, in com. Glouc. where he lies buried; but died at Charlton, in Kent, in 1697. He married Frances, daughter of Francis lord Seymour, of Troubridge; but leaving no issue, his estate descended to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Robert Ducie, esquire, his youngest brother. Which

ELIZABETH DUCIE married Edward Morton,* of Morton, in Stafford; and left issue, her son and heir,

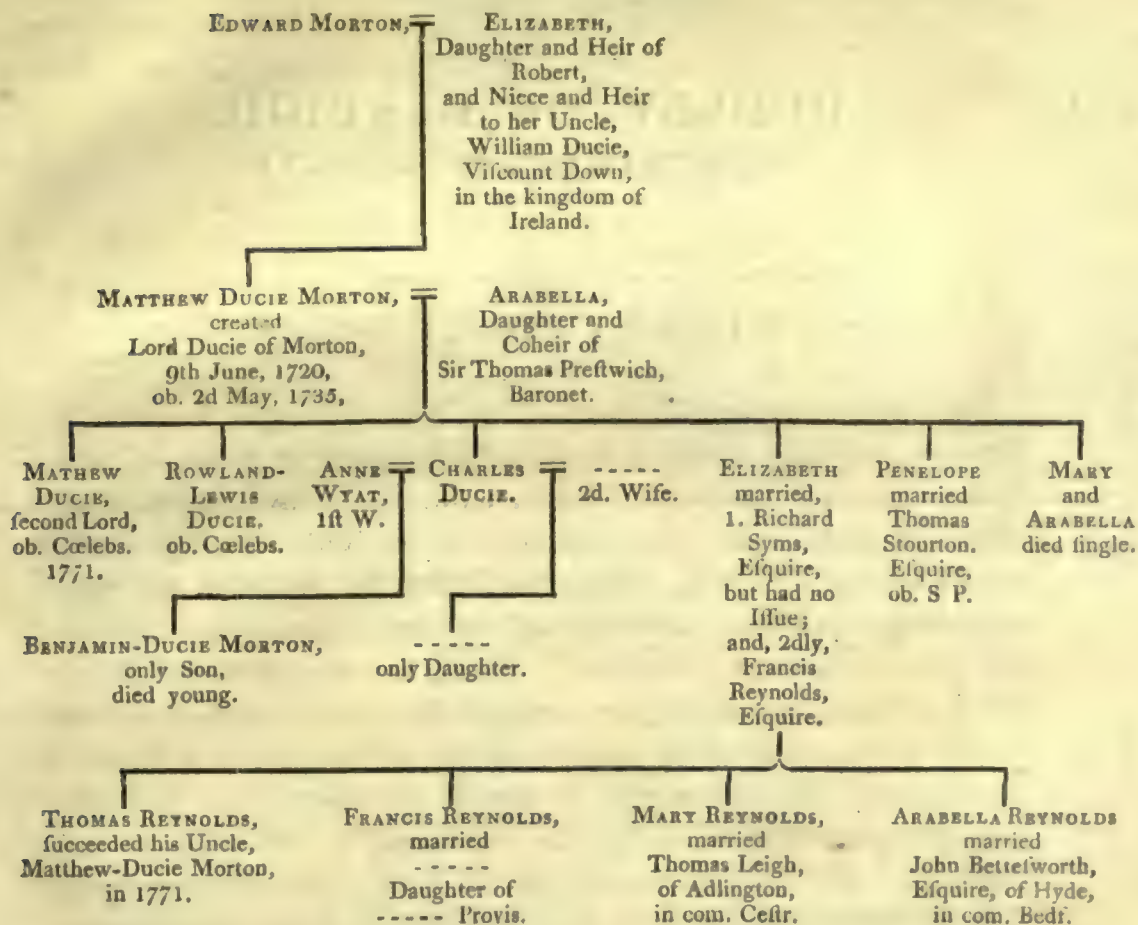
MATTHEW DUCIE MORTON, who served under king William III. with great reputation, in Flanders, till the peace of Ryswick. In the following reign of queen Anne, he was one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Gloucester; as he was also for the same, in the first parliament called by George I. In 1717, he was constituted vice treasurer and paymaster of Ireland; and, in 1720, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord

* This gentleman's ancestor is said to have had his name from the manor of Morton, in Staffordshire; which, with others, was granted to him by king Edward I. for his services in the wars of Scotland.

Ducie, baron of Morton, in com. Stafford. He married Arabella, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Prestwich, of Holm, in Lancashire, baronet, by whom he had issue three sons; viz. Matthew Ducie, Morton-Rowland-Lewis Ducie Morton, and Charles Ducie Morton; as also four daughters; whereof, Elizabeth the eldest married, first, Richard Syms, of Blackheath, esquire; and, secondly, Francis Reynolds, only son and heir of Thomas Reynolds, formerly a South Sea director; Mary and Arabella died unmarried; and Penelope wedded Thomas Stourton, esquire, but had no issue. His lordship deceasing in 1735, was succeeded by

MATTHEW DUCIE, his eldest son; who, while a commoner, was several times a member of parliament for the boroughs of Calne, Cricklade, and Tregony. His lordship foreseeing, that upon the failure of issue male of his own body, and the decease of his brothers without such issue, the title of lord Ducie would become extinct, obtained a new patent, in 1763, creating himself lord Ducie, of Tortworth, in com. Glouc. with remainder, in failure of issue male of his own body, and those of his brothers, to Thomas Reynolds, his nephew, and his heirs male; and in default, to his nephew, Francis, brother of the said Thomas, and his heirs male. Accordingly, on the decease of his lordship, in 1771, S. P. he was succeeded in the barony of Ducie of Tortworth, by his nephew, Thomas Reynolds afore said; and the title of Ducie of Morton became extinct.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF DUCIE.



DUDLEY OF DENBIGH.

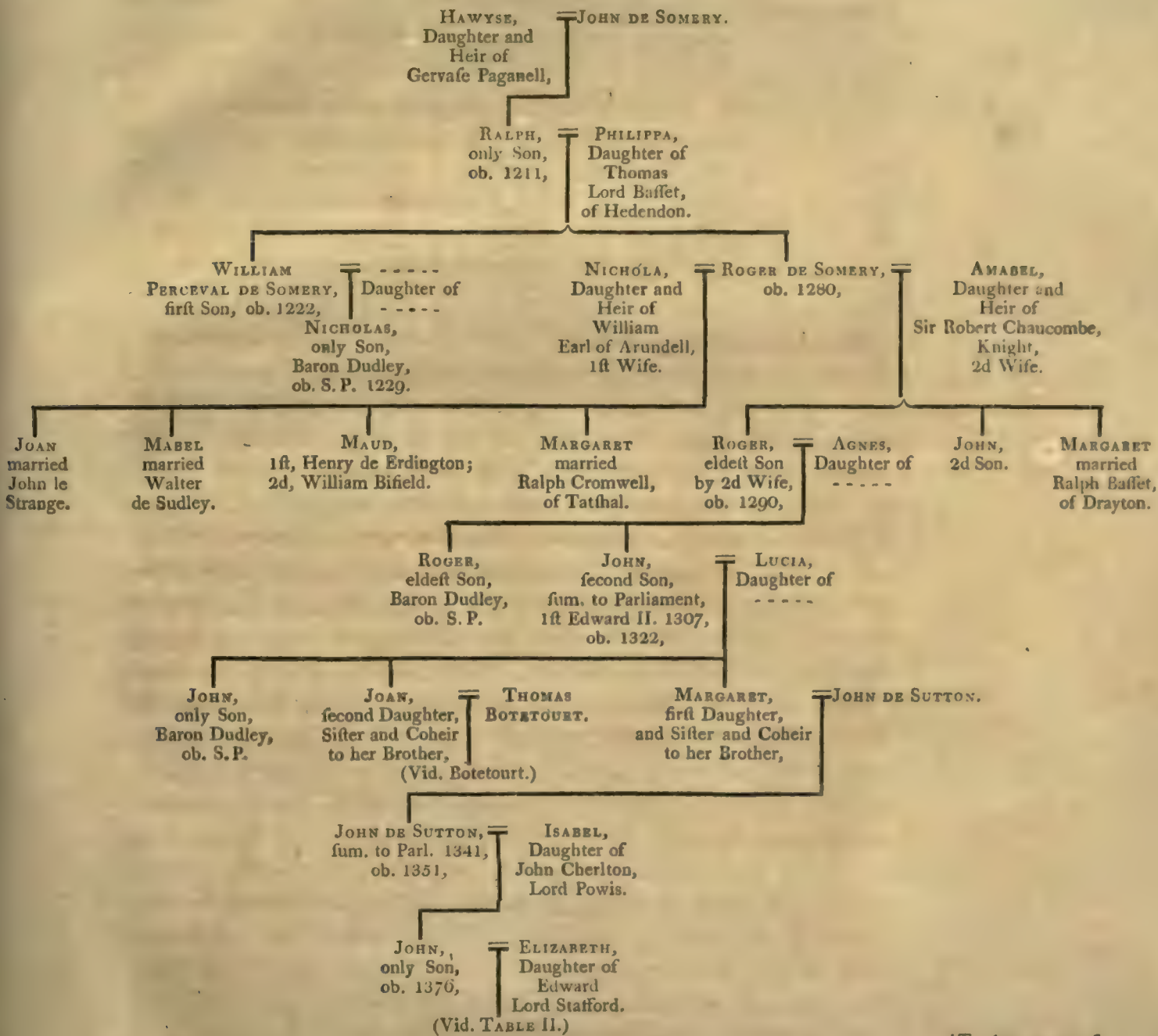
(Vid. DUDLEY EARL OF LEICESTER.)

DUDLEY (DUCHESS.)

THIS lady was the daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, baronet (by Catherine his wife, daughter to Sir John Spencer, of Wormleighton, in com. Warw.), and sister to John, father of Thomas, the first lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh. Her husband was Sir Robert Dudley, son of Robert earl of Leicester; which Sir Robert, by reason of his legitimacy being contested, retired abroad into Italy; leaving his said lady, and her five children, in England. These, however, in course of time found so much favour, that the mother was created a duchess, and the daughters were allowed to have precedence as children to a person of that degree. The following is a copy of the grant: viz. “ Charles, “ by the grace of God, king, &c. Whereas, in the reign of king “ James, a suit was commenced in the Star Chamber court against “ Sir Robert Dudley, for pretending himself lawful heir to the honours “ and lands of the earldoms of Warwick and Leicester, as son and heir “ of Robert earl of Leicester, by Douglas, wife to the said earl, and all “ proceedings stayed in the ecclesiastical courts, in which the said suit “ depended for proof of his legitimation; yet, nevertheless, did the “ said court vouchsafe liberty to the said Sir Robert to examine witnesses in the Star Chamber court, to make good his legitimacy. “ Whereupon, by full testimony of the lady Douglas herself, and other “ witnesses, it was made appear. But a special order being made, that “ the depositions should be sealed up, and no copies taken, did cause “ the said Sir Robert to leave the kingdom; whereof his adversaries “ taking

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF DUDLEY.

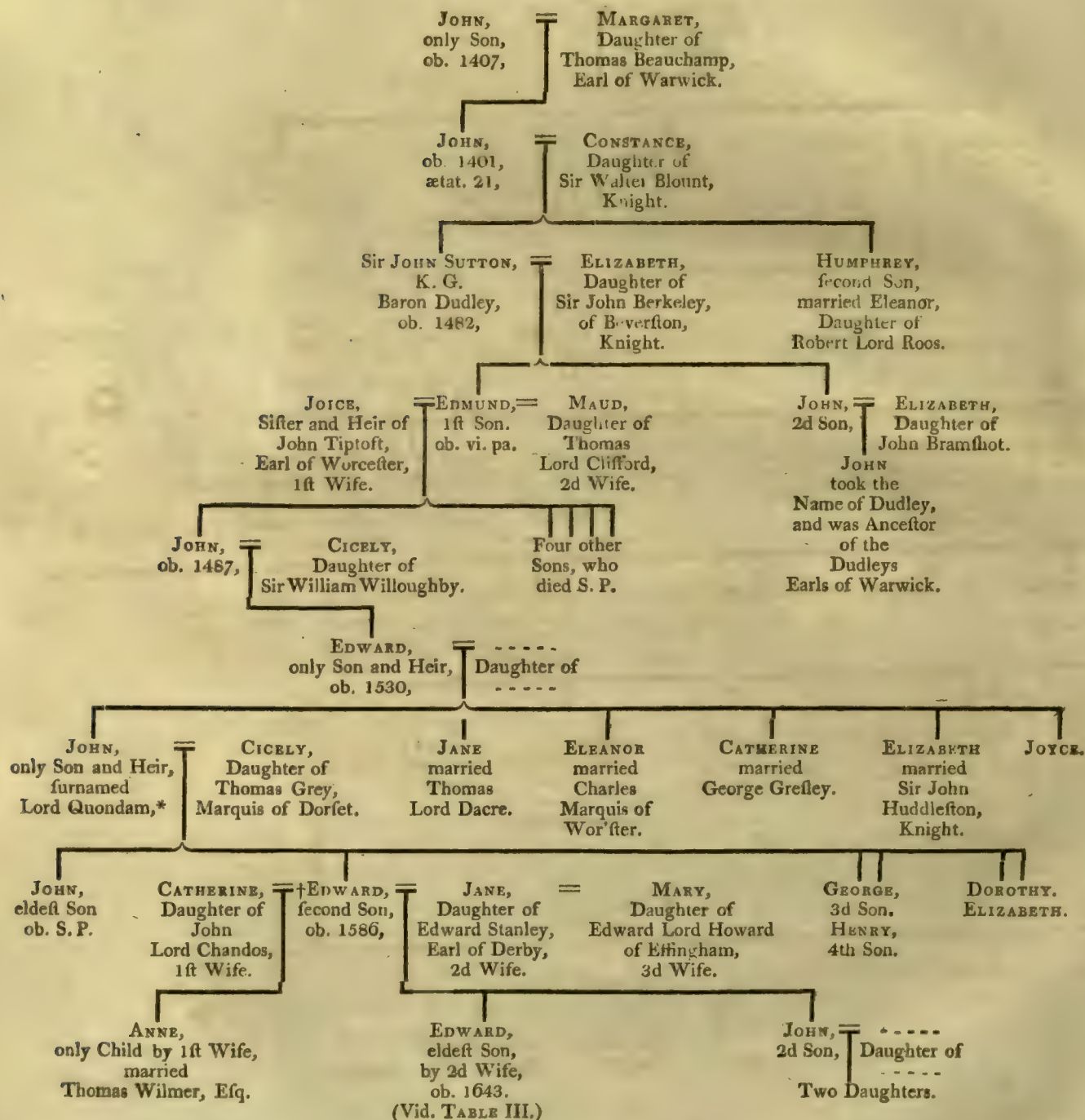
TABLE I.



[To face p. 471.]

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF DUDLEY.

TABLE II.

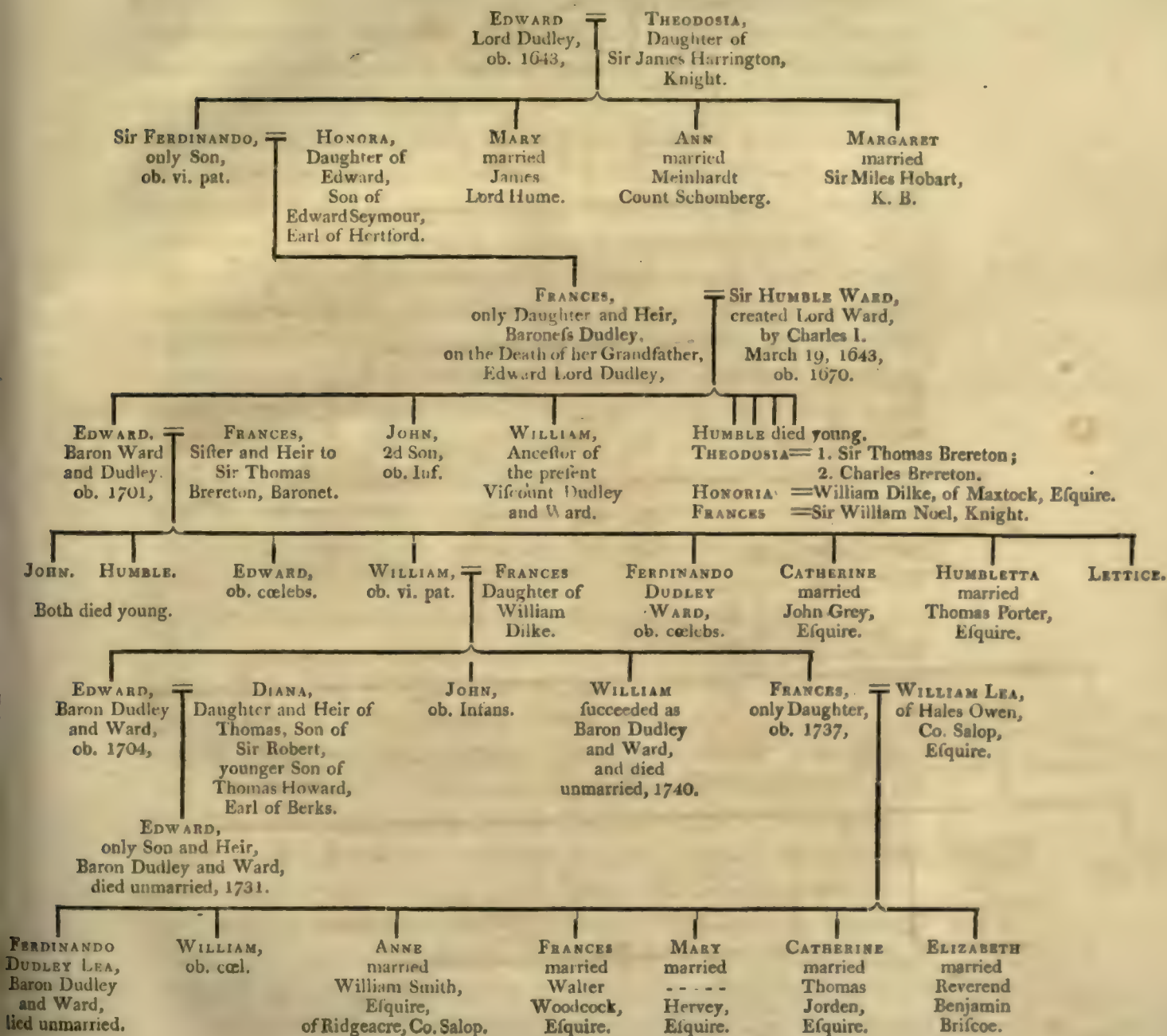


* So called, by reason of his selling the castle of Dudley to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.

† Restored to the castle of Dudley by patent, 4th Nov. and 31st Dec. 3d Philip and Mary.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF DUDLEY.

TABLE III.



“ taking advantage, occasioned his lands to be seized on to the king,
 “ our father’s use. And not long after, prince Henry made overture
 “ to the said Sir Robert, to obtain his title, by purchase of Kenilworth
 “ Castle, &c. valued at £.50,000; but bought by the prince in confi-
 “ deration of £.14,500, and promise of his princely favour, to restore
 “ Sir Robert in honours and fortunes; but before payment thereof
 “ was made (if any at all), to the said Sir Robert’s hands, the prince
 “ was dead. And it appearing, that Alice lady Dudley, wife to Sir
 “ Robert, had an estate of inheritance in the same, descendible unto
 “ her posterity, in the 19th James I. an act was passed to enable her
 “ to alien her estate from her children as a feme sole; which she ac-
 “ cordingly did, in consideration of £.4000, and further payments
 “ yearly to be made out of the exchequer, &c.; which having not
 “ been accordingly paid for many years, are, to the damage of the
 “ said lady Alice, and her children, to a very great value. And the
 “ said Sir Robert settling himself in Tuscany, within the territories
 “ of the great duke (from whom he had extraordinary esteem), had
 “ from the emperor Ferdinand II. the title of a duke given him, to be
 “ used by himself and his heirs throughout the sacred empire.”

“ And whereas, our father not knowing the truth of the lawful
 “ birth of the said Sir Robert (as we piously believe), granted away
 “ the titles of the said earldom to others, which we now hold not fit
 “ to call in question, &c. And yet having a very deep sense of the
 “ injuries done to Sir Robert Dudley, and the lady Alice, and their
 “ children, &c. and holding ourselves in honour and conscience ob-
 “ liged to make reparation; and also taking into consideration the said
 “ great estate which the lady Alice had in Kenilworth, and sold at
 “ our desire to us at a very great undervalue, and yet not performed
 “ or satisfied to many thousand pounds damage. And we also casting
 “ our princely eye upon the faithful services done by Sir Richard Le-
 “ veson, &c. who married the lady Catherine, one of the daughters of
 “ the said duke, &c. and also the great services which Robert Hol-
 “ bourne, esquire, hath done us by his learned pen, and otherwise,

“ who married Anne, another of the daughters; we have conceived
 “ ourselves bound in honour and conscience, to give the said lady Alice,
 “ and her children, such honours and precedencies as is, or are due to
 “ them in marriage or blood. And therefore we do not only give and
 “ grant unto the said lady Alice Dudley, the title of duchess of Dudley,
 “ for her life, in England, and other our realms, &c. with such pre-
 “ cedencies as she might have had, if she had lived in the dominions
 “ of the sacred empire, &c.; but we do also further grant unto the
 “ said lady Catherine and lady Anne, her daughters, the places, titles,
 “ and precedencies, of the said duke’s daughters, as from the time of
 “ their said father’s creation during their respective lives, &c. Con-
 “ ceiving ourselves obliged to do much more for them, if it were in
 “ our power, in these unhappy times of distraction, &c. Witness
 “ ourself, at Oxford, 23d of May, the 20th year of our reign.”

This honour was also confirmed to her by his majesty, Charles II. But although this lady and her children at last experienced so much grace from the crown, it is not unworthy of remark, that Sir Robert Dudley alleged his marriage with the duchess to be illegal by the canon law, having had carnal knowledge of her during the life of his first wife.*

* Vid. Lei-
cester.

The duchess was a person of most exemplary piety and virtues; which in many great and good works she manifested to posterity. She died the 22d January, 1669-70, and was buried at Stoneleigh, in Warwickshire, under a noble monument erected by herself.

By her said husband she had issue five daughters: whereof Alice died before her mother; Douglas died unmarried; Catherine married Sir Richard Leveson, K. B.; Frances wedded Sir Gilbert Kniveton, of Bradley, in com. Derby, which lady also died before her mother, and was buried in the church of St. Giles’ in the Fields; and Anne, the fifth daughter, married Richard Holbourne, esquire, afterwards a knight, and solicitor general to king Charles I.; which Anne dying in 1663, was interred by her sister Frances, in St. Giles’ church afore-said.

DUNSMORE.

(Vid. LEIGH EARL OF CHICHESTER.)

DURAS OF HOLDINGBY.

(Vid. DURAS EARL OF FEVERSHAM.)

EGREMONT.

IN 1449, Sir THOMAS PERCY, third son of Henry second earl of Northumberland,* was created, by king Henry VI. lord Egremont of Egremont Castle, in Cumberland; to hold to himself, and the heirs male of his body. He was killed at the battle of Northampton, in 1460, near the royal tent, when the king was taken prisoner, without wife or issue; whereby the title terminated with him.

* Vid. Percy,
Vol. II.

ELTHAM AND ELY.

IN 1726, his royal highness FREDERICK duke of Gloucester, was created baron of Snaudon, in Wales; viscount Launceston, in Cornwall; earl of Eltham, in Kent; and marquis of the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire; and duke of Edinburgh. (Vid. Gloucester.)

ESSEX.

Arms—Quarterly O. and G. (Heylin.)

GEOFFREY DE MAGNAVILLA, or MANDEVILL, so surnamed from his town in Normandy, was a famous soldier; and coming over with William the Conqueror, was by him rewarded for his services with divers lordships in several counties of England, particularly in Essex, where he had no less than forty; whereof *Waldene* was one, which afterwards became the chief seat of his descendants. He was constable of the Tower of London; and for the souls health of Athelaise, his first wife (by whom he had his children), as also for the good estate of himself, and Leceline, his second wife, founded the monastery at Hurley, in Berkshire. To him succeeded

WILLIAM DE MAGNAVIL (vulgo called Mandevil), his son and heir; who married Margaret, sole daughter and heir to Eudo Dapifer (i. e. steward to king William), and had issue a daughter, Beatrix,^h who wedded William de Say, and Geoffrey, his son and heir.ⁱ Which

GEOFFREY was steward of Normandy, by descent from his mother; and the 5th of Stephen, paying £.866, 13s. 4d. to the king, had livery of his inheritance. He was from a baron, advanced to the dignity of an earl, viz. of Essex; as by the special charter of the said king, dated at Westminster, appears: but notwithstanding this honour

^h She had a former husband, Hugh Talbot, from whom she was divorced.

ⁱ Morant, in his History of Essex (Vol. II. p. 123), says, that William de Mandevill, by the said Margaret his wife, had issue two sons; Geoffrey and Walter. Which Walter had the manor of Black Notley, in com. Essex; and on the assessment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, temp. Henry II. held four knights fees of his brother; as did also a Thomas de Mandevill as many. (Lib. Rub. fol. 92.) Morant gives the arms of Mandevill; viz. "Arg. on a Chief indented G. three Martlets couped at the legs, O."

thus

thus conferred upon him by king Stephen, Maud, the empress, by a more ample charter, made at Oxford, won him over to her party; for she not only confirmed to him whatsoever Geoffrey, his grandfather, or William, his father, ever had, either in lands, forts, or castles, but bestowed on him the hereditary sheriffalty of London and Middlesex; as also that of Hertfordshire. Likewise, she gave to him all the lands of Eudo Dapifer, in Normandy, with his office of steward, as his rightful inheritance; granting, that he should not be impleaded for the same by any person whatsoever. And besides this, by another charter, dated at Westminster, she constituted him earl of Essex.^k

But notwithstanding all these, and many more high favours, large grants and immunities conferred upon him, the termination of his life was miserable: for it seems, that king Stephen having seized upon him, he was obliged, in order to obtain his liberty, to yield up the Tower of London, and his castles of Walden and Plessey, into the king's hands. Wherefore being transported with wrath, he fell to spoil and rapine, invading the king's demesne lands, and others, plundering the abbeys of St. Albans and Ramsey; which last having surprised in the night, he expelled the monks thence, made a fort of the church, and sold their religious ornaments to reward his soldiers. At last being excommunicated publicly for his many outrages, as he besieged the castle of Burwell, in Kent, and going without his helmet, by reason of the heat, he was shot in the head by an arrow, of which wound he died soon after.

He married Rohesia, daughter of Alberic de Vere, chief justice of

^k Selden, p. 647, says, the most ancient charters of express creation of the title of comes (or earl), that at this day remain, are those of queen Maude, as this of Geoffrey de Mandevill for the earldom of Essex demonstrates, viz.

“ Ego Matildis filia regis Henrici & Anglorum domina do et concedo Gaufredo de Magna-
“ villa, pro servitio suo et hæredibus suis post eum hæreditabiliter ut sit comes de Essexia, et
“ habeat tertium denarium vicecomitatus de placetis, sicut comes habere debet in comitatu suo,
“ &c.”

This charter does not controvert the assertions of those who say he was made earl of Essex by king Stephen. For it seems, being a fickle avaricious man, he was, in the time of those civil wars, sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other; when, being a person of great importance, he (like several others), was created by both parties.

England: and by her had issue, Ernulph, Geoffrey, William, and Robert; and by a former wife (whose name is not mentioned by Dugdale), a daughter, Alice, who became the wife of John de Lacy, constable of Chester.

GEOFFREY, furnamed the Younger (his elder brother, Ernulph, having been banished), was restored to all the lands of his ancestors; and by king Henry II. was confirmed in the earldom of Essex. And the 12th Henry II. upon the assentment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knights fees to be ninety-seven *de veteri feoffamento*, and sixty *de novo*. This earl being an elegant and accomplished person, was, by Henry II. associated with Richard de Lacy, to march against the Welsh, then at Chester; but falling sick, it happened that his servants being gone to dinner, and no one left with him, he died, 14th Henry II. His wife was Eustachia, a kinswoman of king Henry; but having no issue, he was succeeded by

WILLIAM, his brother and heir; who, the 19th of Henry II. attended the king into France, being one of the generals of his army. He was a person of sharp wit, prudent in council, and a valiant and expert soldier. At the coronation of Richard I. he carried the great crown; and was one of the three earls who, with two barons, were sent to king Philip of France, to solicit his assistance in the recovery of the Holy Land. Being entirely of a military disposition, he spent the chief of his time in Normandy; where he was governor of divers forts and castles for king Henry.

He was twice married. His first wife was Hadewise (or Hawise), daughter and heir of William le Gros, earl of Albemarle; in whose right he is said to have borne that title.* His second wife was Christian, daughter to Robert lord Fitz-Walter; who, after his death, wedded Reymund de Burgh, but by neither had any issue; wherefore upon his death, 2d Richard I. Beatrix, his aunt, wife of William de Say, became his heir. Which

* Vid. Au-
merle, or
Albemarle.

BEATRIX, by the said William de Say, had two sons; William and Geoffrey.† Whereof William, the eldest, died in his father's life-time,

† Vid. Say.

time, leaving two daughters, his heirs; viz. Beatrix, who married Geoffrey Fitz-Piers; and Maud, who wedded William de Bocland.

FITZ-PIERS EARL OF ESSEX.

Arms—Quarterly O. and G. a Border vary.

UPON the death of William de Mandevill, earl of Essex, S. P. much controversy arose touching his inheritance. Beatrix, his aunt and heir, in the first place, laying claim thereto, and being at that time very aged and decrepid, sent Geoffrey de Say, her younger son, to transact the business for livery thereof; but Geoffrey Fitz-Piers insisted upon the right of Beatrix his wife, eldest daughter of William, elder brother of the said Geoffrey de Say. Howbeit, Geoffrey, who then had great friends at court, in consideration of 7000 marks (promised to be paid on a certain day), obtained an instrument in right of his mother, under the king's seal, for the whole of the barony. But the said Geoffrey de Say making default of payment, this

GEOFFREY FITZ-PIERS being a man of great wealth, made representation, that the barony was the rightful inheritance of his wife; and promising to pay the money, which the other had neglected to do, obtained livery thereof, and procured the king's confirmation of his title. He was a person of great power and authority; rich in money, generous, a firm pillar of the realm, and skilful in the laws. Upon the removal of Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, from the office of justice of England, by Richard I. this Geoffrey was appointed to succeed him, and executed the duties of that high situation with great commendation; preserving, by his wisdom, the nation from that confusion which it afterwards fell into, by the ill management and conduct of king John.

On the coronation-day of king John, he was girt by him with the sword of the earldom of Essex, though he had before borne the title
of

of earl, and had administration of the earldom. The 7th of John, he had a grant from the king, of the castle and honour of Berkhamsted, with the knights fees thereto belonging, to hold to him, and the heirs of his body, by Aveline, his then wife (Beatrix de Say, his former wife having before deceased in childbed, together with her infant.) After when, he died, circ. 14th of John, with this character by Matthew Paris; that “ *he ruled the reins of government so, that after his death, the realm was like a ship in a tempest without a pilot.*”

By the beforementioned Beatrix, his first wife, he had three sons; Geoffrey, William, and Henry, then dean of Wolverhampton; and a daughter, Maud, who married Henry de Bohun, earl of Hereford;¹ and by Aveline, his second wife, a son, John Fitz-Piers, who was lord of Berkhamsted, in com. Herts; and justice of Ireland. But the sons by the said Beatrix, assumed the surname of Mandevill. Whereof

GEOFFREY, the eldest, succeeded his father; and the 15th of John, doing his homage, had livery of the whole barony of earl William de Mandevill; and the same year, bearing the title of earl of Essex, the king gave him to wife, Isabel countess of Gloucester, third daughter and coheir to William earl of Gloucester; which Isabel had been first married to the said king John, and by him repudiated for barrenness. Furthermore, the 17th of king John, he had seisin of all the liberties belonging to the honour of Gloucester, and the whole inheritance of his wife, as amply as William earl of Gloucester, her father, had enjoyed; having then the title likewise of earl of Gloucester. But soon after, he was one of those who adhered to the party of the rebel barons, then in arms against the king; about which time, attending a tournament at London, he was so sorely wounded by a lance, that he speedily died of the hurt, and having no issue, was succeeded by

WILLIAM, his brother and heir, who also firmly supported the party of the barons; and even after the death of king John, for a time

¹ She married afterwards Roger de Dantsey, from whom, ere long, she was divorced.

refused to return to his obedience. But it appears that he afterwards made his peace; for the 7th of Henry III. he was in the wars of Wales. Shortly after when, viz. 11th Henry III. he died without issue, leaving Christian, his wife, surviving.

Upon the decease of this earl William, JOHN, son of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, earl of Essex (by Aveline, his second wife), became the surviving heir male of this family; and gave to the king a fine of 300 marks for those lands which were his father's, and did by hereditary right belong to him.^m But the earldom of Essex came to Humphrey, son of Henry de Bohun, and Maud his wife, sister to the two last earls, Geoffrey and William.

BOHUN EARL OF ESSEX.

Arms—(Vid. Hereford.)

WHICH family of Bohun held the title of Essex for several descents merged in that of Hereford; until the last of that line, HUMPHREY

^m This John married Isabel, sister of John Bigod; and had issue John, his son and heir, called John Fitz-John Fitz-Geoffrey, who, the 42d Henry III. had summons, with other great men, to be at Chester, to march against the Welsh. To whom succeeded John, his son and heir; who was one of those who stoutly adhered to the rebel barons at the battle of Evesham, and was almost the only person of note who escaped death. He married Margery, daughter of Philip Basset, justice of England; and died about the 4th Edward I. leaving Richard, his brother and heir; who, the same year, performing his homage, and paying his relief, had livery of all his lands lying in the counties of Norf. Bucks, Devon, Surrey, Wilts, Southton, Essex, and Northampton. Which

Richard (called Richard Fitz-John), the 23d Edward I. was summoned to parliament among the barons of the realm, and died the 25th of the same reign; leaving Emme his wife surviving, and Maud, countess of Warwick, his eldest sister; Robert Clifford, son of Isabel de Clifford, daughter of Isabel de Vipount, and Idonea, daughter of the same Isabel de Vipount, his second sister; Richard de Burgh, earl of Ulster, son of Aveline, his third sister; and Joane, the wife of Theobald le Butiller, the fourth sister, his next heirs; between whom, partition of his lands in England was made.

Cotemporary with this Richard was Mathew Fitz-John; who, though not made mention of by Dugdale in his Baronage, yet is noticed in his Lists of Summons, to have been called to parliament among the barons of the realm, 25th Edward I.

DE BOHUN, earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, deceased without issue male, when his two daughters, Eleanor and Mary, became his coheirs; of which, Eleanor, the eldest, married Thomas Plantagenet of Woodstock, youngest son of king Edward III.

PLANTAGENET EARL OF ESSEX.

Arms—(Vid. Gloucester.)

WHICH PLANTAGENET being advanced to the dukedom of Gloucester, was entitled also earl of Buckingham, and of Essex.* His son Humphry dying S. P. Anne, his daughter, became at length his sole heir; who married, first into the Stafford family, from whence sprang the dukes of Buckingham;† and afterwards William Bouchier, to whom king Henry V. gave the county of Ewe, in Normandy.

* Vid. Gloucester.

† Vid. Stafford.

BOURCHIER EARL OF ESSEX.

Arms—Arg. a Cross engrailed G. between four Water Bougets, S.

THE family of Bouchier has already been mentioned among the barons of the realm.‡ Where, it appears, that Sir William Bouchier, who married Anne, daughter, and at length sole heir of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, was a younger son, but his line eventually became the heir of that illustrious house. This

‡ Vid. Bouchier, Vol. II.

Sir WILLIAM, on the death of his mother, Alianore, daughter and heir to John de Lovaine, had livery of the lands of her inheritance; and in the 3d of Henry V. was made constable of the Tower of London for life. Moreover, the 7th of Henry V. in regard of his special services, and eminent desert, he was created earl of Ewe, at Maunt, in Normandy; but died the next year ensuing (8th Henry V.) leaving issue four sons; viz. Henry, Thomas, bishop of Ely, afterwards A. B.

of

of Canterbury; William lord Fitz-Warine; and John lord Berners; likewise a daughter, Anne, married to John Moubray, duke of Norfolk. Of these sons,

HENRY succeeded his father; and the 11th of Henry VI. bearing then the title of earl of Ewe, upon the death of Elizabeth, widow of Sir Lewis Robsart,* daughter and heir of Bartholomew lord Bouchier S. P. was found to be her cousin, and next heir; and the 13th Henry VI. had summons to parliament, by the name of earl of Ewe, but never after by that title. The 25th Henry VI. he was advanced to the dignity of viscount Bouchier; and the 33d of the same reign, was constituted lord treasurer of England. But notwithstanding these marks of favour conferred upon him by Henry VI. he nevertheless joined with the earls of March and Warwick against that king; and upon the acquirement of the throne by the said earl of March, by the title of Edward IV. he was again made lord treasurer; and by letters patent, dated the 30th June, 1st Edward IV. was created earl of Essex. He married Isabel, daughter of Richard earl of Cambridge, and sister to king Edward IV. and deceasing the 23d Edward IV. was succeeded by his grandson and heir, Henry, viz. son of William, his eldest son,ⁿ who died in his lifetime.^o Which

* Vid. Robsart, Vol. I.

Henry was a person of singular endowments, and a valiant and worthy man. The 9th Henry VII. he had a special livery of all the lands which, by the death of Henry earl of Essex, his grandfather; William, his father; Isabel, his grandmother; Anne, his mother;

ⁿ Dugdale says, by Anne, daughter to James Luxemburgh, earl of St. Paul; yet a little further, in another paragraph, he calls the wife of the said William, Anne, daughter of Richard Widvile, the first earl Rivers of that family. (Dug. Vol. II. p. 130.)

^o The other issue of this earl Henry were, Sir Henry Bouchier, knight, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Scales; Humphrey, who bore the title of lord Cromwell; † Sir John Bouchier, knight, who married Elizabeth, niece and heir to William lord Ferrers, of Groby (widow of Edward lord Grey, of Groby); Sir Thomas Bouchier, who married Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir John Barre, widow of Humphrey Stafford, earl of Devon; Sir Edward Bouchier, slain in the battle of Wakefield; Fulke, who died young; and a daughter, Isabel, who lived but a few days.

† Vid. Cromwell, Vol. II.

and Sir Thomas Bouchier, his uncle (to whom he was heir), of right descended to him. And the 12th of Henry VII. was one of the commanders in the king's army at the battle of Blackheath. On the accession of Henry VIII. to the crown, he was made captain of the king's horse guards, then newly instituted for attending on his royal person. The 5th of Henry VIII. he was with the king in the memorable expedition to Therouenne and Tournay, being then lieutenant general of all the spears; and the 12th, was at the magnificent interview of Henry VIII. with Francis I. of France, between Ardres and Guisnes. The 22d Henry VIII. he was one of the peers who signed the letter to pope Clement, respecting the king's divorce from queen Catherine; but the 31st of Henry VIII. adventuring to ride a young unruly horse, he had the misfortune to be thrown and break his neck. His wife was Mary, eldest of the two daughters and heirs of Sir William Say, knight, by whom he had issue a sole daughter and heir, Anne, who married Sir William Parr, knight; which Sir William became afterwards earl of Essex, and marquis of Northampton; but the said marriage was, the 5th of Edward VI. disannulled by act of parliament.

CROMWELL EARL OF ESSEX.

ARMS—Az. on a Fess between three Lions rampant O. a Rose G. between two Cornish Choughs proper.

AFTER the decease of Henry Bouchier, the last earl of Essex of his name, the title was conferred on THOMAS lord Cromwell.

This family of Cromwell, though of the same cognomen with that which had long before flourished eminent among the barons of the realm,* yet is not recorded to have had any consanguinity therewith; but is stated to have its descent from Walter Cromwell, a blacksmith, at Putney, in Surrey. Which Walter was father of

THOMAS

* Vid. Cromwell, Vol. II.

THOMAS CROMWELL; who by travelling into foreign parts learned their languages, and was sometime a soldier, under the duke of Bourbon, at the sacking of Rome, whence returning, he was received into cardinal Wolsey's service; after whose fall, the king voluntarily (for his fidelity to his old master), took him for his servant; and received such content from his dexterous management, that his promotion followed. He obtained successively the offices and dignities of privy counsellor, master of the jewel office, clerk of the hanaper, principal secretary of state, justice of the forests, master of the rolls, and lord privy seal; was created a baron of the realm, 28th Henry VIII. by the name of lord Cromwell, baron of Okeham, in com. Rutl.; the king's vice-regent in spirituals, a knight of the garter; and the 31st Henry VIII. was advanced to the dignity of earl of Essex.

As his extraction was mean, his education was low; all the learning he had, was, that he got the New Testament, in Latin, by heart. His ministry was in a constant course of flattery and submission; but by that he did great things, that amaze those who have considered them well. The setting up the king's supremacy, and the rooting out the monastic state in England, considering the wealth, number, and zeal of the monks, were bold undertakings, and executed with great method. But in the end, an unfortunate marriage, to which he advised the king, not proving acceptable, and he being unwilling to destroy what himself had brought about, was, no doubt, backward in the design of breaking it, when the king had told him of it. And then, upon no other visible ground, but because Anne of Cleves grew more obliging to the king than she was formerly, the king suspected that Cromwell had betrayed his secret, and did thereupon disgrace and destroy him. He was arrested at the council table by the duke of Norfolk, when he least expected it, and committed to the Tower, 10th June, 32d Henry VIII.; after when, on the 24th July, the same year, he was beheaded on Tower Hill; having been condemned, unheard, whilst a prisoner. His letter to the king, and the bold intercession,

cession of Cranmer for his life, shew that the king was bent upon his ruin.

He was a person naturally of a pregnant and quick wit, and carried his exaltation with wonderful temper and moderation;[†] and in his greatest pomp, took notice of, and afforded protection to many of his original acquaintance.

He left GREGORY CROMWELL, created baron Cromwell, but not distinguished by any place after his father's death: in whose lifetime he was admitted, by summons and patent, baron Cromwell of Wimbledon;* but he enjoyed not the title of earl of Essex, which was after conferred on Sir William Parr, knight, beforementioned.

* Vid. Cromwell of Wimbledon, Vol. II.

PARR EARL OF ESSEX.

† Vid. Parrot of Kendall.

THIS Sir WILLIAM PARR was first a knight, then a baron,† and at length earl of Essex, and marquis of Northampton. He had married Anne, the only daughter and heir of Henry Bouchier, the last earl of Essex; and obtained these honours, by reason the king

† A story is told of his gratitude to a benefactor, too much to his honour to be omitted. Being at Florence in great poverty, he applied to a merchant, named Frescobald, for relief: there was something in Cromwell's countenance and manner, that interested the merchant in his behalf; who not only relieved his immediate necessities, but furnished him with the means of pursuing his journey to England. In process of time, Frescobald, from various misfortunes in trade, was under the necessity of coming to England to collect debts due to him there, to the amount of 15,000 ducats. As he was passing one day near the king's palace, the merchant was not a little surprised at a nobleman, who was most sumptuously attended, dismounting from his horse, advancing and embracing him, and insisting on his coming at an appointed hour to dine with him; but his surprise was still greater, in finding the nobleman to be no other than the distressed traveller, who had experienced his bounty many years before at Florence. Cromwell repaid the obligation nobly, and gratefully; and after procuring the merchant payment from all his debtors, dismissed him, loaded with presents and favours, to his native country.

(Henry

(Henry VIII.) had married his sister, Catherine Parr, widow of John lord Latimer. But his children by the said Anne, his first wife, were bastardised by act of parliament, 34th Henry VIII. and his marriage with her disannulled the 5th of Edward VI.

DEVEREUX EARL OF ESSEX.

ARMS—Ar. a Fefs G. in Chief three Torteauxes.

Of this family, which had their surname from Evereux, a town of note in Normandy, there were divers generations in England before they became peers of the realm, as in the first volume of this work has been already mentioned;* and may be seen also in the modern peerages, under the title of “Devereux viscount Hereford;” an honour which yet remains to a younger branch of this ancient and illustrious house. But the first with whom we shall here begin our account, is

* Vid. Devereux, Vol. I.

WALTER DEVEREUX, sheriff of Herefordshire, 26th of Henry VI. who married Anne, sole daughter and heir to William lord Ferrers, of Chartley;† and the 31st of Henry VI. had livery of her lands; as also the 1st of Edward IV. summons to parliament, by the title of lord Ferrers. He was a person of great eminence in his time; and, for his manifold services, obtained divers large grants of lands, and of forfeited estates, by the favour he stood in with Edward IV. At length, adhering to king Richard III. he was slain with him at the battle of Bosworth, leaving John, his son and heir, then a knight. Which

† Vid. Ferrers of Chartley, Vol. II.

JOHN, the 1st of Henry VII. had a special livery of all his lands, and likewise summons to parliament, from the 3d to the 12th of Henry VII. He married Cecily, sister and at length heir to Henry Bourchier, the last earl of Essex of that surname; by whom he had issue,

WALTER,

WALTER, his son and heir, who, the 1st of Henry VIII. had a special livery of his inheritance; and the 4th of Edward VI. was created viscount Hereford, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. He was also a knight of the garter, and served with distinguished valour on various occasions during the reign of Henry VIII. This Walter had two wives: from the first whereof descended the following lords, Ferrers of Chartley, and earls of Essex; and from the second, the line of the present viscount Hereford. He died in 1558; and was succeeded by Walter, his grandson (viz. son of Sir Richard Devereux, knight, who died vi. pat.) Which

WALTER, by reason of his descent from Cecily, sister and heir to Henry Bouchier, earl of Essex (beforementioned), was created earl of Essex, 4th May, an. 4th Elizabeth; and was likewise styled earl of Ewe; viscount Hereford; and baron Ferrers of Chartley, Bouchier, and Lovaine, and K. G. This nobleman possessed a spirit like the time he lived in; martial and active, equally impatient of rust in his soul, and in his sword. Foreign countries then bred those soldiers that England employed. The university made a scholar; the court a man; and Flanders the soldier. His actions brought him to the presence; and his presence commended him to the queen. But as he and his son are characters so well known, it becomes unnecessary to detail them here. Nobody can forget his employments in Ireland; nor his early death, imputed to the earl of Leicester, who married his widow. Whereupon it was said, that "Walter earl of Essex had been happy, if he had not lived in the time of lord Leicester; his son, Robert, renowned, had he not been Sir Robert Cecil's cotemporary; and his grandchild an hero, had he not known my lord Say and Mr. Hampden."

His wife was Lettice, daughter to Sir Francis Knolles, K. G. by whom he had issue two sons, and two daughters;* and deceasing at Dublin, 1576, he was succeeded by

ROBERT, his eldest son and heir, the celebrated, but unfortunate favourite of queen Elizabeth. Which bold, eloquent, accomplished,† and

* Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

† Walpole's
Noble Au-
thors.

and imprudent nobleman, fell a sacrifice to the cold intrigues of the little crooked secretary, Robert Cecil. Which operating on his unguarded temper, and his too strong confidence in a doating queen, brought him to the block, 25th February, 1601, at the early age of thirty-four.[†] By Frances his wife, daughter and heir to Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state, widow of Sir Philip Sidney, he left issue, Robert, his son and heir; and two daughters, Frances and Dorothy; who were all restored in blood, 1st James I. Which

ROBERT became afterwards the first commander in chief of the parliamentary army against king Charles I. But his character, his actions, and his unfortunate marriage with the lady Frances, daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, are so fully narrated by our historians, that it would be only presumptuous, disgusting, and irrelevant to relate them here. He died anno 1646, and was buried in great state in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of the parliament. After his first marriage with the lady Frances Howard had been nullified, he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Paulet, of Edington, in com. Wilts, knight;[‡] by whom he had a son, Robert,

[†] Lloyd, in his *State Worthies*, writes, “ That pity first opened the door to him, for his father’s sake, that died in Ireland; alliance led him in for his father-in-law’s^{*} sake, that reigned at court; his own royal blood welcomed him for his mother Knowles, that was kin to her majesty; his good parts, his tall and comely person, his sweet disposition, and incomparable nature, his noble ancestors, his fair though impaired fortune, brought him first to favour, and then to dalliance.

^{*} Dudley earl of Leicester.

“ He was a master-piece of court and camp; his beauty enamelling his valour, and his valour being a foil to his beauty; both drawing those noble respects of love and honour; both awing, both endearing. It was his nobleness that he distrusted none; it was his weakness that he trusted all; wherefore he suffered more from those that should have been his friends, than from them who were his enemies! Good man! his ruin was, that he measured other breasts by his own; and that he thought mankind was as innocent as his own person. “ His merit gained applause; and his parasites swelled it into popularity; and the last enjambled that majesty, which the first had obliged.”

[‡] This match is said to have proved also unfortunate; and that the earl was divorced from her in about two years, on account of her familiarity with a Mr. Uvedale. (*Brydges’ Memoirs of the Peers of England*, p. 135.)

that died an infant. So that having no issue male surviving, the title of Essex became extinct; but the barony of Ferrers of Chartley, being a barony in fee, fell into abeyance between his two sisters; Frances, who married William Seymour, earl of Hertford;^t and Dorothy, who married, first, Sir Henry Shirley, of Stanton-Harold, in com. Leic. baronet; and, secondly, William Stafford, of Blatherwick, in com. Northampt. esquire; to the family of which Sir Henry Shirley the said barony of Ferrers of Chartley was afterwards allowed, and has since descended to the heirs general thereof. (Vid. Ferrers of Chartley, Vol. II.)

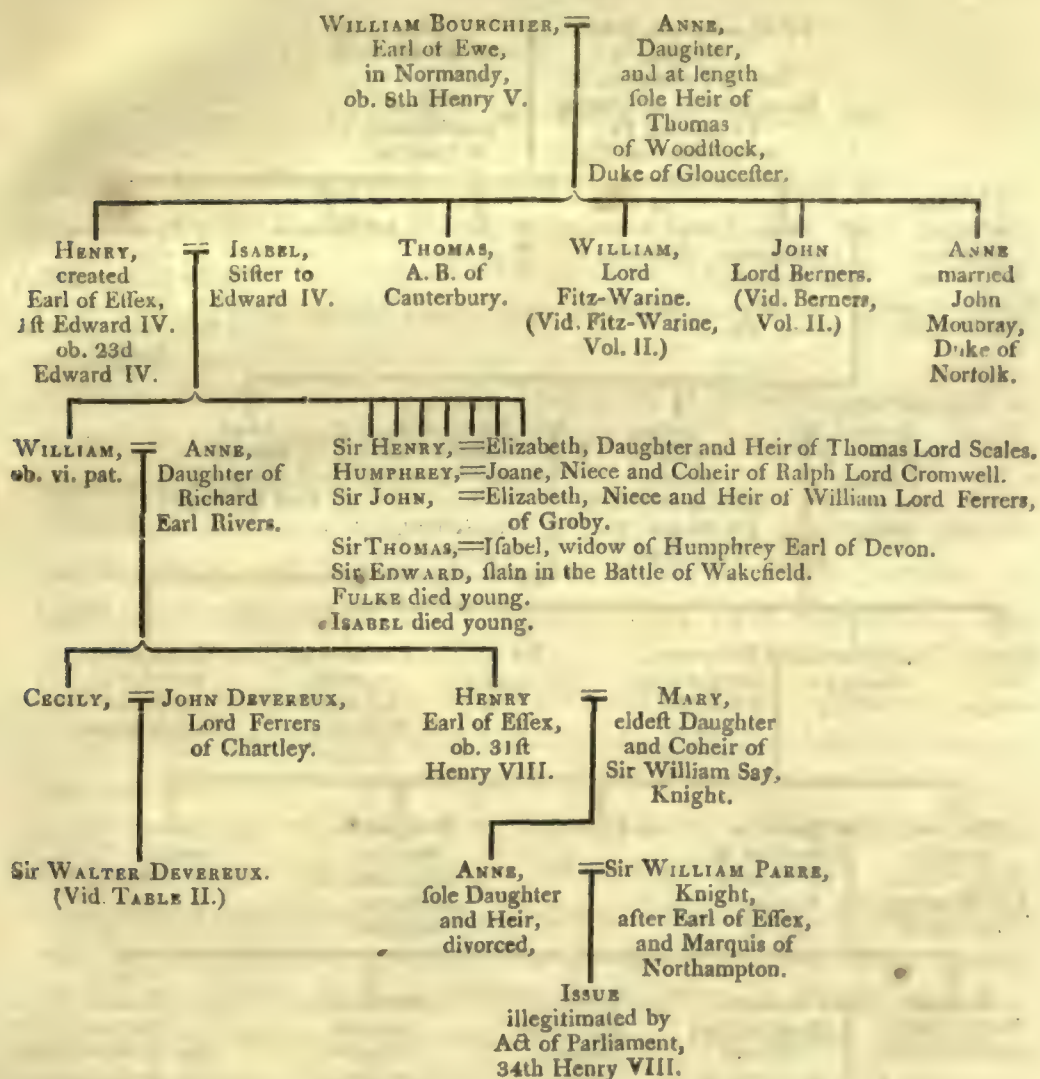
As to the viscounty of Hereford, that devolved upon Sir Walter Devereux, of Castle Bromwich, in com. Warw. son and heir of Sir Edward of the same place; which Sir Edward was only son of Walter, first viscount Hereford, by Margaret, his second wife.*

* Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

^t Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 414, says, that Frances was the wife of Sir Henry Shirley.

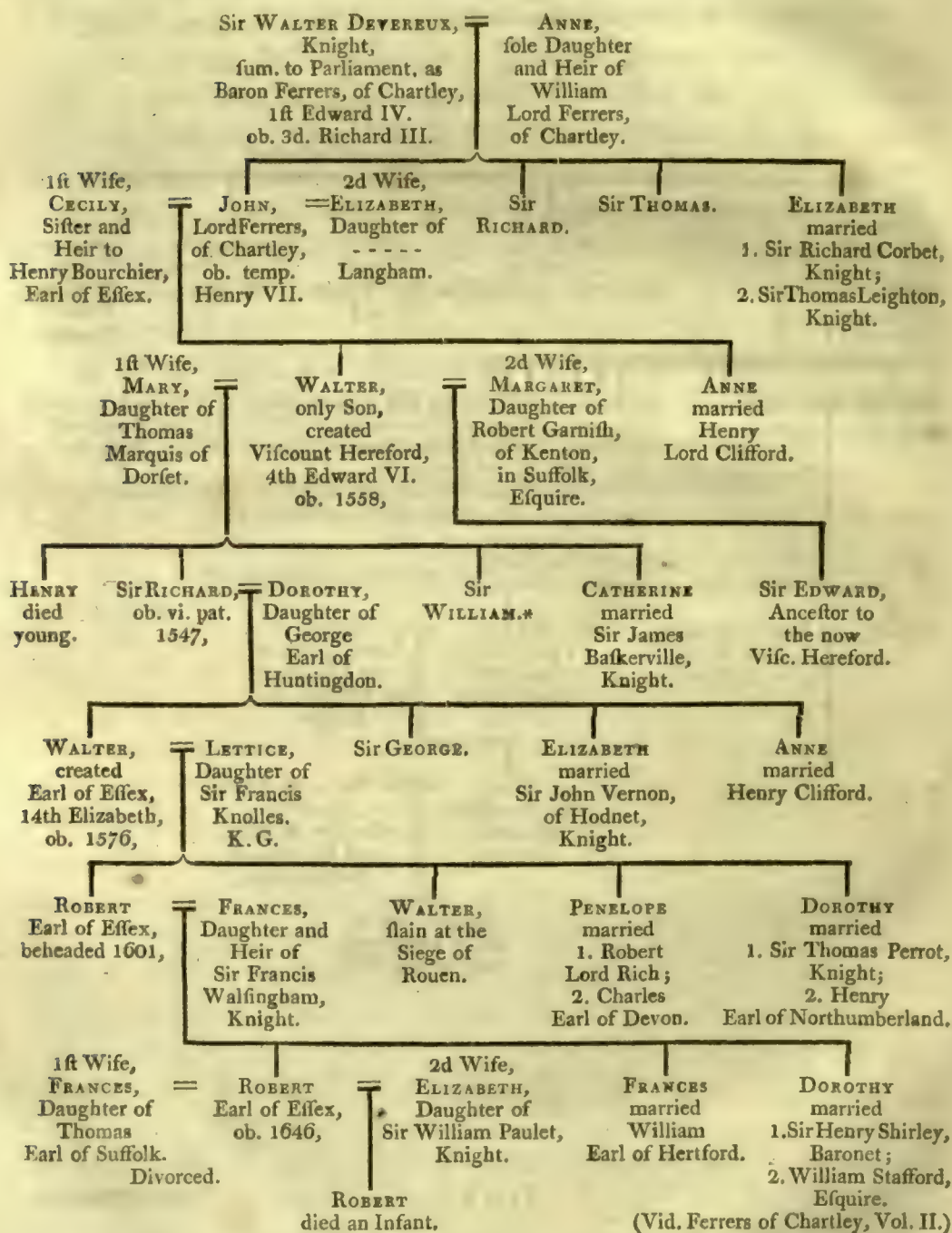
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF EARL OF ESSEX.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF EARL OF ESSEX.

TABLE II.



* By Jane his wife, daughter of John Scudamore, of Home Lacy, com. Heref. Esquire, he had two daughters; whereof, Barbara married, first, Edward Cave, Esquire; and, secondly, Sir Edward Hastings, Knight; and Margaret married Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton Hall, in com. Staff. Knight.

EVRE, OR EURE.

ARMS—Quarterly O. and G. on a Bend S. three Eschalops Arg.

THIS surname was first assumed from the lordship of Evre, in Buckinghamshire; where Hugh, a younger son to one of the barons of Werkworth (which barons were afterwards known by the name of Clavering), seated himself about the time of Henry III. To him succeeded

JOHN, his son and heir; who, the 35th of Edward I. obtained a charter for free warren in all his demesne lands, at Esby, in Cleveland, in com. Ebor; and was ancestor to

Sir RALPH EVRE, knight; who having married Catherine, one of the daughters and coheirs of William de Aton,* made partition of those lands which were of their inheritance, 13th Richard II. His son and heir,

* Vid. Aton,
Vol. II.

RALPH, was father of Sir William de Evre, knight. Which

Sir WILLIAM married Maud, a daughter of Henry lord Fitz-Hugh, and had issue,

Sir RALPH EVRE, knight, his son and heir, who was slain at the battle of Tooton, 1st Edward IV. from whom descended

Sir WILLIAM EVRE, knight; who, 24th February, 35th Henry VIII. was, by letters patent, created baron Eure, of Wilton, in the county of Durham. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher lord Willoughby, and had issue two sons, Ralph and Henry; also three daughters; Anne, Muriel, and Margery. When he died is not said; but to him succeeded William, his grandson; viz. son of Ralph, his eldest son, who was slain in his lifetime. Which

WILLIAM married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward^a Dymoke, of

^a Dugdale says, daughter of Sir Robert Dymoke. But according to the pedigree of the Dymoke family in the College of Arms (Vincent's Linc. N^o 150, fol. 246), she was daughter of Sir Edward, and sister to the said Robert.

Scrivelsby, in com. Linc. and had issue four sons; Ralph, Francis, William, and Charles; also three daughters; Anne, Mary, and Martha. And dying 36th Elizabeth, left

RALPH, his eldest son and heir, the next lord Eure; who, the 5th James I. was constituted the king's lieutenant within the principality of Wales. His wife was Mary, only daughter of Sir John Daune, of Cessay, in com. Ebor. by whom he left issue,^z

WILLIAM; who by Lucia his wife, daughter of Sir Andrew Noel, of Dalby, in com. Leic. knight, had two sons, Ralph and William; and a daughter, Mary, married to Sir William Howard, grandson to lord William Howard, of Naworth. Which Ralph died in his father's lifetime, leaving

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who succeeded his grandfather; but dying unmarried, the title descended to his uncle,

WILLIAM, who was a colonel in the service of king Charles I. and was unfortunately slain in the battle of Marston Moor, an. 1645, leaving issue by his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Denton, knight, of Hilsden, in com. Bucks, only two daughters; viz. Margaret, married to Thomas Danby, first mayor of Leeds, in com. Ebor.; and Mary, to William Palmes, of Linley, in the same county, esquire. Dying thus without issue male,^y the honour resorted to

GEORGE, son of Horace, son of Sir Francis Evre, second son of William lord Evre, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke, beforementioned. But this George lord Evre died a bachelor in 1672, and was succeeded by

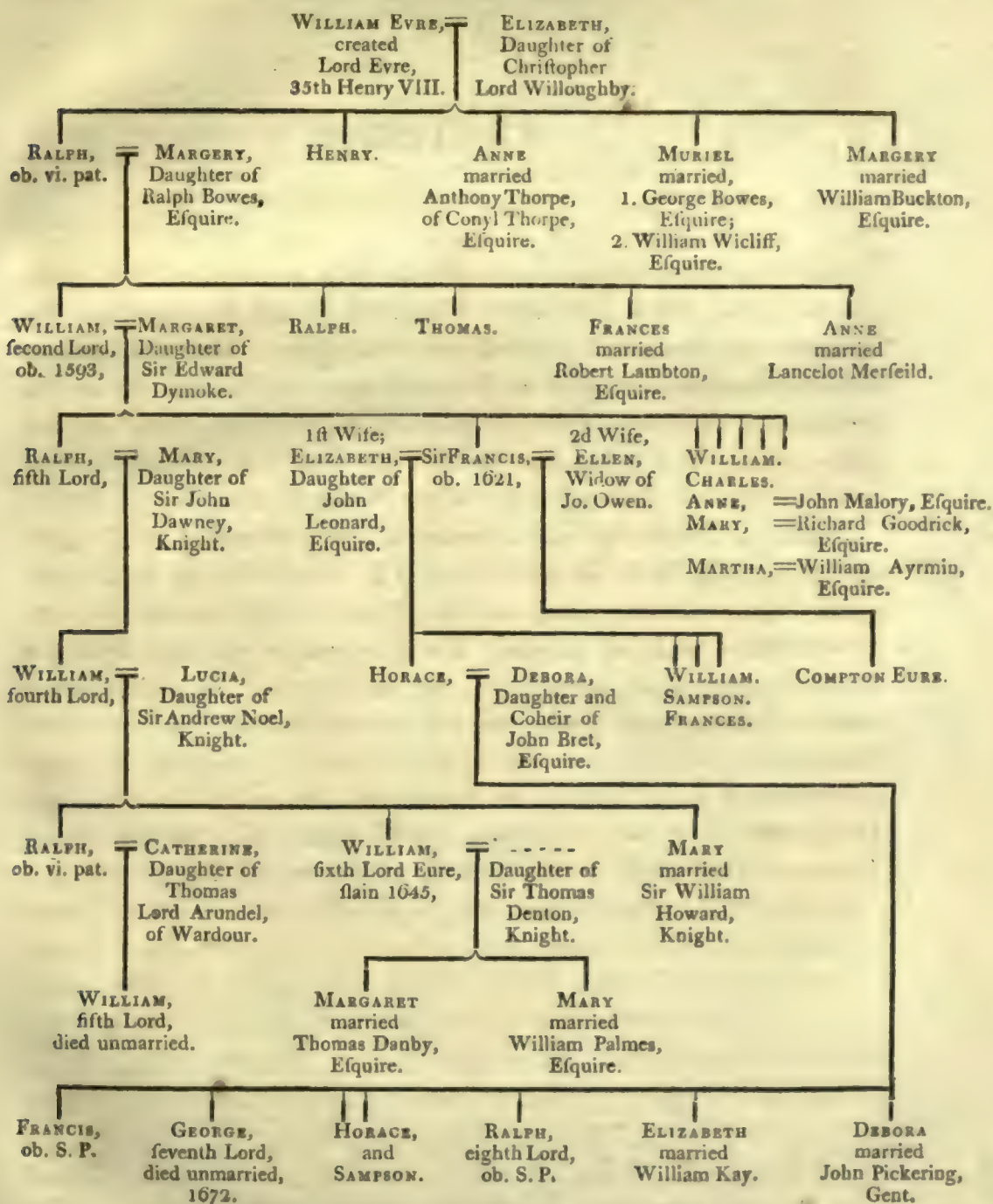
RALPH, his brother and heir; who also dying issueless, the title, as presumed, became extinct.

^z It appears he had another wife, not mentioned by Dugdale. Mr. Chamberlayne, in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, 9th January, 1612, says, "The lord Ewers is newly married to the lady Hunfdon, Sir Richard Spenfer's sister." (Winwood's Mem. III. p. 422.) This was the widow of George, second lord Hunfdon, who died 9th September, 1603.

Dugdale does not mention the time of his death, but in the Lists of Summons to Parliament, the name of Ralph Evre appears, from the 39th Elizabeth to 21st James I. after when, viz. 1st and 15th of Charles I. is noticed that of William Evre.

^y Though not noticed by Dugdale, Thoresby, in his History of Leeds, says, he had a son, Thomas, who was slain in his lifetime.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF EVRE.



EXETER.

ARMS—Of England, and a Border of France.

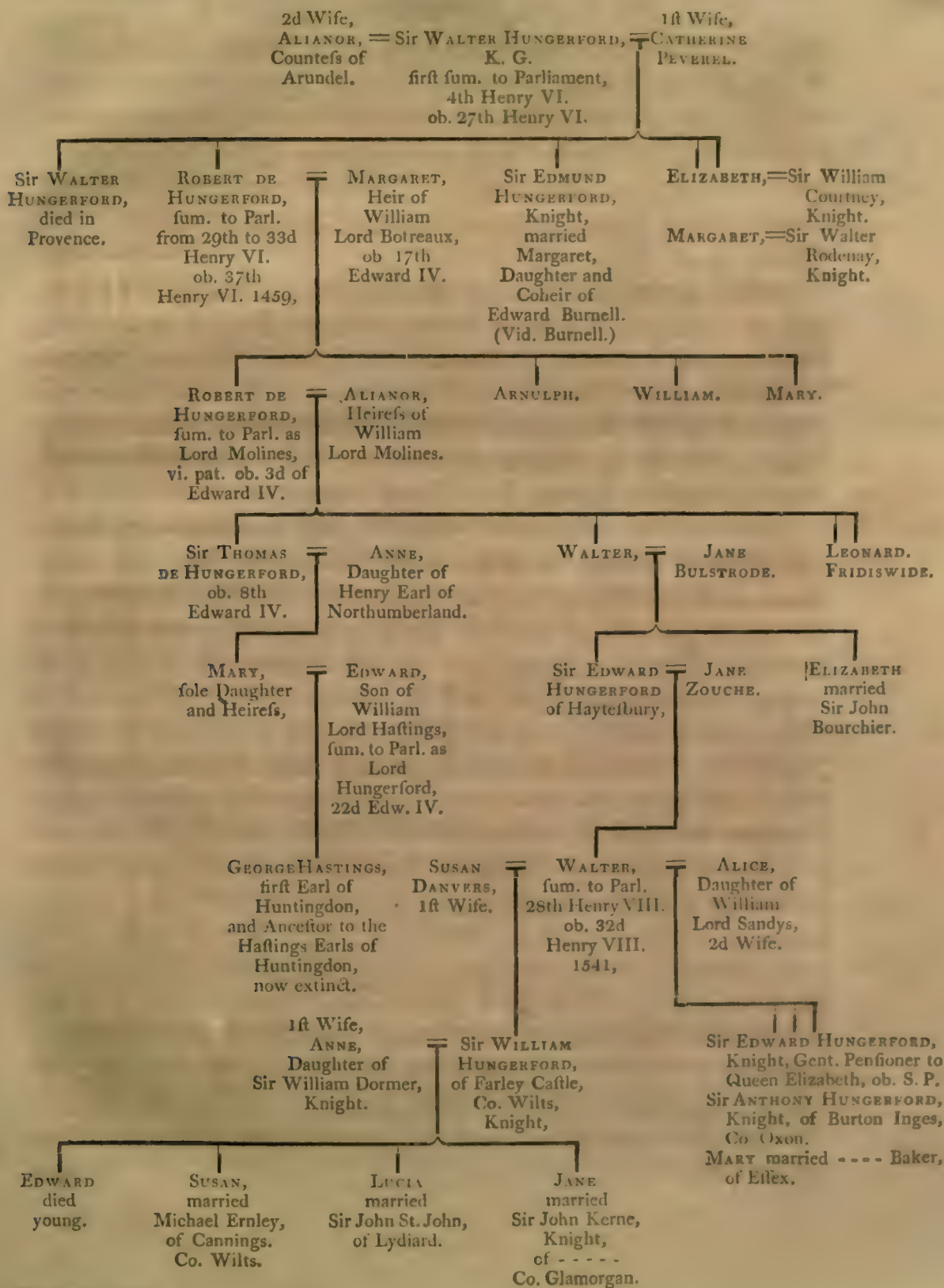
SIR STEPHEN DE HOLLAND, knight, who was lord of Stevington, in com. Linc. temp. Edward the Confessor, is said to have been the common ancestor of all the Hollands in England. But the surname was assumed from Holland, in the said county of Lincoln. From this Sir Stephen descended a race of knights till about the time of king John, when the line became divided; but from one of these was derived Thomas de Holland, earl of Kent;* whose third son,

* Vid. Holland earl of Kent.

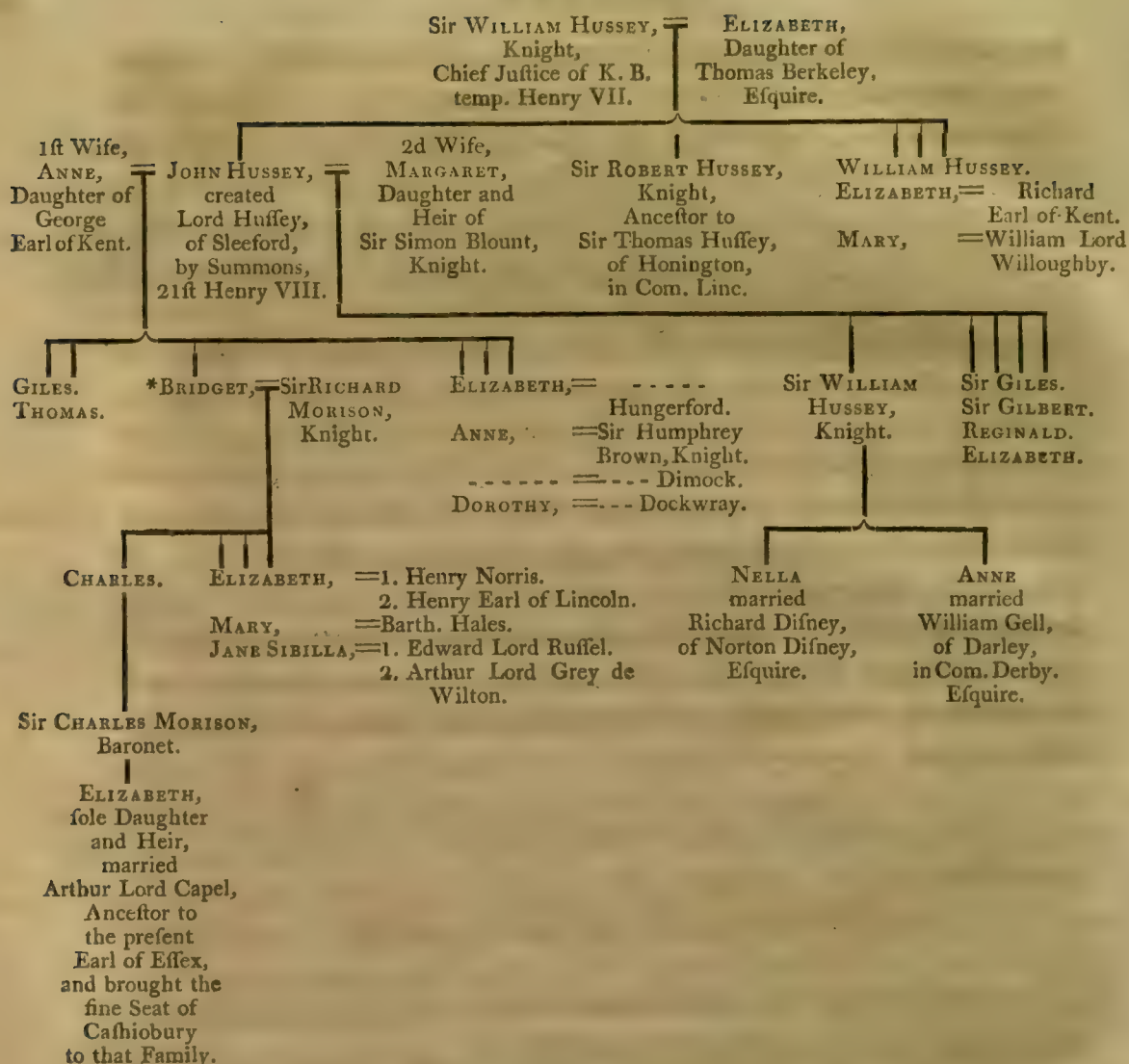
JOHN DE HOLLAND, was a person of great eminence in his time; and being in great favour with Richard II. was, the 11th of his reign, created earl of Huntingdon, and was afterwards still further advanced to the title of duke of Exeter. But shortly after this, the deposal of king Richard having taken place, he was adjudged in parliament to lose his honours and lands; but he yet retained the title of earl of Huntingdon, which, with his whole estate, it is probable he might have freely enjoyed, had he not joined with the earl of Kent (his brother), and others, in a conspiracy against Henry IV. Which having failed of its design, he endeavoured to escape beyond sea, but contrary winds forced him back again, and he landed in Essex; where, whilst at supper at a friend's house, he was seized on by the country people; who first conveyed him to Chelmsford, and thence to Pleshy, where they cut off his head in that very place where the duke of Gloucester† had been treacherously taken away by king Richard. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster (after remarried to John lord Fanhope), by whom he had issue Richard, who died unmarried; John, of whom hereafter; Sir Edward Holland, knight; and a daughter, Constance, married, first, to Thomas Moubray,

† Vid. Gloucester.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF HUNGERFORD.



HUSSEY.



* This lady had two other husbands; viz. Henry Earl of Rutland, and Francis Earl of Bedford; but had no issue by either.

bray, duke of Norfolk; and afterwards to John lord Grey, of Ruthven. But having been attainted, 5th January, 1st Henry IV. and his estate confiscated to the king, the title of Exeter was next conferred upon

(BEAUFORT DUKE OF EXETER,)

THOMAS of Beaufort, a younger son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford; which Thomas was first created of earl Dorset,* and afterwards duke of Exeter. He had the command of the rear of the English army at the famous and glorious battle of Agincourt; and was a person of great action, eminence, and ability, during the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI. in the last whereof he died, 1426 (5th Henry VI.) His wife was Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Nevile, of Hornby, in com. Linc.; but by her he had no issue.

*Vid. Dorset.

HOLLAND RESTORED.

BEAUFORT being thus deceased and issueless, the family of Holland again repossessed this honour in the person of

JOHN, second (but eldest surviving) son and heir of the before-mentioned duke John, beheaded temp. Henry IV. Which John was restored in blood as heir to his father; and the 5th of Henry V. was made general at sea, and assisted the king at the siege of Caen, in Normandy; during whose reign he was an active man in the wars of France, as he was also in that of Henry VI. by whom he was, by letters patent, dated at Windsor, 6th January, 21st Henry VI. advanced to the title of duke of Exeter (which dignity his father had

forfeited, 1st Henry IV.) with this special privilege, "That he and his heirs male, should have place and seat in all parliaments and councils next to the duke of York, and his heirs male." Moreover, the 24th of Henry VI. he was constituted lord high admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, for life; his son, Henry, being also joined with him, for life, in the same grant; as also, 25th Henry VI. he was made constable of the Tower of London, similarly together with Henry, his son: but these high honours were of short duration, for the year next ensuing he died, viz. the 26th Henry VI. He was twice married: first, to Anne, widow of Edmond Mortimer, earl of March (daughter of Edmond earl of Stafford); and, secondly, to Anne, daughter of John Montacute, earl of Salisbury, which Anne survived him.* His successor was Henry, his only son and heir, by Anne, his first wife.² Which

HENRY was a stout assertor of the Lancastrian interest, and shared the unhappy fortune of that house, after the fatal battle of Towton; upon which followed the deposal of Henry VI. and his own attainder. He, however, appeared again in arms at the battle of Barnet, from whence he fled into France, and there lived in great distress^b for about two years, when he was found dead in the sea, between Calais and Dover; but not ascertained by what accident. He married Anne, daughter of Richard duke of York (and sister to Edward IV.) from whom he was divorced; but had issue, according to Sandford,* a daughter, Anne, married to Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, who had the title of earl of Huntingdon, but no issue by her.

* Sandford's
Genealogical
History.

² By this Anne, his second wife, he had a daughter, also named Anne, who married, first, John lord Nevil (son and heir of Ralph, second earl of Westmoreland), slain at Towton Field, S. P.; and, secondly, Sir John Nevil, knight, uncle to her former husband, and by him had Ralph Nevil, third earl of Westmoreland.

* Dugdale says he had two natural sons; viz. William and Thomas.

^b It is reported by Comines, that he saw this duke in such distress, that he ran on foot-bare legged, after the duke of Burgundy's train, begging his bread for God's sake, but that he uttered not his name; and that when he was known (being the nearest of the house of Lancaster, and had married Edward IV.'s sister), the duke conferred upon him a small pension.

COURTNAY,

COURTNAY, MARQUIS OF EXETER.

THE title of Exeter was next revived in the person of Henry, son of William Courtney, earl of Devon; which Henry, 17th Henry VIII. was created marquis of Exeter, and was afterwards beheaded. His son,

EDWARD COURTNEY, was restored by parliament, 1st queen Mary; but died S. M. P. in 1556, at Padua, in Italy. (Vid. Courtney earl of Devon.)

FALMOUTH.

Arms—G. a Chevron between ten Crosses formée Arg. a Label of three points.

IN 1664, CHARLES BERKELEY, viscount Fitz-Harding, in Ireland, was created baron Botetourt, of Langport, in Somersetshire, and earl of Falmouth, in Cornwall, by king Charles II. with limitation of those titles to the issue male of his body. He was second son of Sir Charles Berkeley, of Bruton, in the county of Somerset; which Sir Charles was descended from the ancient family of the lords Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle.

This Charles earl of Falmouth, was one of the great favourites of king Charles II. Which, according to Burnet,* he became without any visible merit, but that of managing the king's amours, and some generosity in his expences. He married Elizabeth, daughter to colonel Hervey Bagot, second son to Sir Henry Bagot, of Blythfield, in com. Stafford; by whom he had an only daughter, Mary, born in 1665, married afterwards to Gilbert Cosyn Gerrard, son and heir of Sir Gilbert Gerrard, of Fiskerton, baronet; from whom she was divorced in 1684, and dying in 1693, was buried at Bexley, in Kent.

* Burnet's
History of
the Reign of
Charles II.

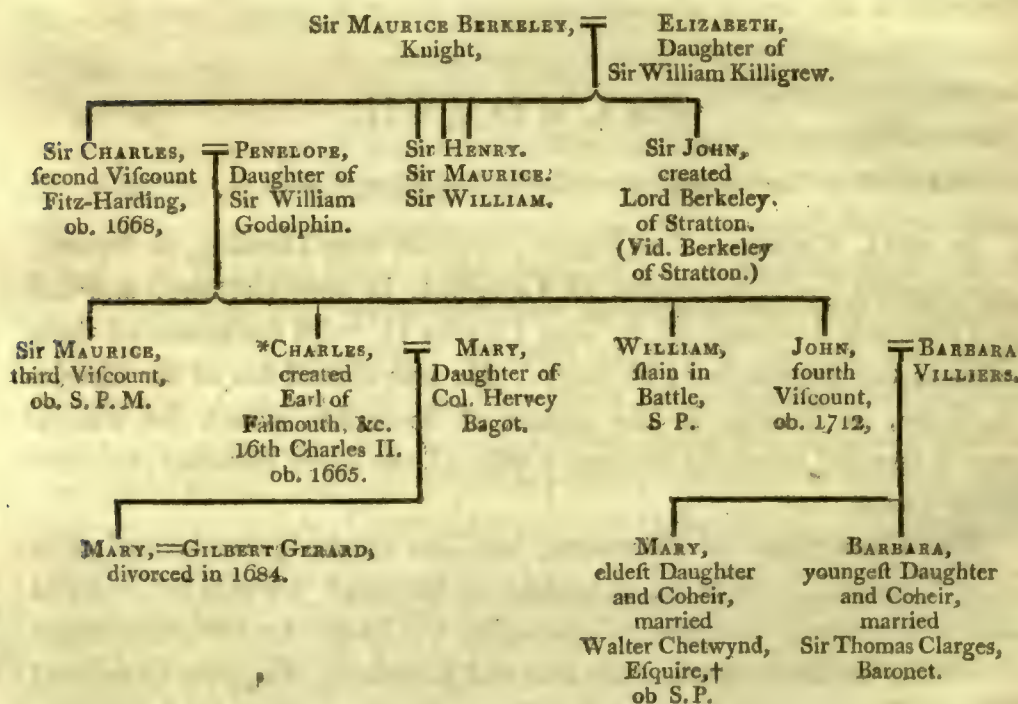
FALMOUTH.

The earl himself was slain in that bloody sea-fight against the Dutch, 3d June, 1665; and his corpse was conveyed to the Abbey church, at Westminster, and there honourably interred. Having no male issue, the titles of Botetourt and Falmouth became extinct.

But, nevertheless, that of Falmouth was some time after revived in the person of

GEORGE FITZROY, natural son to king Charles II. by Barbara duchess of Cleveland. Which George, by his royal father, was created baron of Pontefract, viscount Falmouth, and earl of Northumberland, anno 1674. (Vid. Northumberland.)

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF FALMOUTH.



* He was first created Lord Berkeley of Rathdown, and Viscount Fitz-Harding (Irish honours), with limitation of them to Sir Charles Berkeley, his father, and the heirs male of his body.

† He was created, 29th June, 1717, Baron Rathdown, and Viscount Chetwynd, with remainder to the heirs male of his father; and dying in 1735, S. P. was succeeded by his brother John, whose issue male failed, and the honours then devolved on his third brother, William, ancestor to the present viscount.

FANHOPE.

Arms—Erm. a Lion rampant G. crowned O, within a Border S. Bezantée.

In 1432, Sir JOHN CORNWALL, knight of the garter, was created lord Fanhope, of Fanhope, in Herefordshire, in open parliament, 17th July, 11th Henry VI. and upon the 30th January, 20th Henry VI. was created baron of Milbrook;* to bear that title as a free denizen of this realm, with place in parliament.^c

* Rot. Parl.
20th Hen. VI
n. 10.

Dugdale does not give the parentage of this nobleman; but it nevertheless appears, that he was a person famous for his heroic actions in the reigns of Henry IV. and V.; and married Elizabeth, daughter of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster (widow of John Holland, earl of Huntingdon), and sister to king Henry IV. Which Elizabeth died before him; and, according to Sandford,† was buried at Burford, the ancient seat of this family of Cornwall, called barons of Burford.

† Sandford's
Genealogical
History.

He is said, in the Baronage,‡ to have died the 22d Henry VI. without lawful issue; but to have had two natural sons, John and Thomas, both named in his will.^d Whereby his titles became extinct.

‡ Dugdale,
Vol. II. p. 212.

^c Beatson asserts, he was created lord Fanhope in 1432, and the next year, 1433, baron of Milbrook, in Bedfordshire; thus contradicting the authority of Dugdale, here followed.

^d Heylin, in his List of the Earls of Arundel, makes John Fitz-Alan, lord Maltravers, to have married, to his second wife, Maud, daughter of John Cornwall, lord Fanhope. And Lyons, in his Magna Britannia,§ says, he had an only legitimate son, who was slain in France in his father's lifetime.

§ Vol. I. p. 37.

FAUCONBERG.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron G. between three Fleurs de Lis Az.

* Vid. Belasyse, of Worlaby.

*SIR THOMAS BELASYSE, of Newborough, in com. Ebor, baronet, was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by letters patent, dated 25th May, 3d Charles I. 1627, by the title of lord Fauconberg, of Yarum, in Yorkshire; and the 31st January, 1642-3, 18th Charles I. was, by other letters patent, created viscount Fauconberg, of Henknowle, in the bishopric of Durham. He died in 1652, and was succeeded by his grandson, Thomas, son of Henry, who died vi. pat. Which

THOMAS, to his second wife, married Mary,^f daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector; which marriage was celebrated at Whitehall with all imaginable pomp and lustre. Nevertheless, he seems to have been in the secret of the restoration, by general Monk's conferring upon him the regiment which was Sir Arthur Haslerig's, on the 25th April, the same day the parliament met that restored Charles II.

On the accession of king William and queen Mary,^g he was sworn

^e Fauconberg is the surname of an ancient noble family, formerly of Ryde, in Holderness, in the county of York; whose descent is given among the barons who had summons to parliament.[†]

† Vid. Fauconberg, Vol. II

^f Bishop Burnet writes, that Cromwell's daughter, married to the lord Fauconberg, was a wife and worthy woman, more likely to have maintained the post of Protector than either of her brothers; according to a saying that went of her, "*that those who wore breeches deserved petticoats; but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster.*"

^g There appears a curious succession of occurrences in the life of this nobleman; namely, his marriage with the daughter of Cromwell, who had dethroned, and put to death, that prince to whom his family were indebted for its honours; secondly, his contributing to the deposal of his brother-in-law, the protector, Richard Cromwell, and the restoration of the eldest son of the same king, whom his father-in-law had murdered to make room for his own advancement; and, lastly, an acquiescence in the expulsion from his kingdom, of the brother and heir of that very monarch, who had just before been restored to his crown and inheritance.

of

of the privy council, and 28th March, 1689, constituted lord lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire; out of which high commission he had been displaced by James II. And, moreover, on the 9th of April, he was created earl Fauconberg; but died soon after, viz. in 1700, without issue. Whereby the earldom became extinct, but the barony and viscounty descended to Thomas, his nephew, viz. son of Sir Rowland Belasyse, K. B. his younger brother. Which

THOMAS died at Brussels in 1718, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

THOMAS; who, the 15th of June, 1756 (29th George II.) was created earl Fauconberg, of Newborough, in the county of York. And dying, 4th February, 1774, his only surviving son,

HENRY, became his successor; who deceased, 23d March, 1802, without issue male, whereby the earldom of Fauconberg has once more become extinct; but the barony and viscounty yet exist in the next heir male of the body of the first baron and viscount, if such heir male doth truly survive. Which the modern peerages allow in the person of Rowland Belasyse, descended from Rowland Belasyse, esquire, brother to Thomas, the third viscount.

FEVERSHAM.

ARMS—Arg. three Blackmoors heads couped proper between two Chevronels S.

IN 1676, Sir GEORGE SONDES, of Lees-Court, in the county of Kent, K. B. in consideration of his faithful services to king Charles I. and II. was, by letters patent, dated 8th April, 28th Charles II. created baron of Throwley, viscount Sonds, of Lees Court, and earl of Feversham; with limitation of the earldom, on failure of his own issue male, to Lewis Duras, lord Duras of Holdenby, who married Mary, the eldest of his two daughters.

This

* Collins'
Extinct
Peerage.

This noble lord was of a family, which Collins* says, was anciently descended from Henry at Sonde; but the first remarkable person was Richard Sonde, aliter Sondes, denominated of Alfriston, in com. Sussex; who married Paulina, daughter and heir to Robert Cheney, of Manwood, in the same county (or as others call her, daughter and heir of Dene); and had issue, William Sondes, of Throwley, in Kent, ancestor in a direct line to the said Sir George Sondes, K. B.

He married two wives: first, Jane, daughter and heir to Sir Ralph Freeman, knight, by whom he had issue three sons; viz. Freeman, who died young; George, inhumanly murdered in his bed by his younger brother, another Freeman, who was executed for the same murder. This son, it is presumed, the earl, his father, might have saved from his unhappy end, but he would not permit his pardon; wherein, whether severer than the Roman Manlius, or as commendable, we will not decide. His second wife was Mary, daughter to Sir William Villiers, of Brokesby, in com. Leic. baronet, by whom he had two daughters, his coheirs; viz. Mary, beforementioned; and Catherine, who married Lewis Watson, first earl of Rockingham.†

† Vid. Rock-
ingham.

On the decease of this earl George in 1677, without issue male, the title of Feversham, by virtue of the limitation in the letters patent, devolved upon

(DURAS EARL OF FEVERSHAM,

ARMS—G. a Lion rampant Arg. a Label of three Points.)

LEWIS DE DURAS, marquis of Blanquefort, and brother to the duke de Duras, in France. Which Lewis having been naturalized by act of parliament, 17th Charles II. and being then captain of the guard to the duke of York, personally attended him in the bloody sea-fight with the Dutch, anno 1665. Wherefore, in consideration of his exemplary courage, and other his eminent services, he was, 24th

Charles

Charles II. an. 1672, created baron Duras of Holdenby;* and by James II. was made a knight of the garter. *Vid. Duras.

He was general of the king's forces at the battle of Sedgemoor against the duke of Monmouth; and also had the command of the army of king James, when the prince of Orange came to Whitehall. He survived the revolution, and died in 1709, without issue; whereby his titles became extinct.

SCHULEMBURGH COUNTESS OF FEVERSHAM.

(Vid. SCHULEMBURGH DUTCHESS OF KENDAL.)

DUNCOMBE LORD FEVERSHAM.

ARMS—Per Chevron ingrailed G. and Arg. three Talbots heads erased, counterchanged.

^aTHE family of Duncombe, whereof this nobleman descended, were of Barley-End, in Buckinghamshire; and were divided into several branches in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. But the immediate ancestor of this stock was

WILLIAM DUNCOMBE, who at the time of the visitation, in 1634, was written of Ivingho; and married Mary, daughter of John Theed, Gent. by whom he had issue three sons; whereof

^h Of this name, Sir Saunders Duncombe, a gentleman pensioner to king James and Charles I. was the first person who introduced the use of *sedans*, or *close chairs*, in this country, anno 1634, when he procured a patent, which vested in him, and his heirs, the sole right of carrying persons "up and down in them," for a certain sum. It is probable, that Sir Saunders, who was a great traveller, had seen them at *Sedan*, where, Dr. Johnson supposes, they were first made. It is noticeable, that captain Bayley first introduced the use of hackney coaches in London the same year.

ANTHONY, the second, married Mary, daughter of - - - - - Paulyc, lord of the manor of Whitchurch; and had several sons. Of which,

CHARLES, the eldest, was brought up a banker; was sheriff of London in 1700 (in which year he was knighted), and, in 1709, was lord mayor of the same. He died unmarried, possessed of a very great fortune acquired by himself, which he left to his two nephews; Anthony, son of his brother, Anthony Duncombe; and Thomas Brown, esquire, son and heir of Thomas Brown, esquire, by Ursula, sister to him the said Sir Charles Duncombe. Which nephew,

ANTHONY DUNCOMBE, was afterwards created lord Feverham, baron of Downton, in com. Wilts, by letters patent, dated 23d June, 1747, 21st George II. He married, first, Margery, daughter of George Verney, lord Willoughby de Broke; which lady died, 9th October, 1755, having had issue a daughter, who died an infant, and three sons; viz. Charles and Anthony, who died young; and George, who lived to the age of nineteen, but died 9th August, 1741. His second wife was Frances, daughter of - - - - - Bathurst, who died in childbed of a daughter, November 21, 1757. His third lady was Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, baronet, who survived him (and afterwards married William Pleydell Bouverie, first earl of Radnor), having had issue a daughter, Anne, who became the wife of Jacob, second earl of Radnor.

His lordship dying in 1763, without issue male surviving, his peerage became expended.

FINCH OF FORDWICH.

IN 1640, Sir JOHN FINCH (son and heir of Sir Henry, second brother to Sir Moyle Finch, father of Thomas, first earl of Winchelsea), serjeant at law, was created baron Finch, of Fordwich, in Kent. When a commoner, he was chosen speaker of the house of commons; and

and was after appointed chief justice of the common pleas, and then lord keeper of the great seal.

He was twice married: first, to Eleanor, daughter to Sir George Wyat, of Borley, in Kent, knight; and, secondly, to Mabella, daughter of Charles Fotherby, dean of Canterbury. But having no issue by either of these wives, his title died with him in 1660.

FITZ-HERBERT OF EASTWELL.

IN 1660, HENEAGE FINCH,ⁱ second earl of Winchelsea, being one of those nobles who were concerned in the restoration of his majesty Charles II. in consideration of his signal services, fidelity, and descent from the noble family of Fitz-Herbert, ancient possessors of Eastwell, was, by letters patent, dated the 26th June, 12th Charles II. created baron Fitz-Herbert, of Eastwell, in Kent. But upon the death of John, fifth earl of Winchelsea, without issue, in 1729,^k that title devolved on Daniel, earl of Nottingham, son and heir of Sir Heneage Finch, knight, fourth son of Sir Moyle Finch, baronet, by Elizabeth his wife, countess of Winchelsea; and the barony of Fitz-Herbert of Eastwell, became vacant.

ⁱ He was so named, from his grandmother, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Heneage, descended from an ancient family of that surname, that had long flourished at Hainton, in the county of Lincoln; which Elizabeth married Sir Moyle Finch, baronet, and was by James I. created viscountess of Maidston, with limitation to her issue male; and on the 12th July, 1628, was, by Charles I. advanced to the dignity of countess of Winchelsea, with the like entail of of the said honour.

^k This John was the youngest son of earl Heneage by his last wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Ayres, of London, esquire; and had succeeded his half-brother, Heneage, the fourth earl, who had obtained the honours on the death of his nephew, Charles, the third earl, S. P. in 1712. Which Charles was only son and heir of William viscount Maidstone, who died vi. pat. eldest son and heir of the said Heneage, second earl of Winchelsea, by Mary, his second wife, daughter of William duke of Somerset.

FITZ-WALTER.

IN 1525, the 17th Henry VIII. ROBERT RATCLIFFE, lord Fitz-Walter, was created viscount Fitz-Walter; and in 1529, was further raised to the dignity of earl of Suffex.*

*Vid. Ratcliff
earl of Suffex.

MILDMAY EARL FITZ-WALTER.

(Vid. FITZ-WALTER, Vol. II.)

FOLEY OF KIDDERMINSTER.

THOMAS FOLEY, of an ancient family, which had long flourished in the county of Worcester, was by queen Anne, created baron Foley, of Kidderminster, in com. Wigorn, by letters patent, dated 1st January, 1711-12. He married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Strode, esquire, serjeant at law, by whom he had issue four sons; whereof Thomas, his eldest and only surviving son, was his successor. Which

THOMAS died, a bachelor, in 1766, and the title terminated with him; but in 1776, was revived in another branch of the family, which is now flourishing.

FRESCHVILLE.

FRESCHVILLE.

Arms—Az. a Bend between six Escallops Shells Arg.

IN 1664, JOHN FRESCHVILLE, great grandson of that Peter, who for his valour at the battle of Muffelborough, in Scotland, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by Edward VI. was, by letters patent, dated 6th March, 16th Charles II. created lord Freschville, of Stavely, in the county of Derby, and to the heirs male of his body.

He first married Sarah, daughter of Sir John Harington, knight, by whom he had three daughters, viz. Christian, who married Charles Paulet, afterwards duke of Bolton; Elizabeth, who wedded Philip, son and heir of Sir Philip Warwick, knight; and Frances, whose husband was colonel Thomas Colepeper. His second wife was Anna-Charlotta, daughter and heir to Sir Henry Vick, knight: but by her he had no issue, so that on his death, in 1682, S.M.P. his title became extinct.

In the British Museum* is a curious collection, relating to the family of Freschville; with a design of shewing, that colonel Thomas Colepeper, in right of his wife Frances, at length sole daughter and heir of lord Freschville, had a right to a writ to sit in parliament. And in the same library (No. 7005), are letters of lord Freschville; his second lady; and daughters, and their husbands; particularly lady Warwick and colonel Colepeper.

* Harl. Bib.
No. 6833.

¹ The duke of Bolton, by Christian his wife, had an only son, John, who died in his infancy. Elizabeth, after the death of her husband, Philip Warwick, became the fourth wife of Conyers Darcy, second earl of Holderness, but died S. P. S.

GAGE OF FIRLE.

IN 1780, WILLIAM HALL GAGE, viscount Gage, in Ireland, was created baron Gage, of Firle, in com. Suffex; and in 1790, baron Gage, of High Meadow, in the county of Gloucester, with remainder to his nephew, Henry.

His lordship died in 1791; when the barony of Gage of Firle became extinct, and he was succeeded in his other titles by his nephew beforementioned.

GAINSBOROUGH.

IN 1682, EDWARD NOEL, viscount Campden, was created earl of Gainsborough, in com. Linc. Whose family, &c. has already been duly noticed.*

*Vid. Campden.

GERARD OF BROMLEY.

ARMS—Quarterly first and fourth Arg. a Saltier G. second and third Az. a Lion rampant crowned O.

THIS family, a junior branch of the Gerards of Bryn, in Lancashire,^m derived from the ancient stock of the Geraldines, in Ireland,

^m Of this house, William Gerard married the daughter and heiress of Peter de Bryn, or Brynhill, in com. Lanc. and was succeeded by Peter Gerard de Bryn, his son, who died temp. Richard II. leaving issue three sons; of which, John the youngest married Helen, the daughter and heiress of Richard de Ince, and was progenitor to the above-named Sir Gilbert Gerard, knight.

became

became ennobled by means of the fertile profession of the law; through which step-ladder of honour, many other families have become raised from insignificance into consequence.

GILBERT GERARD, in the time of queen Mary, was a student in Gray's Inn, afterwards Autumn reader, and treasurer of that society; and in the reign of Elizabeth, was constituted attorney-general, and knighted; and also made master of the rolls, 23d Elizabeth. He married Anne, daughter and heir of William Ratcliffe, esquire; and among other issue had two sons, Thomas and Ratcliffe.* Whereof

*Vid. Gerard
of Brandon.

THOMAS-GERARD, his son and heir, the 1st James I. was created baron Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley, in Staffordshire. He married two wives: first, Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Rivet, knight, by whom he had three sons; Gilbert, William, and John. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of ----- Woodford, but by her had no issue; and dying in 1618, was buried at Ashley (with his father), in the county of Stafford. To whom succeeded

GILBERT, his son and heir; who married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, in Cheshire, esquire, and died in 1622; having had issue three daughters; viz. Alice, married to Roger, son and heir of Sir William Owen, of Cundover, in com. Salop, knight; Frances, to Robert Needham, son and heir to Robert viscount Kilmoney; and Elizabeth, to Sir Peter Leycester, of Nether Tabley, in com. Cest. baronet; also two sons, Dutton and Thomas; which Thomas died in his infancy.

DUTTON, third lord Gerard, died in 1640, and was likewise buried at Ashley. He was twice married: first, to Mary, daughter of Francis earl of Westmoreland, by whom he had only one son, Charles, his successor; and a daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell, in com. Oxon, baronet. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Henry earl of Thomond, in Ireland; by whom he had Elizabeth, married to William Spenfer,
of

of Ashton, in Lancashire, esquire,^a third son of William lord Spenfer.

CHARLES, the next lord, married Jane, only surviving daughter and heir of George Digby, of Sandon, in Staffordshire, esquire, by whom he had an only son, named Digby; and dying in 1667, he was interred with his ancestors, at Astley aforesaid, and succeeded by

DIGBY, his son and heir; who married his distant cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Gerard, first earl of Macclesfield; by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of James duke of Hamilton, in Scotland; which duke was, in 1711, the 10th queen Anne, created duke of Brandon, and baron of Dutton.

On the decease of this Digby lord Gerard, in 1711, the honour ended with him by default of issue male.

GERARD OF BRANDON, AND EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.

ARMS—Arg. a Saltier G. a Crescent for difference.

THIS dynasty is descended from RATCLIFF GERARD, second son of Gilbert, and younger brother to Thomas, first lord Gerard of Bromley. Which Ratcliff was of Halsall, in com. Lanc. and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Charles Somerset, fourth son of Edward earl of Worcester; and had issue Sir Charles Gerard, knight, who, by Penelope his wife, sister and coheir to Sir Edward Fitton, of Gosworth, in com. Cestr. knight, was father of

CHARLES GERARD, a person most eminent for his loyalty and valour during the civil wars; which on many occasions, and in various engagements, he very conspicuously displayed. These great services

^a And had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Robert Hesketh, esquire, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married Sir Edward Stanley, baronet, afterwards earl of Derby.

recommended

recommended him^o to the notice of his royal master, who rewarded them by advancing him to the honour of peerage, creating him, by letters patent, dated at Oxford, 8th November, 21st Charles I. lord Gerard, baron of Brandon, in com. Suff. Upon the restoration having taken place, he was still further advanced (though rather tardily), to the dignity of viscount Brandon aforesaid, and earl of Macclesfield, in Cheshire,^p anno 1679.

But notwithstanding all his former acts of loyalty, and noble behaviour in support of the crown, it appears that he, together with the earl of Stamford, and the lord Delamere, were committed to the Tower in the time of James II. on suspicion of an intention to raise a rebellion, and were condemned to die; but afterwards pardoned. He lived to see the glorious revolution; and, in fact, to witness three singular occurrences in the annals of British history: the first, the deposition and decapitation of Charles I. by his subjects; secondly, the restoration of the same king's son, by the same subjects who had beheaded his father; thirdly, the revolution, or the utter expulsion of that royal family which had so lately been called to resume the crown of their lawful inheritance.

This nobleman died about the year 1693. His wife was a French lady, whose name is not commemorated; by whom he had two sons, Charles and Fitton; and three daughters; whereof Charlotte married, first - - - Manwaring, of Cheshire; and, secondly, Sir Thomas Orby, of Lincolnshire; Anne married a captain Ebrington; and Elizabeth, Digby lord Gerard, of Bromley.*

* Vid. Gerard of Bromley.

^o He had two valiant brothers; viz. Edward, a colonel of foot, who distinguished himself in the first battle of Newbury, where he was severely wounded; and Sir Gilbert Gerard, who was slain on the king's part near Ludlow, in Shropshire; also two uncles, both engaged in the royal cause: whereof Sir Gilbert was governor of Worcester, and Ratcliff, a lieutenant colonel under him. Which Ratcliffe had three sons; viz. Ratcliffe; John, afterwards put to death by Cromwell; and Gilbert, who, on the restoration, was created a baronet by Charles II. All which three sons were in the battle of Kington, and divers other battles, on his majesty's behalf.

^p He was at first created viscount Brandon, and earl of Newbury; but the king was pleased to change the earldom to that of Macclesfield.*

† Vid. Beatson.

GLENDALÉ.

CHARLES, second earl of Macclesfield, was a colonel in the army, and ambassador to the court of Hanover, upon the subject of the succession to the throne of England, and died there in 1701. He married, first, the daughter of Sir Richard Mafon, of Shropshire, knight (from whom he was separated); and next, the daughter of a Mr. Harbourd, but by neither had any issue: but upon some serious displeasure to his brother, bequeathed the chief part of his estate to his kinsman, Charles lord Mohun.^a But in his title he was succeeded by his said brother,

FITTON GERARD, third lord Macclesfield, and viscount and baron Gerard, of Brandon, with whom those honours expired, in 1702, by reason of his death unmarried.

GLAMORGAN.

IN 1645, EDWARD SOMERSET, lord Herbert, eldest son to the marquis of Worcester, was created earl of Glamorgan, in Wales. But Beatson says, this patent was cancelled in 1660.

GLASTONBURY.

(Vid. KENDAL.)

GLENDALÉ, SIVE GREY OF GLENDALÉ.

(Vid. GREY OF WERK.)

* Vid. Mohun.

^a This lord Mohun* had married Charlotte, niece of the said earl of Macclesfield, viz. daughter of his sister, Charlotte, by her husband, - - - - Manwaring.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-GODNICK,
Marshal of the Army to
William the Conqueror,
at the Battle of Hastings, anno 1066.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM,
only Son and Heir,
ELEANOR,
Daughter and Heir of
Sir John de Elmley,
or Elmley.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM,
ob. 1148,
Ella,
Daughter and Coheir of
Earl Warren and Surrey.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM,
eldest Son, 1184,
ALBERTA,
Daughter and Heir of
Robert Lizures.

ROGER FITZ-WILLIAM,
Second Son of
Gretewell.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM,
only Son, 1208,
Ella,
Daughter of
Hamelme Earl Warren,

DONATIA FITZ-WILLIAM.

Sir THOMAS FITZ-WILLIAM,
only Son, 1244,
AGNES,
Daughter of
Roger Betram,
Baron of Mitford.

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM,
eldest Son, 1280,
AGNES DE GREY.

Sir ROGER,
Second Son of

Other Issue.



GLOUCESTER.

ARMS—G. three Refts O.

THE first that enjoyed the title of earl of Gloucester, after the Norman conquest, was

ROBERT, commonly called the Consul, one of the illegitimate sons of king Henry I.[†] Who taking to wife Maud (by some called Mabel), eldest of the four daughters and coheirs of Robert Fitz-Hamon,* had, in her right, the whole honour of Gloucester,[‡] as also a great inheritance in Normandy; and all the lands of Hamo Dapifer, his wife's uncle.

* Vid. Fitz-Hamon, Vol. I.

This Robert was, in those times, a person of a great and undaunted spirit, never dismayed by misfortunes; and was esteemed the most valiant captain of that age. Impressed with a deep sense of the bounty and liberality of the king, his father, he gratefully returned the same, by a faithful adherence to his daughter, Maud the empress, in her contention for the crown with the usurper, king Stephen; during which contest he performed many heroic and difficult actions: and

[†] As to what relates to the earls of Gloucester, some have obtruded one William Fitz-Eustace for the first earl, but Dugdale omits him; and it remains for opinion, whether he be not a fictitious person: yet certain genealogists have laboured much to make him the founder of the house of Howard; whose origin, though so greatly boasted, nevertheless lies buried in obscurity and uncertainty.

[‡] Sandford says, that he was begotten on Nesta, daughter of Rhees ap Tewdor, prince of South Wales; which Nesta was afterwards married to Gerald of Windsor, ancestor to the Windsor family in England, and to the Fitz Gerald's in Ireland.

[§] It is said, that about the Norman invasion, one Bithrick, a Saxon, was lord of Gloucester, against whom Maud (or Matilda), the wife of the Conqueror, was highly exasperated, for the contempt of her beauty (for he declined to marry her), and so maliciously contrived his ruin; and when he was cast into prison, his estate was granted by the king to Robert Fitz-Hamon; who receiving a blow on the head with a pole, lived a great while raving and distracted.

R r 2

nothing

nothing more testifies his great value, than that he was accepted as a sufficient exchange for king Stephen, when they were both prisoners to opposite parties. He died 12th Stephen, 1147, having had issue four sons; viz. William, his successor; Roger, bishop of Worcester; Hamon, who died in the king's army at the siege of Thoulouse, anno 1162; and Philip;* as also two daughters; whereof Mabel married Aubrey de Vere;* and Maud, Ranulph earl of Chester.

* Sandford's
Genealog.
History.

WILLIAM, the next earl of Gloucester, upon levying the aid for marrying the king's daughter, 12th Henry II. certified his knights fees in Kent, to be twenty-two, one half, and a third part; and elsewhere, two hundred and sixty one half, *de veteri feoffamento*, and thirteen one half *de novo*. A strong testimony of his great estate and power.

He married Hawyse, daughter of Robert, surnamed Bossu, earl of Leicester, by whom he had a son, Robert, that died in his lifetime; wherefore on his own decease, the 20th Henry II. 1173, his three daughters became his coheirs: who were, Mabel, married to the earl of Eureux, in Normandy; Amice, to Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford; and Isabel. But to the end that his inheritance should not be divided among females, he constituted John, a younger son to Henry II. his heir.

Being thus dead, king Henry retained the earldom in his own hands for some years; but at length bestowed it in marriage with Isabel, one of the daughters of earl William, on

JOHN PLANTAGENET, his younger son; who accordingly held the same during the reign of his brother, king Richard I. but having no children by her, after he came to the crown he procured a divorce, and sold her for 20,000 marks to Geoffrey de Mandeville. Which

* He is mentioned by Dugdale; but omitted by Milles and Brooke, who instead, name a son, Richard, bishop of Bayon, in Normandy.

(MANDEVILLE EARL OF GLOUCESTER.

ARMS—(Vid. Mandeville Earl of Essex.)

GEOFFREY he created earl of Gloucester; but dying without issue,^v the title was next enjoyed by Almeric de Eureux.

D'EUREUX EARL OF GLOUCESTER.

ARMS—Per Pale indented Arg. and Gules.

THIS ALMERIC was son and heir to Almeric de Eureux, by Mabel, another daughter of William Fitz-Hamon, earl of Gloucester; but he died soon after the acquirement of this honour, without any surviving issue. His wife was Milicent, daughter of Hugh de Gurnay.

CLARE EARL OF GLOUCESTER.

ARMS—(Vid. Clare.)

THE family of D'Eureux having thus failed of issue, the inheritance of this great honour totally devolved to Amice, the wife of Richard de Clare; by reason whereof, her posterity afterwards enjoyed the title of earls of Gloucester. Of which, the first was

^v On the death of Mandeville, Isabel, his widow, married Hubert de Burgh, justice of England; but by him had likewise no issue.

GILBERT DE CLARE, her son and heir; whose son Richard, and her grandson, Gilbert the second, and great grandson Gilbert the third, successively inherited this title; but in the minority of this last Gilbert, Ralph de Monthermer, who did clandestinely espouse the widow of Gilbert the second, for some time enjoyed the title of earl of Gloucester.*

* Vid. Monthermer.

But when Gilbert had arrived at age, he claimed the honour, and was called to serve in parliament among the barons. He at length, however, was unhappily slain, in the flower of his youth, at the fatal battle of Bannockburn; when, having no surviving issue, his three sisters, or their representatives, became his heirs.†

† Vid. Clare.

DE SPENCER EARL OF GLOUCESTER.

ARMS—(Vid. Despencer among the Barons by Writ.)

AFTER the decease of earl Gilbert de Clare, S. P. S. HUGH DE SPENCER is by writers styled earl of Gloucester, in right of his wife, eldest sister of the said earl Gilbert; but he being hanged,‡ by the queen and her party, in despite to Edward II. whose favourite he was, the title was next recognised in the person of Hugh de Audley. Which

‡ Vid. Despenser, Vol. II.

AUDLEY EARL OF GLOUCESTER.

ARMS—(Vid. Audley among the Barons by Writ, Vol. II.)

HUGH DE AUDLEY having married Margaret (widow of Piers de Gaveston), another of the said sisters of earl Gilbert de Clare, by the favour of king Edward III. obtained the honour; after whose decease,
king

king Richard II. erected the title into a dukedom, of which, there were three dukes, with one earl between. To all of whom it proved unfortunate and fatal; and brought them to their ruin.

THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Arms—Quarterly France and England, a Border Arg.

THOMAS of Woodstock was the seventh and youngest son of Edward III. being so surnamed from the place of his birth; and was by his nephew, Richard II. created duke of Gloucester (bearing also the titles of earl of Buckingham, Essex, and Northampton.) He was a man of valour, prudence, and assiduous for the interest of the king, and the good of his country. But all these eminent virtues, by extreme passion and obstinacy, were so much sullied, that the harsh and untunable admonitions he used to the young prince, bred in the king a great dislike to his uncle, and in the end proved his destruction: for the flatterers of the royal ear could not bear his reflections and advice, and therefore rested not till they had so worked upon the king's wrath and displeasure, that he consented to his death; and is even said to have taken an active part in that abominable murder.* Froissart relates, that the king came one day to his uncle's seat at Pleshey, in Essex, as if it were to give him a visit. He was received by the duke and duchess with all due honour and respect; and supper was got ready for his majesty. But before he sat down, he desired the duke to order some horses to be saddled, to accompany him that night to London; for that he himself, with his two uncles, of York and Lancaster, was to hold a council the next day, in which he wanted also his advice. Upon this, the duke, who suspected no harm, taking with him only three esquires and four servants, accompanied the king towards

* Rapin,
Vol. I. p. 468.

towards London; but when they came near Stratford, between ten and eleven at night, the king, putting spurs to his horse, rode away; and at the same time, Thomas Mowbray, earl marshal (who lay in ambush with a great number of horsemen), seized upon the duke, who in vain cried out to his majesty for help, and hurried him on board a ship, which lay ready in the Thames, to convey him to Calais, where he was smothered between two feather beds, anno 1397. After when, his body was brought over to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey.

By Eleanor his wife, daughter and coheir of the last Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, he had an only son, Humphrey, who was styled earl of Buckingham; but died prematurely of the plague at Chester, just as Henry IV. was designing for him all his father's honours; likewise two daughters. Whereof

ANNE PLANTAGENET married, first, Thomas earl of Stafford; secondly, Edmond, brother to the said earl Thomas;* and, thirdly, William Bouchier, earl of Eu, in Normandy.†

Joane, the other daughter, became the wife of Gilbert lord Talbot; but died S. P.

* Vid. Stafford, Vol. II.

† Vid. Bouchier earl of Essex.

DE SPENCER EARL OF GLOUCESTER.

THOMAS duke of Gloucester having been thus taken off, king Richard conferred the title upon

THOMAS DE SPENCER, who a little while after met with no better fate than his great grandfather, Hugh, had before him: for he was prosecuted by Henry IV. and ignominiously degraded, and beheaded at Bristol.‡

‡ Vid. Despencer, Vol. II.

PLANTAGENET DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

ARMS—Quarterly France and England, a Border Ar.

THIS honour was next conferred by Henry V. on his younger brother,

HUMPHREY PLANTAGENET, who used to style himself son, brother, and uncle of kings, duke of Gloucester, and earl of Pembroke. This Humphrey, for his many rare and excellent qualities, was entitled the “*Good*,” and for his justice, “*father of his country* :” but after he had governed the kingdom under Henry VI. his nephew, for many years, with the highest commendation of praise, and to the satisfaction of all men, he was, by the malice of Margaret of Anjou, queen to Henry VI. brought to his end, at St. Edmond’s Bury ; where, in a parliament held anno 1446, he was arrested for high treason, and the next day found dead in his bed, as if he had died of an apoplexy or imposthume. Some think he was strangled or smothered, or that a spit was thrust through his fundament.

He was a great proficient in learning ; wrote several tracts ; favoured learned men ; laid the basis of the Bodleian library ; and built the divinity schools in the university of Oxford. He was very hospitable ; and from him, by way of antithesis, came the proverb, “ *To dine with duke Humphrey.*”^x

This duke married two wives ; the first of which was Jaquelin, or Jaquetta, daughter and heir to William duke of Bavaria ; from whom he was divorced, by reason of her having been before betrothed to John duke of Brabant. His second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Reginald lord Cobham, of Sterborough ; whereby, it is said, he made

^x His body was found in the reign of queen Anne, in a vault at the abbey church of St. Alban’s, in com. Hertf. preserved in a peculiar kind of antiseptic liquor.

her some amends for the unlawful familiarity that had passed between them formerly. But by neither of these wives had he any issue. He had, however, a natural daughter, Antigone, who became the wife of Henry Grey, earl of Tanquerville, and lord Powis.*

* Vid. Grey
lord Powis,
Vol. II.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, younger brother of king Edward IV. was the next duke of Gloucester; of whom it is here unnecessary to speak, by reason he afterwards ascended the throne by the name of Richard III. Under which title of king, our historians variously relate his character, actions, and death at the battle of Bosworth Field; where his gallant conduct, though it cost him his life, gained him the reputation of a valiant soldier, and brave commander. Yet it is to be observed, that in this battle he fell in the thickest of the fight; and not by the hand of the earl of Richmond, as erroneously represented by Shakespear, to serve the purpose of stage-effect.†

STUART DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

THE race of the Plantagenets having terminated, the title of Gloucester was afterwards revived in the person of

HENRY STUART, youngest son of king Charles I. who, in 1659, was created by his brother, Charles II. earl of Cambridge,† and duke of Gloucester; but he died the following year, 1660, aged twenty-one, unmarried; and much lamented as a prince of excellent accomplishments, and great promise.

† Vid. Cam-
bridge.

‡ The body of king Richard was buried in the chapel of the monastery at Leicester; at the dissolution whereof, the place of his burial happened to fall into the bounds of a citizen's garden; which being afterwards purchased by Mr. Robert Kerrick (sometime mayor of Leicester), was by him covered with a handsome stone pillar, three feet high, with this inscription: "Here lies the body of Richard III. some time king of England." This he shewed me, walking in the garden, anno 1612 (Vid. Peck's Collection of curious Historical Pieces, p. 85.) But since that period, it seems that king Richard's stone coffin was dug up, and made a trough to water horses at one of the inns at Leicester.

In

In 1789, prince WILLIAM, son of George and Anne, prince and princess of Denmark, was by his uncle, king William III. nominated* duke of Gloucester; but died the year following, in 1700, before the seals were put to the patent.

* Beaufon.

This young prince, who died at the early age of eleven years and five days, was of the most promising hopes; of a manly soul, and very lively genius: understood the theory of war, the terms of fortification, and of navigation; and knew all the different parts of a strong place, and a ship of war. He likewise took much pleasure in hunting and martial exercises; wherefore his untimely death was much lamented by his parents, the king, the court, and the nation.

GUELPH DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

IN 1718, prince FREDERICK, eldest son of George prince of Wales, was, by his grandfather, king George I. created duke of Gloucester. He died in 1751, in his father's lifetime, leaving issue divers sons. Whereof

GEORGE, the eldest, is his present majesty, by whom the title of Gloucester, in 1764, was conferred on his next brother, prince WILLIAM HENRY; whose son and heir now enjoys the same.

GODOLPHIN OF RIALTON.

ARMS—G. an Eagle with two Heads displayed between three Fleur de Lis Arg.

OF this name, JOHN DE GODOLPHIN, who was living about the time of the Norman conquest, being (among other his possessions), lord of the manor of Godolphin, in the county of Cornwall; and re-

siding there, was from thence denominated. From him descended, through divers generations,

DAVID GODOLPHIN, esquire, who by Meliora his wife, daughter of John Cowling, of Trewerveneth, esquire, left issue an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married John Rinsley, esquire; and being a great heiress, it was covenanted that their descendants should bear the name of Godolphin. Of this dynasty, therefore, were those who afterwards became such eminent persons, and obtained to the rank of peerage; the first of whom was

*SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, third son of Sir Francis Godolphin, knight of the bath, so made at the coronation of Charles II. Which Sidney, by his wisdom, unblemished integrity, and many rare accomplishments, rose to high honour, and left a shining example to posterity.

On the dismissal of the earl of Danby from being lord high treasurer, in 1679, he was constituted one of the commissioners of the treasury; and by his notable dexterity in business, was soon after considered as one of the ablest men belonging to the court, and in February 1680, was sworn one of his majesty's privy council; where he gained so much ascendancy, that Sir William Temple says, "That the earl of Sunderland, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Godolphin, were esteemed alone to be in the management of the king's affairs, and looked upon as the ministry." In 1684, on the resignation of Sir Leoline Jenkins, he was made one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; but not liking this office, he was in the August following appointed first commissioner of the treasury; and in September, advanced to the dignity of peerage, by the title of baron Godolphin of Rialton, in the county of Cornwall.

On the accession of James II. he was made lord chamberlain to the queen; and on the removal of the earl of Rochester from the office of lord high treasurer, he was again appointed one of the com-

* Sir William Godolphin, his grandfather, who was knighted by the earl of Essex in Ireland, anno 1599, married Thomazine, daughter and heir of Thomas Sidney, esquire, of Writton (or Wrighton), in the county of Norfolk.

missioners of the treasury. When the prince of Orange landed, he was one of those to whom the king committed the administration of affairs in his absence; and on his return from Salisbury to London, one of those deputed to wait upon the prince, to ask what he demanded? In the debate on the vacancy of the throne, the lord Godolphin voted for a regency; nevertheless, when king William and queen Mary were proclaimed king and queen of England, he was reinstated in his place at the treasury board; and on the accession of queen Anne, constituted lord high treasurer of England.

Under his lordship's administration in this high office, public credit revived (which before was in a sinking condition); the war was carried on with success; and the nation entirely satisfied with his prudent management. He omitted nothing that could engage the public to bear the burden of the war with cheerfulness; and it was owing to his lordship's advice, that her majesty contributed £.100,000 out of the civil list towards it. He was also one of those faithful and able counsellors, who advised the queen to declare in council, "That she judged the selling of offices and places in her household and family, to be disgraceful and dishonourable to her; prejudicial to her service, and a discouragement to virtue and true merit, which could and should recommend persons to her royal approbation; and that her majesty was resolved against selling the same." And so true a friend was he towards the church, that he also advised her majesty to settle her revenue of the first fruits and tenths of the clergy, to augment small vicarages.

In 1704, he was installed a knight of the garter; and having done great services, he was further elevated to the dignity of viscount Rialton, and earl of Godolphin, by letters patent, dated 29th December, 1706. But, nevertheless, certain political feuds and animosities at length prevailing, her majesty, in 1710, was persuaded to remove him from the office of lord high treasurer, to the great regret of all her allies.

His lordship, who had laboured under the pains of the stone and
gravel

gravel for some years, died in 1712, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Bishop Burnet, in his History of his Own Times, says, " That he was the silentest and modestest man that was perhaps ever bred in a court; that he had a clear apprehension, dispatched business with great method, and so much temper, that had no personal enemies; but that his silence begot a jealousy which hung long upon him; that his notions were for the court, but that his sincere and incorrupt way of managing the concerns of the treasury, created in all people a very high respect for him. That he loved gaming the most of any man that he ever knew; and gave one reason for it, because it delivered him from the obligation of talking much. He had true principles of religion and virtue, and was free from all vanity, and never heaped up wealth. That all things being laid together, he was one of the worthiest and wisest men that had been employed in his time; and that he had much the confidence of four succeeding princes."

He married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Blague, esquire; and had issue Francis, his only son and heir, of whom she died in childbed, in 1678; a circumstance which so much affected him, that he continued a widower ever after.

FRANCIS, second earl of Godolphin, during the lifetime of his father, when he came at age was returned to parliament for the borough of Helston; and the 7th of queen Anne, was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Oxford. In 1702, he was one of the tellers of the exchequer; and in 1705, lord warden of the stannaries in Cornwall. On the decease of his father, he succeeded him in his honours; and in 1715, was made lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Oxfordshire; and during the absence of George I. on the continent, was several times one of the lords justices ad interim.

In 1735, he was created baron of Helston, in Cornwall, and to his heirs male, with remainder to the heirs male of his uncle, Henry Godolphin, provost of Eton college. By his lady, eldest daughter and coheir of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough (and on her father's death,

death, duchess of Marlborough, by virtue of the act of parliament entailing his honours on his daughters.) He had two sons and three daughters; whereof William, the eldest son, called marquis of Blandford, in 1727 was chosen M. P. for Woodstock; in 1729 married Maria-Catherina, daughter of Peter D'Jong, of the province of Utrecht, and sister to the countess of Denbigh; by whom he had no issue, and died at Oxford in 1731. Henry, second son, died young; as did Margaret, one of the daughters. Of the other two, Henrietta married Thomas Pelham Holles, duke of Newcastle; and Mary, Thomas Osborne, duke of Leeds.

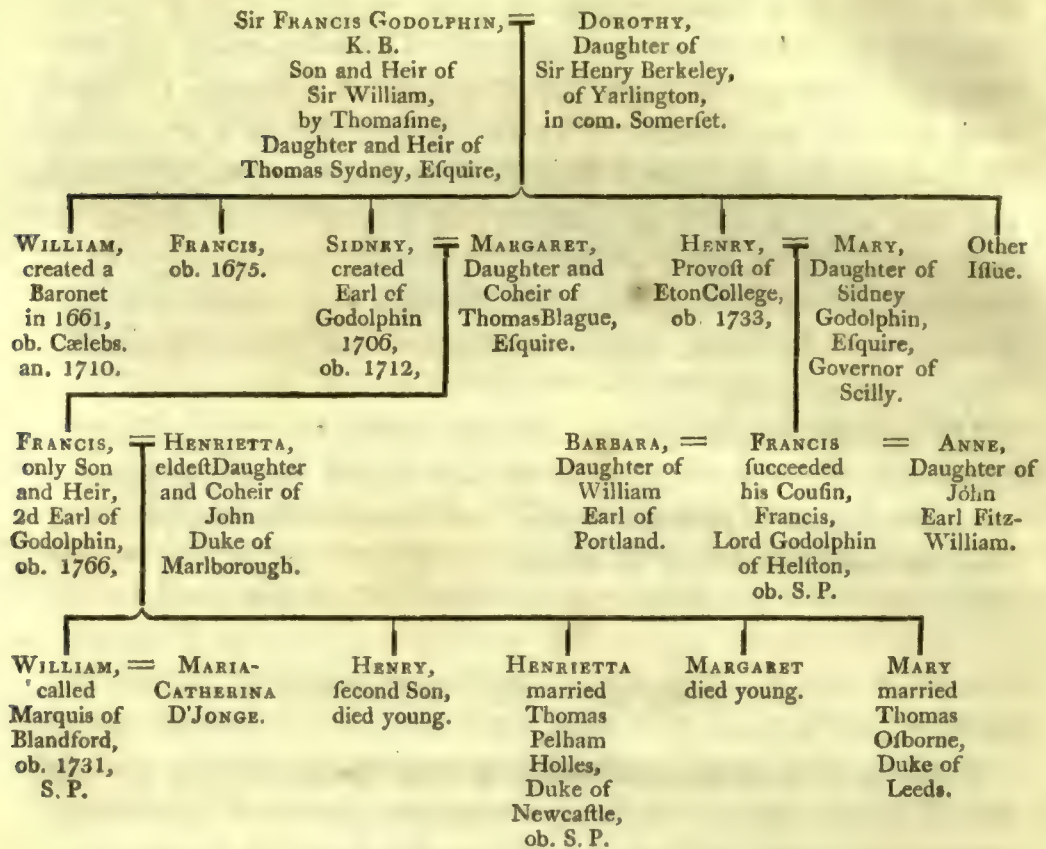
His lordship deceasing 17th January, 1766, the titles of earl of Godolphin, and viscount Rialton became extinct, as did also that of baron Godolphin of Rialton; but in the barony of Godolphin of Helston, he was succeeded by his cousin,

(GODOLPHIN OF HELSTON,)

FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, of Baylis, in com. Bucks, esquire, youngest but eldest surviving son of Henry Godolphin, provost of Eton college beforementioned.* Which Francis, at the time of succeeding to the honour, was M. P. for Helston. He married, first, in 1734, Barbara, daughter of William Bentinck, earl of Portland, who died in 1736, S. P.; secondly, 28th May, 1748, Anne, daughter of John earl Fitz-William; but having no issue, the barony of Godolphin of Helston expired with his lordship, circ. 1785.

* In 1695, he was ordained provost of Eton college, and in 1707 was installed dean of St. Paul's. He died at Eton in 1734, aged eighty-four. He was very exemplary for his piety and charity; and a great encourager of learning and virtue, without distinction of party. To the college of Eton he left many marks of his munificence. He was a great benefactor to the bounty of queen Anne for the augmentation of small livings (to which he gave at one time £.4000); as also to the corporation of the sons of the clergy. He likewise distributed large sums in private charity for the relief of poor families, and single persons in distress.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF GODOLPHIN.



GOODRICH.

(Vid. KENT.)

GORING.

(Vid. NORWICH.)

GRANTHAM.

GRANTHAM.

Arms—Quarterly first, Az. Semee of Billets, and a Lion rampant O.; second, O. a Lion rampant guardant G. crowned with a ducal Coronet Az.; third, G. a Fess Arg.; fourth, G. two Lions passant, guardant in pale O. over all in an Escutcheon, Arg. a Lion rampant S.

IN 1698, HENRY of Nassau, lord of Auverquerque, was created by William III. baron of Alford, viscount Boston, and earl of Grantham, all in Lincolnshire. His father was that excellent general Auverquerque, who attended the prince of Orange (afterwards king William III.), throughout the war in Holland, Ireland, and Flanders. And in the duke of Marlborough's time, being velt marshall of the army of the States General, acquitted himself in that great trust with the highest commendations; his conduct and valour shining in every action wherein he was concerned. In the campaign of 1708, he died in the camp at Roufelaer, after a long indisposition, and was buried at Auverquerque with great solemnity. But to return to

Henry, his eldest surviving son, who, in his father's lifetime, had been raised (as beforementioned), to the rank of an English peer; he was a person highly esteemed by his respective sovereigns; and was lord chamberlain of the household to her majesty queen Caroline, when princess of Wales; in which office he continued till her decease.

He married the lady Henrietta Butler, sister to James duke of Ormond, by whom he had two sons; viz. Henry, who died at Orleans, in France, in 1718; and Thomas, who deceased at Dijon, in Burgundy, in 1730; both unmarried. As also four daughters; whereof Frances married, in 1737, captain Elliot; Emilia-Maria, and Henrietta, died young; and another Henrietta, married, in 1732, William earl Cowper.

His lordship deceasing in 1754, without issue male surviving, his honours terminated with him.

GRANVILLE OF KILKHAMPTON AND LANSDOWN.

(Vid. GRANVILLE EARL OF BATH.)

CARTERET EARL OF GRANVILLE.

IN 1714, GRACE GRANVILLE, daughter and heir of John earl of Bath, was by his majesty, George I. created countess of Granville, with remainder to her issue male by her husband, George lord Carteret.* She died in 1744, leaving

* Vid. Carteret.

JOHN, her son and heir; who dying in 1762, was succeeded by his son and heir,

ROBERT; who having no male issue, the earldom terminated with him, as under the article of Carteret is fully set forth.

GRANVILLE OF POTHERIDGE.

THIS barony, in 1703, was conferred on JOHN, second son of John Granville, earl of Bath, by her majesty queen Anne; who being a person of very great accomplishments, was created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Granville, of Potheridge, in the county of Devon; and about the same time was made lord warden of the stanaries, an office his ancestors had before enjoyed.

He married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Josiah Child, of Wanstead, in Essex, widow of Charles marquis of Worcester; but died anno 1707, without issue.

GREENWICH.

GREENWICH.

THIS title, in 1705, was conferred on JOHN CAMPBELL, duke of Argyle, in Scotland, who, by queen Anne, was then created baron of Chatham, and earl of Greenwich; and, in 1719, was advanced to the higher honour of duke of Greenwich.

As a senator, as a warrior, this eminent nobleman most conspicuously shone; and, by reason of his rare worth and abilities, was generally distinguished by the name of the "great duke of Argyle."

On a fine monument in Westminster Abbey, erected to his memory, and executed by Roubiliac, the figure of History is represented writing the following lines:

Britons behold! if patriot worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear.
Silent that tongue—admiring senates heard;
Nerveless that arm—opposing legions fear'd!
Nor less, O Campbell, thine the pow'r to please,
And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace
Arts, which ennoble still the noblest race.
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.

His grace was born 10th October, 1680, and died 4th October, 1743, without issue male; whereby his English honours (beforementioned), became extinct.

He was twice married: first, to Mary, daughter to John Brown, esquire, and niece to Sir Charles Duncomb, who, in 1708, was lord mayor of London; which lady died S. P. in 1715-16. Secondly, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Warburton, of Winnington, in Cheshire, esquire; by whom he had issue five daughters. Whereof Caroline married, first, Francis earl of Dalkeith, eldest son and heir of Francis

duke of Buccleugh; and, secondly, the honourable Charles Townshend; Anne, William earl of Strafford; Jane died young; Betty married the right honourable James Stuart M'Kenzie, brother to John earl of Bute; and Mary became wife of Edward viscount Coke, son and heir of Thomas Coke, earl of Leicester. Which Edward died S. P. vi. pat. and the said lady Mary (otherwise viscountess) Coke yet survives.

TOWNSHEND BARONESS GREENWICH.

LADY CAROLINE CAMPBELL, eldest daughter and coheir of John duke of Argyle and Greenwich beforenamed, after the decease of her first husband, the earl of Dalkeith, to her second husband took the right honourable Charles Townshend, who died in 1767; being then first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.

Her ladyship, in 1767, was created baroness Greenwich, with remainder to her issue male by the said Charles Townshend, second son of William viscount Townshend. Which issue were two sons, and one daughter; Thomas-Charles, born in 1758; and William-John, born in 1761, and died in 1782; Anne, the daughter, born in 1756, married, in 1779, Richard Wilson, esquire, of Tyrone, in Ireland; by whom she had a son, born in 1780.

But the lady Greenwich deceasing in 1794, and her two sons, Thomas-Charles, and William-John, having died in her lifetime, without leaving issue male, the title of Greenwich again became extinct.

GREY OF RUGEMONT.

ARMS—Barry of Six Arg. and Az. in chief three Torteauxes.

IN the 28th of Henry VI. THOMAS, a younger brother to Edmond Grey, first earl of Kent,* being then a knight, was advanced to the dignity of baron Grey of Rugemont, by letters patent; and the 38th Henry VI. in further consideration of his special services, obtained the stewardship of the lordships of Wendover and Whaddon, in com. Bucks. But being a zealous Lancastrian, he was, with many other noble persons (after the battle of Towton), attainted the 1st Edward IV. and dying without issue, his title became extinct.

* Vid. Grey
earl of Kent.

GREY OF WERKE, GLENDALE, AND EARL
OF TANKERVILLE.

ARMS—G. a Lion rampant within a Border ingrailed Ar.

THAT this name hath been ancient in Northumberland, and famous for divers military exploits, is evident from many authorities. But from Sir THOMAS GREY, of Berwick, son of David Grey, is reckoned the first rise of this family.

Which Sir Thomas is said to have married Jane (or Anne), daughter to John baron Moubray, by whom he had four sons; viz. John, who married Joane, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Edward Charlton, lord Powis, and was afterwards created earl of Tankerville by king Henry V.; Sir Thomas Grey, of Heton; Sir Henry Grey, of Kettringham and Bottingham, in Suffolk; and William, bishop of London; also a daughter, Maud, wife of Sir Henry Ogle, knight.

* Vid. Grey
lord Powys,
Vol. II.

knight.^b The descendants of John, the eldest son, are treated of under the title of Grey lord Powys.* But from Sir Thomas Grey, of Heton, descended Ralph Grey, who by Isabel his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Grey, of Horton, knight, had issue,

WILLIAM GREY, of Chillingham, esquire; who, June 15, 1619, 17th James I. was created a baronet, and afterwards, viz. 11th February, 21st James I. advanced to the honour of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Grey of Werke, and to the heirs male of his body. Which William married Anne, daughter and coheir to Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, in Essex; by whom he had issue Thomas, who died S. P. 1671-2; Ralph; and two daughters: viz. Elizabeth, who deceased in 1668; and Catherine, who married Sir Edward Mozeley, of Hough, in the co. of Lanc. baronet; and afterwards Charles, eldest son to Dudley lord North, who, in 1673, had especial summons to parliament in his father's lifetime, as lord Grey of Roulston (or Rolleston).† On the decease of this William, in 1674, he was succeeded by

† Vid. Grey of
Rolleston,
Vol. II.

RALPH, his surviving son and heir; who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Forde, of Hartling, in Suffex, knight, widow of Alexander, eldest son of John lord Colepeper, by whom he had issue three sons; viz. Forde, Ralph, and Charles; and one daughter, Catherine, married to Richard Nevill, esquire;^d and departing this life, June 15, anno 1675, was buried at Harting aforesaid, in the co. of Suffex.

FORDE, eldest son and heir, was successor to his father, as baron Grey of Werke. He was a great opposer of king James II. and was

^b Of this family are said to be the barons Gray of Scotland.

^c When the lord keeper Littleton deserted the house of lords in 1743, and carried the great seal to king Charles at Oxford, this William lord Grey was chosen speaker for the house at Westminster.

^d He had issue a son, Henry, who assumed the name of Grey, and died S. P. in 1740; as also a daughter, who married Richard Aldworth, esquire; whose son, Richard, took the name of Neville, and was father of the present lord Braybrook.

deeply

deeply concerned in the rebellion of the duke of Monmouth, of whose army he was general of the horse; but whom he is accused of having treacherously deserted at the battle of Sedgemore, and to have ran away at the first charge.* However that may be, he afterwards made his peace; and, according to Burnet, compounded for his life at a very high rate, and upon inglorious conditions: for he was a witness for the conviction of others, though it is said a promise was made him, that none should die upon his evidence. His pardon is also ascribed, that the earl of Rochester might enjoy his estate; which could not be otherwise than by sparing this lord's life, as the same was entailed.

On king William's attaining the crown, the lord Grey seems to have been in much favour; for the 11th of June, 1695, the 7th of William III. he was created earl of Tankerville, and viscount Grey of Glendale, by letters patent; and in the same reign was some time one of the lords of the treasury, of the privy council; and, in 1700, was made lord privy seal; but he died the year following, leaving issue by his wife, Mary, daughter of George lord Berkeley, an only daughter, Mary, married to Charles Bennet, baron of Ossulston; who, in 1714, was, by George I. created earl of Tankerville.†

Dying thus without issue male, the earldom terminated with him, but the barony of Werke devolved upon

RALPH GREY, his brother; who, in 1698, was made governor of Barbadoes.

He attended king William in most of his campaigns; and died at Epping, in July 1706, without issue; leaving a considerable estate to his cousin, William lord North and Grey, son of Charles lord Grey, of Rolleston beforementioned.

* It is said in Rapin, that the duke's cavalry being mounted on marsh mares, and colts of an ordinary description, they would not bear the noise of drums and of guns.

† Tankerville was a strong castle in the dutchy of Normandy, situate on the river Seine, and was one of the acquisitions of Henry V. in his wars with France; which, for the eminent services of Sir John Grey, he conferred on him, with the title of earl, as is stated under the head, "Grey of Powis."

GREY.

* Vid. Kent. IN 1740, HENRY DE GREY, duke of Kent,* was created marquis of Grey, with limitation, failing the issue male of his own body, to his granddaughter, Jemima (daughter of his eldest daughter, Amabel, who married John Campbell, viscount Glenorchy, son and heir of John earl of Breadalbane, in Scotland), and to her issue male. This

Lady JEMIMA CAMPBELL married Philip, eldest son and heir apparent to Philip York, lord Hardwick, lord high chancellor of Great Britain; and on the decease of the said Henry duke of Kent, in June
 † Vid. Kent. 1740, without surviving issue male,† succeeded to the title of marchioness Grey. By the said Philip York, esquire, her husband (afterwards earl of Hardwick), she had issue two daughters; viz. the lady Amabel, who married the honourable Alexander Hume, commonly
 ‡ Vid. Hume of Berwick. called lord Polwarth, eldest son of the earl of Marchmont;‡ and the lady Jemima, who wedded Thomas Robinson, lord Grantham; but having no issue male, the title of marchioness of Grey became extinct upon her decease in 1797.

GRIFFIN.

ARMS—S. a Griffin Segreant Arg. his Beak and fore Legs O.

It is said by the records of this family, that the name is of Welsh extraction; but whether from Griffin, the son of Leweline prince of North Wales, or from Griffin of Brumfield, who fled to England for refuge, temp. Henry III. is not evidently made out. But from a pedigree, attested by Sir Richard St. George, and the learned Camden,
 it

it appears, that in the reign of Edward II. the heir general of the family of the Favels, of Weston-Favel, in com. Northamp. being married to

Sir JOHN GRIFFIN, he made that his place of abode, as did his posterity; till by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir (after the death of Edward, her brother), to Warren lord Latimer, of Braybrook.

Sir THOMAS GRIFFIN acquired the manor of Wardon, and castle of Braybrook, in com. Northamp.; as also divers other lands in that shire, and in other counties. This Sir Thomas was succeeded by

RICHARD, his son and heir; who, by Anne, daughter of Richard Chamberlain, left John, his son and heir. Which

JOHN, the 12th Henry IV.* on the death of Edward the last lord Latimer, of Braybrook, was found to be his cousin and heir; viz. son of Richard, son of Elizabeth, sister of him the said Edward; and thereupon had livery of the manor of Wardon, and castle of Braybrook, with divers other lands in the county of Northampton, and elsewhere. In the 4th Henry VI.† he was found to be next heir at law to Thomas, the last lord La Warre; viz. grandson of Thomas Griffin, son of Catherine, sister of John, father of Roger, father of the said Thomas la Warre.‡ This John died S. P. whereby Nicholas, his brother, became his heir; from whom descended

Sir EDWARD GRIFFIN, who being lieutenant-colonel of the duke of York's regiment of foot guards (now called the Coldstream), in the reign of Charles II. and giving great proofs of his loyalty to king James II. was, by letters patent, dated at Salisbury, 3d December, 1688, advanced to the dignity of a peer of the realm, by the title of lord Griffin, of Braybrook. But on that king's abdication, attending him into France, was outlawed, and continued there till 1708; when, on an intended invasion of Scotland, he, with divers others, were taken on the coast of North Britain by Sir George Byng, and committed to the Tower of London, where he died a prisoner, in November 1710.

He married the lady Essex Howard, only daughter and heir to James

* Rot. Fin.
12th Hen. IV.
m. 8. & Claus
12th Hen. IV.
m. 19.

† Efc. 5th
Henry VI.
n. 54. & Rot.
Fin. 5th
Henry VI.
m. 4.

‡ Vid. De la
Warre,
Vol. II.

* Vid. Howard of Walden, Vol. II.

earl of Suffolk* (by his first wife, Susanna, daughter of Henry earl of Holland), and had issue,

JAMES, his son and heir; who, by Anne his wife, daughter and sole heir to Richard Rainsford, esquire, eldest son of lord chief justice Rainsford, had several children: whereof Edward was the next lord; James died on the day he came of age; and Richard S. P. Elizabeth married, first, Henry Grey, of Billingbeer, in com. Berks, esquire; secondly, John Wallop, earl of Portsmouth, but died S. P.; and Anne married William Whitwell, of Oundle, in com. Northamp. esquire.

EDWARD succeeded his father; and on the 1st of February, 1726-7, took the oaths, and his seat in parliament, having turned Protestant. His lady was Mary, daughter of Anthony Welden, of Well, in com. Linc. esquire, sometime governor of Bengal, in the East Indies; by whom he had one daughter, named Essex, who died, unmarried, at Billingbeer, in 1738; and deceasing himself, in 1742, without issue male, the title of Griffin became extinct: but his two sisters, Elizabeth and Anne, were heirs to his estate. Of these sisters (as before-mentioned), Elizabeth was twice married, but died issueless; and Anne, by her husband William Whitwell, esquire, had many children. Whereof

JOHN, the eldest son, relinquished his paternal name, and took that and the arms of Griffin, by act of parliament; and afterwards, on claim,

† Ibid. became lord Howard of Walden.†

GUILFORD.

IN 1660, ELIZABETH viscountess Kenelmeky, widow of Lewis Boyle, viscount Kenelmeky, in the kingdom of Ireland, was by his majesty, Charles II. created countess of Guilford for life.

She

She was daughter of William Fielding, first earl of Denbigh, by Susan his wife, daughter of Sir George Villiers, of Brooksby, and sister to George, the great duke of Buckingham.

MAITLAND EARL OF GUILFORD.

THIS honour was next conferred upon JOHN MAITLAND, second earl of Lauderdale, in Scotland; who was first created (2d March, 1672), marquis of March, and duke of Lauderdale; and on the 25th June, 1674, an English peer, by the titles of baron Petersham, and earl of Guilford.

Bishop Burnet gives the following character of this nobleman:

“ That for many years he was a zealous Covenanter, but in 1647, turned to the king’s interest; and at the battle of Worcester was taken prisoner, and detained in custody till the restoration. In his person he made a very ill appearance: he was very big: his tongue was too large for his mouth, which made him bedew all that he talked to. And his whole manner was rough and boisterous, and very unfit for a court.

“ He was very learned, not only in Latin, in which he was a great master, but in Greek and Hebrew. He had read a great deal of divinity, and almost all the historians, ancient and modern; so that he had great store of materials. He had with these an extraordinary memory, and a copious but unpolished expression. He was a man (as the duke of Buckingham called him), of a blundering understanding. He was haughty beyond expression; abject to those he saw he must stoop to, but imperious to all others. He had a violence of passion that carried him often to fits like madness, in which he had no temper. If he took a thing wrong, it was a vain thing to study to convince him; that would rather provoke him to swear

U u 2

“ he

“ he would never be of another mind : he was to be let alone ; and,
 “ perhaps, he would have forgot what he had said, and come about of
 “ his own accord. He was the coldest friend, and the violentest
 “ enemy, I ever knew. He at first seemed to despise wealth ; but he
 “ afterwards delivered himself up to luxury and sensuality : and by
 “ that means ran into a vast expense, and stuck at nothing that was
 “ necessary to support it. In his long imprisonment, he had great
 “ impressions of religion on his mind ; but he wore these out so en-
 “ tirely, that scarce any trace of them was left. His great experience
 “ in affairs, his ready compliance with every thing that he thought
 “ would please the king, and his bold offering at the most desperate
 “ counsels, gained him such an interest in the king, that no attempt
 “ against him, nor complaint, could ever shake it, till a decay of
 “ strength and understanding forced him to let go his hold. He was
 “ in his principles much against Popery and arbitrary government ;
 “ and yet by a fatal train of passions and interests, he made way for
 “ the former, and had almost established the latter. And whereas,
 “ some by a smooth deportment, made the first beginnings of tyranny
 “ less discernible and unacceptable, he, by the fury of his behaviour,
 “ heightened the severity of his ministry ; which was more like the
 “ cruelty of an inquisition, than the legality of justice. With all this
 “ he was a Presbyterian ; and retained his aversion to king Charles,
 “ and his party, to his death.”

He was one of those counsellors who, from their initials, were
 denominated the *cabal* : viz. Sir Thomas Clifford ; the earl of Ar-
 lington ; the duke of Buckingham ; Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper (after
 earl of Shaftesbury) ; and the duke of Lauderdale. C. A. B. A. L.

This nobleman was twice married : first, to Anne, daughter and
 coheir to Alexander earl of Hume, by whom he had a daughter of her
 name, who was married to John Hay, marquis of Tweedale ; and,
 secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter and heir to William Murray, earl of
 Dysart, and widow of Sir Lionel Talmach, baronet,^s but by her had

no

no child. And dying in 1682, S. M. P. his English honours terminated with him.

HALIFAX, SAVILLE.

Arms—Arg. on a Bend S. three Owls of the first.

OF this family of Saville (or Savile), the principal branch was Sir GEORGE SAVILLE, of Thornhill, in com. Ebor. baronet, son and heir of Sir William Saville, baronet (by Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas lord Coventry); who was grandson of Sir George Saville, baronet, by Mary, daughter of George earl of Shrewsbury. This

Sir George, in consideration of his own and father's services to Charles I. was by his majesty, Charles II. 13th January, 19th year of his reign, created a baron, by the title of lord Saville, of Eland, in com. Ebor. and raised to the dignity of a viscount, by the name of

* Burnet relates, that Murray had been page to king Charles I.; was turned for a court; very insinuating; very false; very revengeful; and was in such great favour with the king, that he got a warrant to be made an earl, but lost that honour, by not passing it under the great seal during the king's life. His eldest daughter, however, who married, first, Sir Lionel Talmaſh, laid claim thereto, and took upon her the title of countess of Dysart. She was a woman of great beauty; but of far greater parts; had a wonderful quickness of apprehension, and an amazing vivacity in conversation. Had studied divinity, history, mathematics, and philosophy; but what ruined these accomplishments was, that she was restless in her ambition, profuse in her expenses, and of a most ravenous covetousness: nor was there any thing she stuck at to compass her end, for she was violent in every thing; a violent friend, and a much more violent enemy. She had been early in an acquaintance with lord Lauderdale (not without some censure); and upon her husband's death, became so intimate with him, and gained such an ascendancy over him, as much lessened him in the eyes of the world: for all applications were made to her. She sold places, and disposed of offices; and took upon her, not only to determine every thing of this nature, but to direct his private conduct; and as the conceit took her, would make him fall out with all his friends.

viscount

viscount Halifax; and afterwards, in 1682, advanced to the titles of earl and marquis of Halifax.

Bishop Burnet says of him, " That he was a man of great and ready wit; full of life, and very pleasant, but much turned to satire: his imagination was too hard for his judgment; and a severe jest took more with him than all arguments whatever. He let his wit run much on matters of religion, which got him the reputation of a confirmed atheist; but he denied the charge: though he could not, as he said, *digest iron as an ostrich, or take into his belief things that would burst him*. Friendship and morality were great topics with him; and punctuality and justice more remarkable in his private dealings. In relation to the public, he went backwards and forwards, and changed sides so often, that in the conclusion, no side would trust him."^h

He was lord privy seal, and sometime president of the council to Charles II.; and was altogether accounted a great statesman. He died in 1695; having married two wives. First, Dorothy, daughter to Henry Spencer, earl of Sunderland, by whom he had issue, Henry, who married Esther, daughter and coheir to Charles de la Tour, marquis of Gouvernet, in France, and died S. P. in his lifetime; William, his successor; and George, slain at the siege of Buda, 1688, unmarried; as also one daughter, Anne, wife to John lord Vaughan. His second-lady was Gertrude, daughter to William Pierrepont, of Thoresby, esquire, second son to the first earl of Kingston of that name, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Philip, eldest son of Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield.

WILLIAM, second marquis of Halifax, was also twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Samuel Grimston, of Gorum-bury, in com. Herts, baronet, and sister and heir to Sir Harbottle

^h In Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors, he is mentioned to have written a variety of essays, &c. and to have been a man more remarkable for his wit than his steadiness; which latter, Mr. Hume, the historian, observes, might be the effects of his integrity, rather than of his ambition. They might, but it is doubtful.

Grimston,

Grimston, he had a son, George, and other children, who all died infants in their father's lifetime; as also a daughter, Anne, who married Charles, second son and successor to, Thomas Bruce, second earl of Ailesbury. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Daniel Finch, earl of Nottingham (by Essex, daughter and coheir to Robert Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland), by whom he had two sons, William and George, who both died young; as also three daughters; Essex; Dorothy, married to Richard earl of Burlington; and Mary, to Sackville earl of Thanet.

This William, marquis of Halifax, died anno 1700; when, for want of issue male, his peerage became extinct.

MONTAGUE EARL OF HALIFAX.

ARMS—Az. three Lozenges in Fefs G. within a Border S. a Mullet for difference.

CHARLES MONTAGUE, a younger son of George Montague,¹ eldest son of Henry, first earl of Manchester, by his third wife, Margaret, daughter of John Crouch, esquire, was eminent for his abilities as a wit and a statesman. He served in parliament for the cities of Durham and Westminster, in the reign of William III.; and was by him made a commissioner of the treasury, 1692; and in 1694, chancellor of the exchequer, in which post he projected and executed the great recoinage of silver in 1695. Soon after when, in 1698, he settled the affairs of the India Company to universal satisfaction; and the same year, was recommended by the house of commons to the king, as a person deserving his royal favour; in consequence of which, he was created baron Halifax, with limitation, failing his issue male, to his elder brother, George, and his issue male. In the reign of queen Anne, he was a commissioner for the Union between England and Scotland;

¹ By Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Anthony Irby, knight.

and in 1714, was advanced to the dignity of viscount Sunbury, in Middlesex, and earl of Halifax. He was also made a K. G.

Addison has celebrated this nobleman in his account of the greatest English poets. Sir Richard Steele has drawn his character, in the dedication of the second volume of the *Spectator*, and of the fourth of the *Tatler*; but Pope, in the portrait of Buffo, in the *Epistle to Arbuthnot*, has returned the ridicule which his lordship, in conjunction with Prior, had heaped on Dryden's *Hind and Panther*; besides which admirable travesty, lord Halifax wrote divers other works, most of which have been published together in an octavo volume, with *Memoirs of his Lordship's Life* (1716); and are noticed by Walpole, in his *Catalogue of Noble Authors*.

His lady was Anne, countess dowager of Manchester, daughter of Sir Christopher Yelverton, of Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, by whom he had no issue; and dying in 1715, the titles of earl and viscount became extinct, but the barony of Halifax descended by virtue of the limitation to his nephew,

GEORGE MONTAGUE, in whom the honours of viscount Sunbury, and earl of Halifax, were revived by letters patent the same year. Which George, whilst a commoner, served in parliament for the town of Northampton; and after succeeding his uncle, was installed one of the knights of the bath, on the revivement of that order, the 19th June, 1725; and was auditor of the exchequer. His first wife was Richarda-Posthuma, daughter of Richard Saltenstall, of Chippen Warden, in Northamptonshire; by whom he had one daughter, Lucy, married to Francis lord Guilford. His second wife was Mary, daughter to Richard earl of Scarborough; by whom he had one son, George, his successor, and six daughters: whereof Frances married Sir Roger Burgoyne; Anne, Joseph Jekyll; Mary, Sir Danvers Osborn, baronet; Elizabeth, Henry, brother to lord Archer; Barbara died unmarried; and Charlotte was wife to colonel Johnston. His lordship survived both his wives, and continued a widower to his death; which occurred 9th May, 1739.

GEORGE,

GEORGE, next earl of Halifax, was a person of excellent accomplishments, and great integrity; which during several years of the present reign, he made manifest in the various important offices, of first lord of the admiralty, and secretary of state, which he respectively fulfilled. He married Anne, only daughter of William Richards; who having succeeded to the estate of Sir Thomas Dunk, of Tonges, in Kent, took that surname, which his lordship also thereupon assumed. His issue were, Anne, who died unmarried in 1761; Frances, who likewise died unmarried in 1764; and Elizabeth, who married John viscount Hinchinbroke (now earl of Sandwich, to whom she was first wife), and died in 1768, having had issue a son, born 3d April, 1767.

Having no issue male, upon his lordship's death in 1771, his honours all became extinct.

HAMILTON OF ENNERDALE.

IN 1619, James I. was pleased to create JAMES marquis of Hamilton, in Scotland, baron Hamilton, of Ennerdale, in Cumberland, and earl of Cambridge.*

* Vid. Cambridge.

HAREWOOD.

IN 1790, EDWIN LASCELLES, esquire, was created baron of Harewood, in the county of York; but died in 1796 without issue, when his title became extinct.

Of the ancient family of Lascelles, barons of the realm by summons to parliament, temp. Edward I. mention has already been made in the first volume of this work;† but whether Mr. Edwin Lascelles, so raised to the honour of peerage by his present majesty was descended

† Vid. Lascelles, Vol. I.

from the said ancient and honourable house, or "from a race of the date of Edward II. and his maternal ancestors from the daughters of baronets, in an age in which "*baronets were not so multitudinous as they now are,*" we will not pretend to determine. Yet if the person on whom the following epitaph is asserted to have been made, was an ancestor of the same nobleman, there appears no great reason to believe that the line of his immediate descent was above the common level of the "swinish multitude."

EPITAPH said to be written upon a Mr. Lascelles :

Here

In a tempest of fatigue, anxiety, and imprecation, self-raised and prolonged through half an age, foundered at length H——— L———. Who, without strength of head, suavity of tongue, or readiness of hand, natural, or acquired; without private patrimony or public esteem, accumulated during the ten years collection of the crown revenues at Barbadoes, "*ten times ten thousand pounds.*" And studious that his labours should not be confined to that narrow spot, through various provinces of the British empire, wearied the twenty succeeding years, in amassing from the orphan, the mariner, the planter, and the public, "*thrice that enormous sum.*" Divine vengeance having wrought his purpose on a dissolute generation, by his agency, deprived him of sight: but impatient of looking only, where none could look more, hopeless of comfort or entertainment within, he for once incurred the charge of inconsistency; and by a miserable suicide, October 6, 1753, did justice to himself, to his country, and to mankind.

Reader,

When the lust of riches shall hereafter prompt thee to wish their illicit attainment, remember this record of Providence, and suffer not H——— L——— to have lived unbeloved, died unlamented, and perish irretrievably, in vain.

HAROLD.

IN 1706, HENRY DE GREY, earl of Kent, was created viscount Goodrich, of Goodrich Castle, in Herefordshire, earl of Harold, in Bedfordshire, and marquis of Kent. (Vid. Kent.)

HARRINGTON OF EXTON.

ARMS—S. a Frett Arg.

THIS family is generally said to be descended from Robert, second son of that Robert de Harrington who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John de Multon, of Egremont, and next brother to John lord Harrington;* whose heir female married the lord Bonvile.†

* Vid. Harrington, Vol. II.

After divers descents of this line, was John de Harrington; who having married Catherine, daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Colepeper, thereby acquired the manor of Exton, in com. Rutland, which he made his place of residence, and from him the same descended to his posterity. Whereof

† Vid. Bonvile, Vol. II.

Sir JOHN HARRINGTON married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Moton, of Peckleton, in com. Leicest.‡ and among other issue, had

‡ Vid. Basset of Sapcoate, Vol. I.

Sir JAMES HARRINGTON, of Exton, knight, who, by Lucy his wife, daughter of Sir William Sidney, had

Sir JOHN HARRINGTON, knight, his son and heir, who, the 1st James I. was, by letters patent, created lord Harrington of Exton, in com. Rutl. aforesaid. And having the tuition of the princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. until her marriage with the elector Palatine, attended her into Germany; where, on his return, he deceased at Worms, anno 1613. Leaving issue by Anne his wife, daughter and sole heir to Robert Kelway, esquire (surveyor of the court of wards and liveries), one son, John, surviving (Keylway, his eldest son, having died in his lifetime), and one daughter, named Lucie. Which

JOHN, his successor, died without issue, very shortly after in the same year; whereby, according to Dugdale,§ his sister Lucie, became

§ Dug. Baron. Vol. II. p. 416.

HASTINGS.

heir to a very great estate, and wife to Edward earl of Bedford; but her profuseness was such, that she wasted her own, and not a little of his estate.* She died S. P.

HARWICH.

(Vid. SCHOMBERG DUKE OF SCHOMBERG.)

HASTINGS OF ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE.

(Vid. HASTINGS EARL OF HUNTINGDON.)

* Though Dugdale only mentions one daughter, viz. this Lucie, yet Collins, in his Baronetage, and Lodge, in his Irish Peerage (Vol. I. p. 211), assert, there was a younger daughter, Frances, who married Sir Robert Chichester, K. B. and had issue an only daughter, Anne, married to Robert lord Kinloffe, by whom she was mother of Robert earl of Aylesbury, and lies buried in the church of Exton, in Rutlandshire, under a curious monument of black and white marble, with a memorial, stating, that "she was the daughter of Frances, one of the two daughters and coheirs of John lord Harrington, baron of Exton, and sole heir to her mother."

* P. 353

† See Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, II. p. 42.

Mr. Pennant, describing the pictures at Woburne Abbey, in his "Journey from Chester to London,"* speaks of "a full length of that fantastic lady, Lucy countess of Bedford, dressed in as fantastic a habit, with an immense veil distended behind her." She was a great patroness of the wits of her day; and had several epistles dedicated to her by Daniel the poet, and the celebrated Dr. John Donne. She survived her husband, the earl, only about a year. She had a tomb made by Nicholas Stone, statuary to king James I. for her father and mother, brother and sister, and erected at Exton, in Rutlandshire, for which he received of this countess £.1020.† A print of it is in Wright's History of that county.

HASTINGS OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

THE person on whom this title was conferred, was

Sir EDWARD HASTINGS, knight of the garter (second son of the aforesaid George, first earl of Huntingdon), who being chamberlain of the household, and master of the horse to queen Mary, was by her created a peer of the realm, by the title of baron Hastings of Loughborough, in com. Leic. anno 1557. But he died at Stoke-Poges, in com. Bucks (where he had built a chapel, and founded and endowed an hospital), without issue by Joane his wife, daughter of - - - - - whereby his honour became extinct.

By his will, he desired that tombs should be erected for himself, and such of his relations as had been buried at Stoke-Poges; and on his own tomb, directed that there should be placed his effigies in copper, gilt. Either his directions were not complied with, or the monuments have been removed; for no memorials are now remaining there for the family of Hastings.

In 1643, this title was again revived in the person of Henry, second son of Henry, fifth earl of Huntingdon. Which

HENRY, by his majesty Charles I. was, by patent, 23d October, anno 18th of his reign, created baron Hastings of Loughborough, in com. Leic.; having given manifest proofs of his sincere attachment to his sovereign, during the time of the unhappy civil war. He lived to see the restoration; and died unmarried in January 1665-6.

HATTON.

Arms—Az. a Chevron between three Garbs G.

* Ex Stem-
mate in Sea-
ger's Baron-
age, M S.

THIS family is represented to be lineally descended* from Ivon, viscount of Constantine, in Normandy; who married Emme, daughter of Alan earl of Bretagne, by whom he had six sons; viz. first, Nigel, whose posterity were for some time barons of Halton, and constables of Chester; second, Hudard de Dutton, of whom descended the family of Dutton, in com. Cestr.; third, Wolfath; fourth, Woolmer; fifth, Horfwyn; sixth, Edward.

Wolfath, third son, was lord of Hatton, by the gift of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, and was succeeded by Robert, his son and heir. Which Robert, according to heraldical representation, was ancestor to

Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON, who, by his singular merit, became a great ornament to his family, and first laid the foundation of the honour it came after to enjoy. This character is given of him: That he had a large proportion of gifts and endowments; his features, his gait, his carriage, and his prudence, strove to set him off. Every thing he did was so exactly just and discreet, and what he spoke so weighty, that he was chosen to keep the queen's conscience as her chancellor, and to express her sense as her speaker. The courtiers that envied him, were forced by his superior power, to own themselves in error; and the serjeants, who at first refused to plead before him, could not at length but confess his abilities. His place was above his law, but not above his parts; which were infinitely pregnant and comprehensive. His station was great, but his humility was greater; giving an easy access to all addresses. He was so just, that his sentence was a law to the subject; and so wise, that his opinion was an oracle with the queen.

But, notwithstanding all the great favour he had with the queen,
yet

yet Elizabeth (who never forgave debts), called him to an account for an old one; and rigorously demanded the payment. This startled him, because he could not at the present make it; and the unkindness, as he thought, of the queen's, went so far to his heart, that it broke it. Her majesty, sorry for what she had done, endeavoured to recover him, and even brought cordials with her own hand; but it was too late. His disease was in his mind, and incurable.

He died a bachelor, 20th November, 1591; having adopted Sir William Newport, his nephew, son of Dorothy, his sister, by John Newport, of Arringham, in com. Warw. for his heir; who thereupon took the name of Hatton, but died, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Gawdy, knight, chief justice of the common pleas, an only daughter, Frances, who married Robert Rich, earl of Warwick.

This Sir WILLIAM NEWPORT, alias HATTON, thus dying without issue male, the greatest part of the estate, by virtue of the entail, devolved upon Christopher, son and heir of John Hatton, son of John Hatton, second son of John Hatton, brother to Sir Christopher Hatton beforementioned. Which

CHRISTOPHER was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of James I. and died in 1619; leaving by Alice, daughter of Thomas Fanshaw, of Ware Park, esquire, a son,

CHRISTOPHER, who, at the coronation of Charles I. was created a K. B.; and afterwards attaching himself to the king's interest, was created a peer, 29th July, 1643, 19th Charles I. by the title of baron Hatton, of Kerby, in com. Northampt.; and on the restoration of king Charles II. was constituted governor of Guernsey, and sworn of the privy council. He was a learned and religious peer; and has obtained mention in Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors, as having written, "Pious Meditations on the Psalms of David." Moreover, his memory is to be honoured for the assistance he gave to Sir William Dugdale in his works, and preserving the inscriptions on the monuments in most of the cathedral churches in the kingdom; the draughts

draughts whereof, at his own charge, were taken and finely depicted, in two large volumes folio. He died in 1670; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His wife was Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Charles Montague (a younger brother to Henry earl of Manchester), by whom he had two sons, Christopher and Charles; and three daughters, Mary, Jane, and Alice.

Christopher, second lord Hatton, is recorded for his singular escape with life, while in his government of Guernsey. For being with his family at Cornet Castle, the magazine of powder took fire at midnight by lightning; and he, being sleeping in his bed, was blown out of the window in his shirt; and lay for some time struggling on the wall of the castle, without harm. His lady, and several women, her attendants, perished: but one of his children, an infant, was found the next day alive, sleeping in its cradle, under a beam.

In 1682, the 34th Charles II. in consideration of his services and fidelity, he was created viscount Hatton, of Gretton, in com. Northampton.

He lived to see the revolution. And on the accession of king William and queen Mary, and at the time of his death, in 1706, was *custos rotulorum* of the county of Northampton.

By Cecilia, his first wife, daughter of John earl of Thanet, he had issue, Anne, the wife of Daniel Finch, earl of Nottingham;¹ and Margaret and Elizabeth, who died young.

His second wife was Frances, only daughter of Sir Henry Yelverton, of Gaston Mauduit, in com. Northampt. baronet, by whom he had issue; but all died young. His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir William Haslewood, of Maidwell, in com. Northampton; and by her he had three sons, William, Charles, and John; and also three daughters, Elizabeth, Penelope, and Anne. Of the sons,

¹ By him she had a very numerous family; whereof Edward, one of her younger sons, took the name of Hatton; whose eldest son, George Finch Hatton, is now presumptive heir to the earldoms of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

WILLIAM was his successor; who dying in 1762, unmarried, and no issue male remaining from any other branch of the family, the honours of baron and viscount Hatton are considered extinct.

HAVERSHAM.

ARMS —O. on a Fess dancette Az. three Stars Arg. on a Canton of the second, the Sun in Glory proper.

IN 1696, Sir John Thompson, baronet (descended according to Collins, from a family which came out of the North, and settled in Hertfordshire, of which was Robert Thompson, living in the reign of Henry VIII.), was created baron of Haversham, in com. Bucks, by king William III.

He had been a leading member in the house of commons; hearty for the bill of exclusion, and strong for the revolution. He was esteemed a person of great natural parts, improved by the acquisitions of polite literature. He was ever a free speaker, and well known for his speeches in the house of lords; several of which are printed in the Annals of queen Anne.

He married, first, Frances, daughter of Arthur earl of Anglesea, and widow of Francis Wyndham, esquire, by whom he had two sons; Maurice, his successor; and George, who died S. P.; also eight daughters; whereof, Helen married the reverend Mr. Gregory, rector of Tudding, in Bedfordshire; Elizabeth, Joseph Grange, esquire; Mary, Arthur earl of Anglesey; Frances, Thomas Armstrong, esquire; Martha, Sir John Every, baronet; Catherine, Mr. White, an attorney; Dorothy, captain Beckford, in the India Company's service; and Althamia, Mr. Matthew Priaux, of Bedford. His second lady was Martha, widow of Mr. Grahme, but by her he had no issue; and died 22d May, 1709.

MAURICE, next lord Haversham, in the French war served as a

HENLEY.

volunteer; and particularly distinguished himself at the siege of Namur, where he was dangerously wounded in his father's lifetime. He was afterwards a colonel in the foot-guards, and a M. P. till he became a peer; when, in 1711, he was made joint treasurer of the excise with Edward Paunceford, esquire.

He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Smith, of Hertfordshire, esquire, by whom he had two daughters; viz. Elizabeth, married to John Carter, of Cambridgeshire; and Anne, to - - - Reynolds, esquire, son of Richard bishop of London; secondly, Elizabeth, widow of William Green, esquire, and sister to Richard earl of Anglesey. And dying in London (aged seventy), was buried, 19th April, 1745, at Haverham; where also his father, mother, and wife were interred. Having no issue male, his title became extinct.

HAY OF SAULEY.

THE 13th James I. Sir JAMES HAY, knight, was created lord Hay of Sauley, in com. Ebor. without any solemn investiture (being the first that was ever so created); the lawyers then declaring, that the delivery of the letters patent was sufficient without any ceremony.

He was afterwards created viscount Doncaster, and earl of Carlisle. (Vid. Carlisle.)

HENLEY.

(Vid. HENLEY EARL OF NORTHINGTON.)

HERBERT.

HERBERT OF CHIRBURY.

Arms—Party per Pale Az. and G. three Lions rampant Arg. armed and langued Or.

THE first on whom this title was conferred, was EDWARD, son and heir of Richard Herbert, of Montgomery, esquire, grandson of Sir Richard Herbert, second son of Sir Richard Herbert, of Coldbroke, in com. Monmouth, knight, younger brother to William, first earl of Pembroke.^m Which

EDWARD was one of the greatest ornaments of the learned peerage; was a man of a martial spirit, and a profound understanding. He was made a K. B. when prince Henry was installed for the garter; and being sent ambassador into France, to interpose in behalf of the Protestants of that kingdom, he returned the insolence of the great constable Luynes with the spirit of a gentleman, without committing his dignity of ambassador.* It occasioned a coolness between the courts; but the blame fell wholly on the constable.

* Lloyd's
State Wor-
thies.[†]

The 22d James I. he was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of lord Herbert of Castle Island (alias Castle of the Island of Kerry, in that kingdom); and afterwards by king Charles I. was made an English one, by the description of lord Herbert of Chirbury, in com. Salop, 7th May, the 5th year of his reign.

This nobleman was eminent for the many learned works which he wrote; whereof Walpole makes most honourable mention in his Catalogue of Noble Authors. His "Life and Reign of Henry VIII." Lond. 1649, 1672, and 1682, was undertaken by command of king

^m This William was first created baron Herbert of Chepstow, Ragland, and Gower, and afterwards earl of Pembroke; which title, William, his son and successor, surrendered at the request of king Edward IV. and thereupon was created earl of Huntingdon.[†] It is from Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas, the presumed natural son of this first earl William, that the present family of Herbert earl of Pembroke is derived.

† Vid. Her-
bert of
Gower,
Vol. II.

James I. and is much esteemed. Yet one cannot help regretting, that a man who found it necessary to take up arms against king Charles, should have palliated the enormities of Henry VIII. in comparison of whom, king Charles was an excellent prince.

His lordship's Historical Collections are preserved in the library of Jesus College, Oxford.

He married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir William Herbert, of St. Julians, in com. Monmouth, knight, descended from Sir George Herbert, third son of William, first earl of Pembroke; by whom he had two sons, Richard and Edward; and a daughter, Beatrix, who died unmarried. And deceasing anno 1648, was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Field.

RICHARD, next lord Herbert, during the lifetime of his father, gave great proofs of his courage and valour; and was a person in especial favour with king Charles I. who employed him in divers weighty affairs; knowing him to be able to serve him, as well with his pen as his sword. He died in 1655; and was buried in the chancel of the church at Montgomery, in North Wales.

By Mary his wife, daughter to John earl of Bridgewater, he had four sons; viz. Edward; John, who died young; Henry, a captain in the service of Charles I.; and Thomas, who died single: as also four daughters: Frances, married to William Brown, esquire; Florence, to Richard Herbert (of whom hereafter); Arabella died unmarried; and Alice, wife of Paul Berrard, esquire.

EDWARD, third lord Herbert, was a strong stickler in favour of Charles I. on whose behalf he had intended a rising with his kindred and friends in Shropshire; but was betrayed, and his design rendered abortive. He, however, lived to see the restoration, and died in 1678; when he was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was twice married: first, to Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirk Castle, in com. Derb. knight; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of George lord Chandos; but having no issue, his brother

HENRY

HENRY was his successor; who married Catherine, daughter of Francis Newport, earl of Bradford; but having no issue, the honours upon his decease, in 1691, became extinct.

But that of Chirbury was afterwards revived in the person of Henry, only son and heir of Henry Herbert, sixth brother to Edward, the first lord beforementioned. Which

HENRY, in 1694, was, by his majesty William III. created baron Herbert of Chirbury. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of alderman Ranney, of the city of London; by whom he had issue an only son, Henry, who, upon his decease in 1738, became his successor. This

HENRY, second Lord of the new creation, married Mary, daughter of John Wallop, of Farley, in com. Southton, esquire, and died in 1738, without issue, whereby this honour again proved extinct. Yet did not long continue so; for

(HERBERT OF CHIRBURY, AND OF LUDLOW,)

HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, eldest son and heir of Francis, son and heir of Richard Herbert, esquire, by Florence his wife, one of the four sisters to Henry, the last lord Herbert of the first creation, was, by patent, the 17th George II. created baron Herbert of Chirbury; and in 21st George II. baron Powis, of Powis Castle, viscount, and earl of Powis; also in the year following, 22d George II. baron Herbert of Chirbury, and of Ludlow, with limitation, in default of issue male of his own body, to his brother, Richard, and his issue male; and in default, to his next brother, Francis, and his issue male. This nobleman married Barbara, sole daughter and heir of Edward Herbert, brother to William marquis of Powis; and had issue,

GEORGE-EDWARD-HENRY-ARTHUR, his successor; who dying in 1801, S.P. and his two uncles, Richard and Francis, having died unmarried, the aforesaid honours once more became extinct.

The

The titles, however, of earl of Powis, baron Herbert, of Chirbury, and baron Powis, of Powis Castle, have been revived in 1804, in the person of

EDWARD viscount Clive; who, in 1784, married Henrietta-Antonia Herbert, sister and heir to the said George-Edward-Henry-Arthur

Vid. Powis. Herbert, last earl of Powis.

HERBERT OF TORBAY, AND EARL OF TORRINGTON.

ARMS—Party per Pale Az. and G. three Lions rampant Arg. a Mullet for difference.

ARTHUR HERBERT, earl of Torrington, was descended from Charles Herbert (viz. grandson), a younger brother to Richard, father to Sir Edward, first lord Herbert of Chirbury. And having been instrumental in promoting the revolution, was created by king William III. anno 1689, baron of Torbay, and earl of Torrington, in com. Devon, with limitation, failing his issue male, to his brother, Charles, and his issue male.

He was bred up in the sea-service; and in the reign of Charles II. was employed by that king with the command of a fleet before Tangier, and afterwards against the Algerines. But when James II. ascended the throne, because he opposed the measures of that reign, he was displaced from his commissions. On this he retired into Holland; where, says bishop Burnet, he was received with a particular regard to his pride and ill humour. He was a man of a good understanding, but profusely luxurious; and on every occasion so fullen and peevish, that it was plain he valued himself much, and expected the same from others; and it was thought his private quarrel with lord Dartmouth, for having more of the king's (James II.) confidence than himself, was the root of his resentment against his majesty. The reputation he had gained with the people in England, and his skill in

sea

sea affairs, made it necessary to endeavour to keep him in good temper, so far as homage and observance could do it.

On the coming over of the prince of Orange, he was admiral of the Dutch fleet; and was afterwards appointed commander in chief of the British fleet, and first commissioner of the admiralty.

In May 1682, he fought the French fleet in Bantry Bay, in Ireland, for some hours, at a great disadvantage against wind and tide, so the engagement ended in a drawn battle. The next summer, in 1690, having orders to fight the French fleet wherever he met them, he, on June 30, engaged them near Beachy Head, in Sussex. They were much superior in strength and number; eighty-two ships to fifty-six. But although this battle was most gallantly fought, and the admiral by a prudent conduct, saved the combined British and Dutch fleets from destruction, yet the failure of victory drew upon him a considerable degree of blame; he was deprived of his command, and committed to the Tower. After which, he was tried by a court martial, and acquitted; but never again employed.

He was twice married: first, to Anne, daughter of a Mr. Hadley; and, secondly, to Ann, daughter of Sir William Airmine, and widow of Sir Thomas Woodhouse: but by neither lady having any issue, his titles ceased with him at his death, 14th April, 1716.

HEREFORD.

ARMS—G. a Bend Ar. and a Fess O.

WILLIAM FITZ-OSBORNE was the first earl of this county after the Norman conquest. He was the son of Osborne de Crepon, steward of the household and sewer to William duke of Normandy. This

William was renowned for his valour and eminent exploits, before he came into England; and is mentioned as one of the principal advisers

vifers and counsellors to the Norman duke, for his expedition hither; in which he accompanied him, and signalized himself particularly at the battle of Hastings. For which, and his other great services, he was, by the Conqueror, advanced to the earldom of Hereford; having also the Isle of Wight then given him.

By the advice of this earl, and some others, it is said, that king William caused all the monasteries of England to be searched, and the money there found (which the rich men of the land had deposited for safety), taken away.

He was a great general in the field, and prudent in council, but at last he met his death in the bed of glory; being slain in battle against Robert le Frison, earl of Flanders, anno 1070.ⁿ He was buried in the abbey of Cormeilles, in Normandy, of his own foundation.

This earl married, first, Adeline, daughter to Roger de Toni (standard bearer of Normandy), by whom he had three sons; viz. William de Britolio, who succeeded him in his Norman possessions, and died without legitimate issue; Ralph, a monk at Cormeilles; and Roger (of whom hereafter); as also two daughters; whereof Emme married Ralph de Guader, earl of Norfolk;* and the second (whose name is not mentioned), was mother to Raynald de Cracci.^o

* Vid. Norfolk.

The second wife of this earl William was Richild, daughter and heir to Reginald earl of Henault; but whether he had any issue by her does not appear.

ROGER DE BRITOLIO (before noticed), succeeded his father as earl of Hereford, and lord of Wight; but combining with his brother-in-

^a By some (says Collins), he is called earl of Bretteville, or De Britolio, in Normandy. He had a younger brother, called Osberne, who coming into England temp. Edward the Confessor, was made bishop of Exeter.

^o It is so asserted by Dugdale; but as the same author, in his Account of the Earls of Devon,† makes Richard de Redvers to be the heir of this William Fitz-Osborne; it is most probable, that though somewhat nearer the truth, yet that he is not quite correct: but that Edmonson‡ is more so, who asserts, that Adeliza, daughter and coheir of William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, married Richard de Redvers, earl of Devon.

† Vid. Devon.

‡ Edmonson's Baronagium Genealogicum.

law,

law, the earl of Norfolk, and others, in a conspiracy against the king, raised an army, and broke out into open rebellion; but was defeated by the king's forces, and afterwards cast into prison; where he at length died.

Dugdale asserts, that he left two sons, Raynald and Roger: who in the time of Henry I. were excellent soldiers, but in vain solicited to be restored to their father's inheritance; which, by the Norman law, he had forfeited for his treason. Milles, however, says, that Raynald was an illegitimate son, and married Emmeline de Baalun. Which seems the more probable, as Heylin writes, that he died unmarried; and there is no mention made of the name of any wife.

MILO EARL OF HEREFORD.

Arms—G. two Bends, the one O. the other Arg.

THIS earldom was next granted to MILO (or MILES), son of Walter, constable of Gloucester,^p by Emme his wife, daughter of Dru de Baladon (or Baalun.)* Which

*Vid Baalun,
Vol. I.

MILO was created earl of Hereford by the empress Maud, the 6th of Stephen, while she had the advantage. He having most zealously attached himself to her interest, and strenuously supported her right to the crown.^q He died on Christmas eve, the 9th of king Stephen; and lies buried, with Sibyl his wife, in the abbey of Lanthony, which

^p Dugdale calls him constable of England; which office, as it then stood, he says, he takes to have been the same as captain of the guard in after times: for he was then called, "*Princeps militiæ domûs regiæ.*"

Milles names him constable of Gloucester; and then says, he was created lord high constable of England by Maud the empress.

^q Her charter of creation bears date at Oxford, upon the feast day of St. James the Apostle; giving thereby to him and to his heirs, the castle of Hereford, with the third penny of the rent of that borough, and third penny of the pleas of that county.

* Vid. New-
march, Vol. I.

† Vid. Aber-
gavenny,
Vol. II.

he had founded. This Sibyl was daughter and heir of Bernard de Newmarch,* lord of Brecknock, by whom he had issue five sons; viz. Roger, Walter, Henry, Mahell, and William (who died S.P. in the lifetime of his brother, Henry); also three daughters; whereof Margaret married Humphrey de Bohun; Berta, †Philip de Braose; and Lucy, Herbert Fitz-Herbert.

ROGER, eldest of the said sons, was successor to his father; but afterwards took upon him the habit of religion, in Gloucester Abbey. He married Cecily, daughter of Paine Fitz-John; but died S. P. anno 1154. To whom succeeded

WALTER, his brother, who also died issueless; as did

HENRY and MAHELL, his other brothers and successors; whereby the inheritance came to be divided between the sisters and heirs of the said Roger, Walter, Henry, and Mahell, earls of Hereford beforementioned. In which division, the honour of Hereford, and the office of the constableship of England, fell to the share of Margaret (or Margery), the wife of Humphrey de Bohun.

The lordship of Brecknock, and the land of Overwent, which contained the castle and lordship of Abergavenny, to Berta, the wife of William de Braose; and the Forest of Dene, with divers other lands, fell to the portion of Lucia, the wife of Herbert Fitz-Herbert.

BOHUN EARL OF HEREFORD.

ARMS—Az. a Bend Arg. between two Cottizes and six Lions rampant O.

THE first mentioned of this noble family, is HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, a kinsman of the Conqueror, who came with him into England, being called "*Humphrey with the beard*;" by reason that most of the Normans did then totally shave their faces.

This HUMPHREY, at the time of the general survey, appears to have
possessed

possessed no other lordships in this realm than Taterford, in the county of Norfolk; and left issue,

HUMPHREY the Second, called the Great, who married Maud, the daughter of Edward de Saresby, with whom he obtained a considerable inheritance in Wiltshire. He had issue a daughter, named Maud, and a son,

HUMPHREY, who was steward and sewer to king Henry I. and married Margery, eldest of the three daughters, and at length coheir of Milo earl of Hereford. This Humphrey, at the instigation of his father-in-law, the said Milo, adhered to the empress Maud against king Stephen; and fortified his town of Trobregge, on her behalf.

To him it was, that in consideration of his firm attachment to her in all her difficulties, the said empress Maud, by her special charter, granted to him the office of sewer to her, both in England and in Normandy. The 12th Henry II. he certified, upon the assessment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, that the knights fees whereof his grandfather was enfeoffed, were three and an half de veteri scoffamento, and nine and an half de novo. At which time, also, Margery his wife, signified that the knights fees which she then held (whereof the persons named in her certificate were enfeoffed by earl Milo, her father), were seventeen de veteri scoffamento, and three and four parts de novo.

He died 33d Henry II. and was buried in the chapter house of Lanthony; having had issue,

HUMPHREY, his son and heir, called the Fourth, as also earl of Hereford, and constable of England, by descent from Margery his mother.* He married Margaret, daughter of Henry earl of Huntington, and sister to William king of Scots; and by her was father of

HENRY, who, in fact, according to Collins and Milles, was truly the first earl of Hereford of his family. For so he was created by king

* Dugdale, in so calling him, refers to the Chronicles of Lanthony; but as it seems that he died the 28th Henry II. in his father's lifetime, he could not then be earl of Hereford, and constable of England.

John, by his charter, bearing date at Porchester, 28th April, the 1st year of his reign; having a grant also of £. 20 yearly, of the tertium denarium comitatus. The 6th John, he answered to the king, fifty marks and a palfrey, to have the possession of twenty knights fees belonging to the honour of Huntendon, as king Henry II. gave to Margaret his mother, upon a verdict obtained by her for the same. But notwithstanding these marks of royal favour, he soon after joined with the rebel barons, for which his lands were seized. Howbeit, the 17th John, he had restitution of them again; and was one of the twenty-five who undertook for the king's observing Magna Charta, then ratified by him. Next year, however, the barons raising new troubles, the king procured him, and others, to be excommunicated by the pope. Which only rendered them the more obstinate, and this earl so determined in his opposition, that he returned not to his allegiance on the death of king John, but was one of the commanders in the army of Lewis the dauphin, and the barons, against Henry III. in the battle of Lincoln: but shortly after this he died on a voyage to the Holy Land, 4th Henry III. and was buried in the chapter house of Lanthony.

He married Maud, daughter of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, earl of Essex, and at length heir to her brother, William de Mandeville, the last earl of Essex of that family;* whereby she brought the honour of Essex, and a great inheritance to this house. By her he had a daughter, Margery, who became the wife of Waleran earl of Warwick, and three sons; Humphrey; Henry, who died a youth; and Ralph.

HUMPHREY succeeded his father; and the 5th Henry III. had livery of his castle of Caldecot. And possessing the honour of Essex, &c. by descent from Maud his mother, became earl also of that county; and at the great solemnity of the marriage of Henry III. performed the office of marshal in the king's house. He was a great stickler for the liberties of the subject; and the 37th Henry III. was present, with others of the peers, when that "*formal curse was denounced in Westminster Hall against the violators of Magna Charta, with bell,*

* Vid. Essex.

bell, book, and candle." In the great contest between the king and his barons, he was on the part of the latter at the battle of Evesham, 49th Henry III. where he was taken prisoner; but long he did not continue so, being received again into favour; and dying 3d Edward I. was buried with his ancestors at Lanthony.

He was twice married; first to Maud, daughter to the earl of Ewe, by whom he had issue, Humphrey, his son and heir, who died in his lifetime; and four daughters; viz. Maud, who became wife of Anselm Marechal; alice of - - - - - Thony; n.n. of - - - - - Quincy; and n.n. His second wife was Maud de Avenebye;* by whom he had a son, John, lord of Haresfield, who was on the part of the rebel barons at Evesham, but afterwards made his peace.

* Dug. Bar.
Vol. I. p. 182.

'HUMPHREY, the eldest son beforenamed, was a man of a very turbulent spirit, and a great stickler for the provisions of Oxford; and a leader of the barons army at the battle of Lewes; where he performed such notable service, that he was made by them governor of the castles of Goodrich and of Winchester; and the next year, general of their foot at the fatal battle of Evesham, where he was taken prisoner; shortly after when he died, and was buried in the abbey of Cumbermere. By Eleanor his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of William de Braose, baron of Brecknock (in whose right he obtained that barony), he had issue, Humphrey, his son and heir.' Which

HUMPHREY,

* According to the patent rolls, the 50th Henry III.† It would appear this Humphrey, so called by Dugdale, the eldest son, in fact, was not so: for it is there stated, viz. " Rex confirmavit Henrico de Bohun filio et hæredi Humfridi de Bohun comiti Heref' et Essex ac comit' stabular' Angliæ in generali tallio castrum et manerium de Plessetis cum membris, &c. unacum toto honore ejusdem, nec non manerium de Enfield, reman' Johni Bohun fratri suo rem' Miloni fratri ejus ut supra."

† Pat. Rot.
50th Hen. III.
m. 32. n. 79.

* Milles says, he had a daughter, who was second wife to Robert Ferrers, earl of Derby; but she is not mentioned in either his own, or Dugdale's account of that family. It seems, also, this Humphrey had another wife, Joane, daughter of Robert de Quincy;‡ but whether he had any issue by her, or whether she was his first or second wife, Dugdale observes, that "*he cannot determine*" In the patent rolls of the 5th Henry III. it, however, appears, that the said

‡ Dug. Bar.
Vol. I. p. 182.

Joan

HUMPHREY succeeded his grandfather in the earldoms of Hereford and Essex; and, 10th Edward I. being appointed to make his abode in Wales, he deputed John de Bohun, his uncle, to attend the king for performance of the office of constable of England during his absence. This nobleman, like his ancestors, was of a great spirit; turbulent and unruly; an opposer of the court measures; often in disgrace with the king, and as often restored to favour. He married Maud, daughter of William de Fienles;^u and dying the 26th Edward I. was succeeded by his son and heir,

HUMPHREY; who, the 27th Edward I. doing his homage, had livery of his father's lands. And the 30th of the same reign, by a formal conveyance, gave and granted unto the king, the inheritance of all his lands and lordships in this realm, as also of his earldoms of Hereford and Essex, and constableship of England: but afterwards, upon his marriage with Elizabeth, the king's daughter, circ. 32d Edward I. the same were regranted to him, and entailed upon his issue, lawfully begotten; and for default thereof, and from and after the death of himself and wife, then the lordship of Pleffets, and certain other lordships in Essex, and elsewhere, together with the constableship of England, should remain wholly to the king, and his heirs for ever. The 34th Edward I. he had a grant to himself, and the said Elizabeth his wife, of the whole territory of Annandale, in Scotland; but for want of issue, to remain to the king, and his heirs. After this, he was in the wars of Scotland; and at the disastrous battle of Stryvelin, where the English army was so signally defeated by the Scots, was taken prisoner, 7th Edward II. But was exchanged for the wife of Robert de Bruce, who had been long captive in England.

The 15th Edward II. he was one of those who joined with the earl

* Rot. Pat.
50th Hen. III.
m. 44. n. 130.

Joan was not the wife of this Humphrey, but of Humphrey earl of Hereford, his grandfather.*
For thus it is there stated: "*Hamsfr' de Bohun comes Hereford duxit Joham filiam Robti de Quency*
"*comitis Winton.*"

^u Milles calls her daughter of Ingelram de Fenes, or Fines, and third sister to William lord Fines.

of Lancaster for the redress of certain grievances, and the banishment of the Spencers, that king's two great favourites: but this attempt proving abortive, and these potent rebels defeated at Borough Bridge, this earl was unfortunately there killed; being run through the body by a soldier that lurked underneath. His issue were six sons; viz. Humphrey, who died young; John; another Humphrey; Edward; William (who became earl of Northampton);* and Æneas. Also four daughters; viz. Margaret, who died young; Alianore, wife of James Butler, earl of Ormond; Margaret, who married Hugh, son and heir of Hugh de Courtney, first earl of Devon; and Isabel, who died in her childhood.

*Vid. Northampton.

JOHN, next earl of Hereford and Essex, the 20th Edward II. was made a knight of the bath; and then had, by the special command of prince Edward, his robes for that solemnity allowed unto him out of the king's wardrobe as for an earl. 4th Edward III. being in a continual state of ill health, he was permitted to substitute his younger brother, Edward,[†] to perform his office of constable of England. He was twice married: first, to Alice, daughter to Edward earl of Arundel; and, secondly, to Margaret, daughter to Ralph lord Bassett, of Drayton;† but had no issue by either. He was (on his decease, 10th Edward III.) succeeded by

† Milles, p. 1073.

HUMPHREY, his brother, and next heir; who, the 15th Edward III. was one of those great lords that were present at the famous feast and jousts which the king held at London, in honour of the countess of Salisbury; and 20th Edward III. attended the king to the relief of Aguilon, then besieged by the French. But although he thus engaged in the hardy toils of warfare, it is said, that by reason of continual sickness,‡ he obtained leave to resign his constableship of England to

‡ Ib. p. 1074.

[†] This Edward, the 6th of Edward III. had a grant in tail general, &c. from the king, of the manor of Shirston, in com. Wilts. And the 8th Edward III. was one of the ambassadors sent into Scotland, to be present at the parliament of Edward Baliol, then king of that realm. He married ||Margaret (or Elizabeth),§ daughter of William lord Roos, of Hamlake; but died S. P. and was buried at Walden.

|| Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 549.

§ Milles, p. 1071.

his

* Rot Pat.
12th Edw. III.
m. 25.

his younger brother, William Bohun, earl of Northampton, to whom he granted that office for life;* as also the manor of Fulmodeston, with the advowson of the church of Kettleston, in com. Norf. and the service to the said manor belonging. This earl died a bachelor, 35th Edward III. and was buried in the church of the Friars Augustines, in London, which he had re-edified. Whereupon his honours and inheritance devolved to his nephew,

HUMPHREY, son and heir of his brother, William earl of Northampton, who had died before him. This Humphrey, at the time of his accession to these great earldoms, as also that of Northampton, in right of his father, was in minority, and had his guardianship committed to Richard earl of Arundel; but the year following, being of full age, he had livery of his lands.

This young and promising nobleman was, however, the last of his house that, in the male line, enjoyed its high and distinguished honours, for the 46th Edward III. he deceased; leaving by Joane his wife, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, only female issue; viz. Eleanor, who became the wife of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester; and Mary, of Henry earl of Derby, son of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster, brother to the said Thomas duke of Gloucester; between whom the inheritance was divided. In the partition whereof, the earldoms of Essex and Northampton, with the constableness of England, fell to the share of the duke of Gloucester.†

† Vid. Gloucester.

But the title of Hereford was afterwards revived in the person of the said Henry earl of Derby; who, in 1398, was created duke of Hereford, and at length ascended the throne, under the name of Henry IV.

After him the Staffords are said to have sometimes used the title of Hereford; and Beatson, in his Political Index, asserts, that Humphrey earl of Stafford was, in 1403, created earl of Buckingham, Hereford, and Northampton; being descended from Anne, only surviving daughter, and at length sole heir of Thomas of Woodstock, by Eleanor his wife, daughter and coheir of the beforenamed Humphrey de Bohun,
the

the last earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton of his house. From which lady Anne, by her second husband, William Bouchier, earl of Ewe, descended Henry Bouchier, earl of Essex,* whose sister and heir, Cecily, married John Devereux, lord Ferrers of Chartley; whose son,

WALTER DEVEREUX, the 2d February, 4th Edward VI. was created viscount Hereford, to him and his heirs male for ever; in whose noble family that honour now remains.

* Vid Essex.

HERTFORD, CLARE.

RICHARD DE CLARE is the first person who is mentioned to have had the title of earl of Hertford (temp. Henry I.) Whose descent and history have already been given under that article.†

† Vid. Clare.

SEYMOUR EARL AND MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.

SOME genealogists have attributed to this house a long line of illustrious ancestors.‡ Which, whether the fact or not, is of very little consequence; for the elevation of the Seymours was rapid and extraordinary: they rose at once from the station of a knightly family, to the highest dignity of peerage, by the lascivious marriage of a sister with king Henry VIII.

‡ There was an ancient baronial family of the name of St. Maur (mentioned in volume Second of this work), the heiress of which married Sir William le Zouch;|| but that family seems to have had no alliance with this of Seymour, and indeed bore different arms: viz. "Arg. a Chevron Gules, a Label of three Points Az." Whereas these Seymours bear, "Quarterly, first, O. on a Pile G. between six Fleur de Lis Az. three Lions of England," (which was an augmentation of Henry VIII.;) "second, G. two Wings impaled O. third Quarterly as the second, and fourth as the first."

† Vid. Vol. II.
|| Vid. Zouche,
Vol. II.

Sir EDWARD SEYMOUR was brother to Jane, whom, the very next day after the execution of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn, that lustful monarch made his wife; and created the said Sir Edward viscount Beauchamp of Hacche, advancing him afterwards, at the baptism of prince Edward, to the earldom of Hertford; with limitation of both these honours to his issue male by Anne, his second wife.

In the 32d of Henry VIII. he was made a knight of the garter; and the 34th, lord great chamberlain of England for life. Upon the death of king Henry VIII. the administration of affairs, during his son's minority, having been committed to twelve counsellors, and sixteen regents, these appointed the earl of Hertford, the young king's uncle (and one of the regents), governor of his royal person, and protector of the kingdom. Soon after which, he was created baron Seymour, and duke of Somerset; with limitation of these honours to his issue male, by Anne, his second wife;* and in default, to his issue male by Catherine, his first wife; and in default, to his issue male to be begotten on any other wife.

In the first year of his administration he warily made a peace with France; turning all his thoughts to bring about the match of Mary, sole daughter and heir of James V. of Scotland, with his nephew, king Edward. But in this failing, he afterwards invaded Scotland, and fought that memorable battle of Musselburgh, wherein his courage and conduct were the principal means of gaining that signal victory. Indeed, this nobleman behaved with great gallantry in all the military expeditions he undertook; and was so hearty a well-wisher to the Reformation, that he may be fairly looked upon as the great instrument of its establishment. But at length, his great power and near alliance to the king, exposed him to the envy of the nobility, who sought means to divest him of his places. And in the 3d of Ed-

* This injustice to the issue of his first wife, imposed upon him by his second duchess, a haughty bad woman, seems monstrous; as does the disposition of his honours and fortunes when his family was restored. At last the true line have recovered a portion of their birth-right.

ward VI. the major part of them withdrawing from the court, by the subtle artifices of John Dudley, viscount Lisle (earl of Warwick, and after duke of Northumberland), they secretly combined to ruin him. And this they most fully effected: for having preferred certain charges against him; viz.*

* Rapin,
Vol. II. p. 22.

1st, That he had designed to seize on the king's person, and the administration of the public affairs.

2dly, That he, with one hundred others, intended to imprison the duke of Northumberland.

3dly, And that he had designed to raise an insurrection in the city of London.

This exalted but unfortunate duke, on the 1st of December, was brought to his trial in Westminster Hall; the marquis of Winchester, then lord treasurer, sitting as high steward for the occasion. And having been pronounced guilty, was, on Friday, 22d January, as Hollinshed, and other historians relate, brought out of the Tower, and delivered to the sheriffs of London, and conveyed to Tower Hill, where he was beheaded.

His frailties, which procured him the ill-will of many of the council, seem to have been hastiness and passion, which too often meet in good-nature and generosity; qualities in which he had few equals.

Thus fell the duke of Somerset; concerning whom opinions have been very much divided. Some have represented him as a very wicked man, capable of committing the most heinous crimes; and others, as a very good Christian. It is easy, however, to see, that prejudice of religion was the chief cause of this diversity. Had it not been for that prejudice, his faults would not have been probably so much aggravated on the one hand, nor on the other, so much pains taken to colour his ambition, which, doubtless, was a little too great. He, however, died generally lamented by the people.^a

He

^a Strype mentions, that he set up a *court of requests* within his own house, to hear the petitions and suits of poor men; and upon the compassion he took of their oppressions, if he ended not their business, he would send his letters to chancery in their favour.

He was twice married: first, to Catherine, daughter and coheir to Sir William Fillol, of Woodlands, in com. Dorset, by whom he had issue two sons, Sir John and Sir Edward, both knights; from the latter of which the present duke of Somerset is descended. His second was Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Stanhope, of Rampton, in com. Notts, knight, by Elizabeth his wife, great granddaughter of William Bourchier, earl of Ewe, in Normandy, by Anne his wife, daughter, and at length sole heir of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III. By this lady, among other issue, he had,

EDWARD, his son and heir; who (according to the especial limitation of the patents of creation), succeeded to all his dignities; but these, in the parliament of 5th and 6th Edward VI. by the procurement of his enemies, were, by an act passed, given to the crown, together with lands of a great annual value; viz. all such lands as were purchased by the duke his father, since 25th of May, 32d Henry VIII. when there passed a private act, whereby the lands so purchased by him, were especially entailed on the issue of his second marriage.

Thus deprived of all his titles, and a great part of his inheritance, he continued in this disconsolate condition till queen Elizabeth created him baron Beauchamp of Hacche, and earl of Hertford, the 1st year of her reign, before her coronation. And in all probability he would have been restored to the dukedom of Somerset, had he not drawn upon himself the queen's displeasure, by marrying the lady Catherine Grey, sister to lady Jane Grey, for which they both were committed to the Tower; where the lady Catherine died in prison, and himself was kept in confinement for many years. After his enlargement to the time of his death, he only acted once in a public capacity; viz.

Anthony Wood observes, there is no foundation for believing what one Parsons has asserted, that he could scarce read or write. On the contrary, he appears to have been an author; and as such, has obtained notice from Walpole, in his Catalogue of those noble and learned Persons.

when

when he went in the reign of James I. ambassador to the archduke, to ratify a peace, the preliminaries of which had been previously settled. He lived to a very advanced age, to 1621; and was buried in the cathedral at Salisbury. His lordship, besides the lady Catherine, had two other wives, but had no issue by either of them: but by the former had three sons; whereof Edward, the eldest, called lord Beauchamp, died in his father's lifetime, having had by Honora his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, of Brianston, co. Dorset, a son, ^bEdward, who died eight days before him; William, of whom hereafter; and Francis, who was created lord Seymour of Troubridge.

WILLIAM, second son of Edward lord Beauchamp, on the death of his grandfather, in 1621, became earl of Hertford, and gave early proofs of a rising genius; and would probably have soon made a great figure, had he not incurred the resentment of king James (as his grandfather had done that of queen Elizabeth), by marrying Arabella Stuart, a near relation of the king's. Having been committed to the Tower on that account, he found means to escape beyond sea; but his lady, who was also committed, died there without issue, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

In 1640, he was created marquis of Hertford; and during the time of the great rebellion, adhered to his majesty Charles I. For which proof of his great loyalty and zeal, he was, soon after the restoration, invested with the order of the garter; and by special act of parliament, passed the September following, restored to the title of duke of Somerset, with all the privileges, as fully and amply, as if the attainder of Edward duke of Somerset, 5th Edward VI. had never occurred. But these marks of royal favour he only survived a few weeks, when he died at a great age, anno 1660; and was buried at Great Bedwin.

By his second wife, daughter of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, he

^b This Edward was created a knight of the bath, at the creation of Charles prince of Wales; and in 1608, married Anne, daughter of Robert Sackville, earl of Dorset; but died in 1618, before his father and grandfather, having had a son and two daughters, who all died infants.

had

had five sons: whereof William and Robert died unmarried; Edward died an infant; John became duke of Somerset; and

HENRY, the third son, called lord Beauchamp, died at the age of twenty-eight, in his father's lifetime, anno 1656; leaving by Mary his wife, daughter to Arthur lord Capel, an only son,*

WILLIAM, who succeeded his grandfather in his honours and estates when under age; but died unmarried, at Worcester House, in the Strand, in 1761. Whereupon he was succeeded by his uncle

JOHN, who died without issue, in 1675, and was buried in the cathedral of Salisbury; so that the title of marquis of Hertford became extinct, but the other honours devolved upon his distant cousin, the lord Seymour of Trowbridge; viz. Francis, grandson of Francis lord Seymour, of Trowbridge, so created 16th Charles I. who was a younger brother to William first marquis of Hertford, who was after restored to the dukedom of Somerset.* This

* Vid. Seymour of
Trowbridge.

FRANCIS, however, did not long enjoy his elevation of rank; for having been in company with some French gentlemen, whom he met with in his travels, when they affronted some ladies of quality at Leric, in the territory of Geneva, was shot dead at the door of his inn, by the husband of one of them, A. D. 1678; though he said he was not accessory to the affront given. Having no issue, his brother,

CHARLES, became his heir and successor; who, in 1684, was made a knight of the garter, and after the death of king Charles, was of the privy council to his successor, James II. Although he was serviceable in defeating the rebellion raised by the duke of Monmouth, yet was he not the passive instrument of obedience to all the violent measures of that bigotted monarch. An incident occurred, which at once

* Besides this son, he had three daughters; viz. Frances and Mary, who died in their infancies; and Elizabeth, who had a warrant from king Charles II. 28th June, 1672, allowing her the title of lady, and the place and precedence of a daughter of the duke of Somerset. She married Thomas lord Bruce, after earl of Ailesbury; to whom she brought a great estate in Wiltshire, and elsewhere; being heir to her brother, William duke of Somerset. (Vid. Ailesbury, Devereux earl of Essex, and Ferrers of Chartley.)

shewed

shewed his grace's spirit, and redounded to his honour. When the pope's nuncio made his splendid entry at Windsor, in 1687, the king having commanded his grace, who was then one of the lords in waiting, to attend the Nuncio to his audience; he desired to be excused from an office which the laws of the land made criminal. The consequence of which refusal was, the loss of his appointments at court, and in the army; which he chose to forego, rather than wound his conscience and honour. In 1688, he joined in the invitation to the prince of Orange, and lent his aid to promote the Revolution; and when his highness became king, was made president of the council.

He was one of the commissioners for the Union with Scotland, temp. queen Anne; and being zealously attached to the Protestant succession, was, on the arrival of king George I. nominated a member of the privy council, and master of the horse; which last he resigned in disgust the year following, when his son-in-law, Sir William Wyndham, was committed to the Tower; after when, he accepted of no post during the remainder of his life. He died, in 1748, at Petworth, and was buried in Salisbury cathedral.

He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Josceline Percy, the last earl of Percy of that surname, by whom he had three sons; viz. Algernon; Percy and Charles, who both died unmarried; and four daughters; whereof Elizabeth married Henry O'Brian, earl of Thomond, in Ireland, and died S. P.; Catherine, married Sir William Wyndham; Frances, died single; and Anne, became the wife of Peregrine Osborn, marquis of Carmarthen, and after duke of Leeds. His second duchess was Charlotte, daughter of Daniel earl of Winchelsea, by whom he had two daughters; viz. Frances and Charlotte; of which the former married the famous marquis of Granby, and the latter, Heneage Finch, earl of Aylesford.

ALGERNON, the eldest son, succeeded his father; and if he was not remarkable for any great virtues, or shining qualities, yet was he peculiarly so for his pride and haughtiness. He married Frances, daughter of Henry, son of Thomas Thynne, viscount Weymouth, by whom
he

he had an only son, George, who died at Bologna, in the lifetime of his father and grandfather, A. D. 1744; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Hugh Smithson, afterwards duke of Northumberland; as under the article of Percy, the reader will find more particularly related.*

* Vid. Percy,
Vol. II.

Having thus no surviving issue male, and dying in 1749-50, the honours of duke of Somerset, and baron Seymour, devolved upon Sir Edward Seymour, of Maiden Bradley, in Wiltshire, the seventh in lineal descent from Edward, first duke of Somerset, by his first wife, Catherine Fillol, according to the tenor of the patent; but the other titles of Hertford, Beauchamp of Hacche, and Seymour of Troubridge, became extinct.

HERVEY OF KIDBROKE.

Arms—G. on a Bend Arg. three Trefoils slipped Vert.

THE family of Hervey are said to derive their pedigree from Robert Fitz-Hervey, a younger son of Hervey duke of Orleans, who came over with the Conqueror: from which period his descendants became persons of great eminence in this kingdom. Whereof

Sir WILLIAM HERVEY, of Kidbroke, in com. Cant. knight, was created a baronet by James I. anno 1619, with remainder to William, his son, and his issue male; and the year following, was made a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of lord Hervey of Ross, in the county of Wexford; and, lastly, by reason of his eminent services at home and abroad, both in the times of king James and king Charles I. as well in council as in the wars, and other foreign expeditions (as the patent expresses it), was advanced to the peerage of this realm, by the title of lord Hervey of Kidbroke, in the county of Kent, 7th February, 1628; with the like remainder as beforementioned.

He married, first, Mary, relict of Henry earl of Southampton, and
daughter

daughter of Anthony viscount Montacute, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Cordelia, daughter and coheir to Bryan Anslow, of Lewisham, in Kent, esquire, by whom he had three sons; viz. William, slain in Germany; John, who died in Ireland; and Henry, who died young. Also three daughters; whereof Dorothy and Helen died single; and Elizabeth became his sole heir, and married John Hervey, of Ickworth, esquire.* Thus having no surviving issue male, and dying in 1642, his honours became extinct.

HICKES OF ILMINGTON.

(Vid. CAMPDEN.)

HIGHAM OF HIGHAM FERRERS.

(Vid. ROCKINGHAM.)

* He died in 1679, S. P. and his estate devolved on his brother, Sir Thomas Hervey, whose second, but eldest surviving son, John, was afterwards created baron Hervey of Ickworth, and earl of Bristol.

Of the aforesaid John Hervey, it appears that he was in the peculiar esteem of king Charles II. and in the greatest intimacy with the most ingenious, as well as the greatest men in the kingdom.

Bishop Burnet relates of him, " That he was one whom the king (Charles II.) loved personally, and yet upon a great occasion he voted against that which the king desired; so the king chid him severely for it. Next day, another important question falling in, he voted as the king would have him; so the king took notice of it at night, and said, you were not against me to-day. He answered, *No, Sir, I was against my conscience to-day.*"

HOLDERNESSE.

ARMS—Two Coats per pale first, S. an Arm issuing out of the Sinister part of the Escutcheon O. holding a Sword erected Arg. piercing a Crown G. and on the point an Heart proper; secondly, O. an Eagle displayed S.

HOLDERNESSE is the name of a large promontory, or head-land, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. William the Conqueror gave this territory to STEPHEN, the son of Odo of Champaign, lord of Aumerle, in Normandy; whose line for some time continued lords thereof, till by the death of Aveline, (daughter and heir of William de Fortibus), the earldom of Albemarle,* and the honour of Holderness, were seized into the king's hands for want of heirs. The first person, however, to whom it gave the title of earl, was

* Vid. Aumerle of Albemarle.

JOHN RAMSEY, descended from a very ancient and noble house in Scotland; who was first a page of honour to James I. and attending him to the house of John Ruthyn, earl of Gowry, at Perth, in Scotland, the 5th August, 1600, became the happy rescuer of his majesty from the murder intended by that traitorous earl, and his brother, Alexander Ruthyn; both of whom fell in their attempt. For this faithful service he was knighted, and created viscount Hadington; and had the augmentation of a coat given him, with this motto, "*Hæc dextra vindex principis et patriæ.*"

Upon the accession of king James to the throne of England, he received further favours; and anno 1620 (18th James I.) was created baron of Kingston upon Thames, and earl of Holderness, with this special addition of honour, that annually, on the 5th of August (the thanksgiving-day for the king's deliverance from Gowry's conspiracy), he and his heirs male should bear the sword of state before the king in the solemnization of that day's service. He married twice: first, Elizabeth, daughter to Robert earl of Suffex, by whom he had two sons,

sons, James and Charles; and a daughter, Elizabeth; who all died infants in his lifetime. His second wife was Martha, daughter to Sir William Cokain, knight, alderman of London; but by her had no issue, so that his titles became extinct at his death, in 1625.

The title of Holdernefs was next revived in prince RUPERT; who was created earl thereof, and duke of Cumberland,* but died S. P.

* Vid. Cumberland.

After this CONIERS DARCY, lord Darcy and Coniers, was created earl of Holdernefs, 34th Charles II. in whose family the honour continued for several descents, until for want of issue male it terminated, as is fully shewn under the title of Darcy, to which article the reader is referred. (Vid. Darcy, Vol. II.)

HOLLAND.

ARMS—G. a Chevron between three Croffes Botony O. a Crescent S.

THE place from whence this name is denominated, is one of the three parts of Lincolnshire, situate on the South-West corner of it, in the fens and marshes; and first gave the title of earl to

HENRY RICH, second son to Robert Rich, first earl of Warwick of that surname. Which Henry, in 1622, the 20th James I. was created baron Kensington; and two years after, viz. 1624, the 22d James I. earl of Holland, and was shortly after installed a knight of the garter; and the 5th of Charles I. was constituted governor of Windsor Castle.

On the breaking out of the unhappy rebellion, this nobleman was not at first in arms for his royal master, but endeavoured all he could to accommodate matters between him and the parliament; but finding that in vain, and that the king's forces were every where subdued, and his majesty then a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, he cordially put himself in arms, with some other loyal persons, in order to effect his

restoration: but miscarrying in the design at Kingston upon Thames, 7th July, 1648, he was speedily pursued, and taken prisoner, and kept in the Tower till after the execution of Charles I. And then being brought to trial, he was adjudged to death, with the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Norwich, Sir John Owen, &c.* Which sentence was accordingly executed upon him; and his head cut off before the gates of Westminster Hall, 9th March, 1648-9.

Sir Henry Wotton gives this character of him: "That he was a peer of singular grace and solidity; and of all sweet and serviceable virtues for public use." And the earl of Clarendon writes, that "He was a very handsome man; of a lovely and winning presence, and genteel conversation, by which he got so easy an admission into the court and grace of king James, that he gave over the thought of further intending the life of a soldier; for which he had before made two or three campaigns in Holland, according to the then custom of the English volunteers."

His wife was Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Cope, of Kensington, in com. Middlesex, knight, by whom he acquired the manor and seat of Kensington;^f and by her^g had issue divers sons and daughters;* whereof the eldest son,

* Vid. Tab.
Gen. sub. tit.
Warwick.

ROBERT, was his successor; and, in 1673, on the death of his cousin, Charles earl of Warwick, without issue, succeeded to the dig-

† Rapin and
Clarendon.

* When sentence passed that they should all lose their heads, it is said,† Sir John Owen made a low reverence, and humbly thanked the judges; and being asked by a stander-by what he meant, said aloud, "It was a very great honour to a poor gentleman of Wales, to lose his head with such noble lords; and swore a great oath, that he was afraid they would have hanged him."

^f This ancient and venerable looking structure is situate upon the Hammersmith road to London; and is well known, from its vicinity to the metropolis. From this period it was called Holland House; and although now in possession of Fox lord Holland, the same was not acquired by that family of late elevation to the peerage, by descent, but came into their hands by purchase.

^g In the printed Baronetage account of the Cope family, she is called Elizabeth, and not Isabel, according to Dugdale; who is, however, here followed, from a motive of respect to the authority of a "*garter king at arms*."

nity

nity of earl of Warwick, and other his honours. Whereby the two earldoms of Warwick and Holland became united. (Vid. Warwick.)

HOLLES OF IFIELD.

Arms—Erm. two Piles S. a Crescent for difference.

DENZIL HOLLES was the second son of John, first earl of Clare,* * Vid. Clare. great grandson to Sir William Holles, of Houghton, in com. Nott. knight, by Anne his wife, eldest daughter and coheir to John Denzill, of Denzill, in Cornwall, serjeant at law.

On a strict disquisition into the conduct of this celebrated person, he seems to have been a patriot both by principle and behaviour; and to have thoroughly understood the state of his country, and its relations with Europe; its dangers from royal power, from usurpation, from anarchy, from Popery, from the increase of the French empire; and on every crisis to have acted an honest and uniform part. He early opposed the enormous exertion of the prerogative by Charles I. and his ministers; carrying up the impeachment against Laud; suffering a severe imprisonment; and being marked by the king in that wild attempt of accusing the five members. Yet he seems to have been one of the first alarmed at the designs of those who proposed to chastise and correct; and whose intentions were to retain the power, as well as the office of punishment. He had a personal enmity to Cromwell;^b and on his decease, acted zealously for the restoration. Which being brought about, he was by his majesty, Charles II. in

^b He attempted to blast Cromwell for a coward. And in the dedication of one of his works, has this extraordinary wording: it is addressed "To the unparalleled couple, Mr. Oliver St. John, his majesty's solicitor general, and Mr. Oliver Cromwell, the parliament's lieutenant general; the two grand designers of the ruin of three kingdoms."

1661, made a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Holles, of Ifield, in com. Suff.

While the dawn of that king's reign was unclouded, he accepted employments and embassies from the court: was ambassador extraordinary to France, in 1663; and afterwards plenipotentiary to the treaty at Breda. But when the Catholic rudder was uncovered, he again reverted to patriot opposition.

Bishop Burnet gives the following character of his lordship: " He
" was a man of courage,ⁱ and as great pride. The head of the Pres-
" byterian party for many years; and who, during the whole course
" of his life, never once changed side. He had indeed the soul of an
" old stubborn Roman in him; was a faithful, but a rough friend;
" and a severe, but open enemy. His sense of religion was just; his
" course of life regular; and his judgment, where passion did not bias
" him, sound enough. He was well versed in the records of parlia-
" ment; and argued well, but too vehemently; for he could not bear
" any contradiction."

He married three wives: first, Dorothy, sole daughter and heir of Sir Francis Ashley, of Dorchester, in com. Dorset knight, by whom he had four sons; viz. Sir Francis, Denzil, John, and another Denzil; which last three died young. Secondly, Jane, eldest daughter and coheir, of Sir John Shirley, of Ifville, in com. Suff. knight; and, lastly, Hesther, second daughter and coheir of Gideon de Lou, lord of the manor of Columbiers, in Normandy; but by neither of these had any issue.

His lordship died 17th February, 1679-80, in the eighty-second year of his age; and was buried in the church of St. Peter, at Dorchester, where is a noble and superb monument erected to his memory.

ⁱ A remarkable instance of his spirit, was his chal'enging general Ireton. Who pleading,
" That his conscience would not permit him to fight a duel, Holles pulled him by the nose;
" telling him, that if his conscience would not let him give redress, it ought to prevent him
" from offering injuries."

FRANCIS, second lord Holles, was the only surviving son of his father; in whose lifetime he was created a baronet, and for the most part resided at Winterbourn St. Martin, in the county of Dorset, though he afterwards had his residence at Aldenham, in com. Hertf.

He was twice married: first, to Lucy, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Carr, of Sleaford, in com. Linc. baronet; by whom he had a daughter, named Mary, and another called Denzella; both of which died very young. His second wife was Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Francis Pile, of Compton Beauchamp, in com. Berks, baronet; and by her he had issue a son, Denzil; and a daughter, Jane, who deceased in her infancy.

This Francis lord Holles died the 1st March, 1689-90, in the sixty-third year of his age; and was buried at Aldenham, in the county of Hertford. He was reputed a person of good sense and economy, though not so conspicuous a character as his father.

DENZIL, only son and heir of Francis, was a young nobleman of very promising hopes; but he was prematurely taken off by a fever, in the nineteenth year of his age, and was buried at Aldenham aforesaid.

Being unmarried, the honours of his house terminated with him; and his estate devolved upon his heir, John Holles duke of Newcastle, grandson and heir of John Holles, second earl of Clare, elder brother to Denzil, first lord Holles, of Ifield, grandfather of the said Denzil lord Holles, in whom that title became extinct.

HOO AND HASTINGS.

ARMS—Quarterly S. and Ar.

THE chief seat of this family was at Hoo, in the county of Bedford, whereof divers persons were of eminent note, long before

fore any of them were ranked amongst the peers of the realm.^k

Of these, Sir THOMAS Hoo, knight, temp. Edward III. was succeeded by his son, Sir William Hoo, knight; who by Alice his wife, daughter and heir to Sir Thomas St. Maur, by Jane his wife, daughter and heir to Nicholas Malmain, had issue

THOMAS, who, the 20th of Henry VI. being then a knight, in consideration of his special services, and large expenses in the wars of that king, obtained a grant of eleven pounds a-year during his life, out of the revenues in the county of York. And having merited so well in the said wars, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by letters patent, bearing date the 2d of June, the 26th of Henry VI. by the title of lord Hoo and Hastings (which lordship of Hoo was in the county of Bedford, and that of Hastings, in the county of Suffex), and to the heirs male of his body. Moreover, he was created a knight of the most noble order of the garter.

The certain time of his death is not found; but it appears he had summons to parliament, from the 27th to the 31st of Henry VI. inclusive. He married three wives: first, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Felton, knight, by whom he had issue one son, Thomas, who died in his lifetime, issueless. Secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Nicholas Wichingham, knight, by whom he had an only daughter, Anne, who married Sir Geffery Bullen, knight, sometime lord mayor of London.* His third wife was Eleanör, daughter to Leo lord Wells (sister, and at length coheir to Richard lord Wells, her

* Vid. Buller
earl of Wilts.

^k In his History of the County of Hertford (p. 145—151-2), Salmon says, probably the family of Hoo possessed in Herts and Bedford, all that bears their name; viz. Stagenhoo, Lilly-Hoo, Luton-Hoo, &c. And that this ancient family, by means of various matches, bore their arms; viz. Hoo quarterly S. and Ar. empaling Az. a Griphon rampant, Wings displayed O. for Griffith, Ar. a Chevron S. for Wanton, Az. three Dexter Hands Arg. for Malmain. Topaz a Lion rampant within a double tressure flewrette Gules, for the daughter of the king of Scotland. O. a Fefs Az. for the earl of Andevil, in France. Arg. and Gu. Quarterly per Fefs indented. Fitz-Warine Az. a Fret Arg. a Chief Gules for St. Leger, also impaling Welles O. a Lion ramp. S.

brother),

brother), by whom he had issue three daughters; viz. Eleanor, married to Sir James Carew of Bedington, in com. Surry, knight; Jane, to Sir Roger Copley, knight; and Elizabeth, to Sir John Devenish, knight.

Salmon, in his History of Herts, p. 152, recites, that Eleanor, to her first husband, married Thomas Echingham; and to her second, ----- Carew; that Jane married Sir Robert Copley; and that Elizabeth was wife, first, to Thomas Massingberd, of London; and afterwards of Sir John Devenish.

From Eleanor, the eldest daughter by the third wife, is said to be descended the present Mr. Carew, of Bedington, in com. Surry; and from Jane, the second daughter, who married Sir Roger (or Robert) Copley, a descendant also is mentioned, in the person of Sir Lionel, who through an heiress of that house married to a Mr. Moyle, by royal grant took the name and arms of Copley.

HOPTON.

ARMS—Erm. on two Bars S. six Mullets O.

THE first person mentioned of this name, is ROBERT HOPTON, of Wytham, in com. Somers. esquire; who by Jane his wife, daughter and heir to Rowland Keymish, of Wardry, in com. Monmouth, esquire, had issue,

Sir RALPH HOPTON, who, at the coronation of Charles I. was made a knight of the bath; and became afterwards eminent for his loyalty and zeal in the service of that unfortunate monarch during the time of the civil war. In consideration whereof, he was, by letters patent, dated at Oxford, 4th September, 19th Charles I. advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Hopton, of

Stratton,¹ with limitation, in default of issue male, to Sir Arthur Hopton knight, his uncle, and to the issue male of his body.

The character of this nobleman was excellent, for valour, military prudence, piety, and moderation; for hospitality, civility, and charity. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Capel, of Hadham, in com. Hertf. esquire, widow of Sir Justinian Lewen, knight, but by her had no issue; and died in 1652, at Bruges, in Flanders; whither he had retired during the usurpation of Cromwell. His body was, however, after the restoration brought over to England, and interred with his ancestors at Wytham.

Deceasing thus S. P. and his uncle, Sir Arthur Hopton, on whom the honour was entailed, having died before him, also without issue (circ. 1650), his four sisters, or their representatives, became heirs to his estates. Which sisters were; viz. Rachael, married to - - - - - Morgan; Mary, first, to - - - - - Hartop, and afterwards to Sir Henry Mackworth, baronet; Catherine, to John Windham, esquire; and Margaret, to Sir Baynam Throgmorton, baronet;* with whose son, Sir Baynam, that line of the baronetage became extinct.

* Collins' Baronetage, edit. 1720.

HOWARD OF MARNHILL.

(Vid. NORTHAMPTON.)

¹ This was a place in Cornwall, where he obtained a signal victory over the parliament forces, commanded by the earl of Stamford. As he did also soon after at Roundway Down, near the Devizes, in Wiltshire, over Sir William Waller; in both of which battles he was inferior in number.

But the year following, he was defeated by Fairfax, near Alresford, in Hampshire, where lord John Stewart, and Sir John Smith, were slain on the king's part; and, in 1646, he was again defeated by Fairfax, near Torrington; and at Truro, he and his men being enclosed, were obliged to surrender and disband.

HOWARD OF ESCRICK.

ARMS—G. on a Bend between Six Crofs Crofslets fitchè Arg. an Escutcheon O. thereon a Demy Lion rampant pierced through the Mouth with an Arrow within a double trefsure counterflory, G. with a Fleur de Lis for difference.

THE first honoured with this title was Sir EDWARD HOWARD, K. B. seventh son of Thomas Howard, the first earl of Suffolk of that family. Which

Sir EDWARD, upon the 27th April, 4th Charles I. was created baron Howard, of Escrick, in com. Ebor. a lordship which came to Thomas earl of Suffolk, his father, by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Knevit, of Charlton, in com. Wilts, as heir to Thomas lord Knevit, of Escrick, her uncle,* who died issueless.

* Vid. Knevit
of Escrick,
Vol. I.

This lord Howard of Escrick, was that vile detestable evidence against lord Russell, colonel Sydney, and others. His wife was Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of John lord Butler, of Bramfield,† by whom he had four sons; viz. Thomas, William, Sir Cecil Howard,^m and Edward;ⁿ also one daughter, Anne, who married Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle.

† Vid. Butler
of Bramfield.

THOMAS, the eldest son, upon the death of his father, anno 1675, succeeded him in his honours. And married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of John earl of Peterborough, by whom he had only a daughter, that died an infant. He married, secondly, Joane, daughter of --- Drake, in com. Somerset, esquire; and left her his widow, in 1683, without issue, whereby the title devolved upon his brother,

WILLIAM; whose lady was Frances, daughter of Sir James Bridg-

^m This Sir Cecil Howard married, and had an only daughter, who died an infant.

ⁿ This Edward was killed before Dunkirk, S. P.

man, of Castle of Bromwich, in com. Warw. brother to Sir Orlando Bridgman, keeper of the great seal, by whom he had four sons; viz. Charles, William, Edward, and Henry; and likewise two daughters, Mary and Frances; who all deceased issueless, excepting the eldest son,

CHARLES, who succeeded his father on his death, in 1694, and was the last nobleman of his family. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of George Brydges, lord Chandos,^o but died S. P. circ. 1714 or 15; whereby his title became extinct.

HOWARD OF CASTLE RISING.

(Vid. NORWICH.)

HOWE.

Arms—O. a Fels between three Wolves Heads couped S.

THE family of Howe is stated to have been of distinction in the county of Somerset for several generations; of which was

JOHN HOWE, of Bishops Lydiard, in that county, esquire, who married the sister of Sir Richard Grubham, knight (who died in 1629) and had issue, John, his eldest son and heir, who was created a baronet in 1660, and was father of

JOHN GRUBHAM HOWE, his second son; who marrying Annabella, one of the three natural daughters of Emanuel Scroope, earl of Sunderland,* thereby acquired the manor of Langar, in the county of Notts. By this lady he had four sons; viz. Scroope, John, Charles, and Emanuel; whereof the latter married Ruperta, a natural daughter

* Vid.
Scroope,
Vol. II.

^o She was widow of the earl of Inchiquin, and the lord Herbert of Chirbury.

of prince Rupert, duke of Cumberland;* Charles was of Gritworth, in the county of Northampton, and left an only daughter, who married Peter Bathurst, esquire, brother to lord Bathurst; John was ancestor to the lord Chedworth;† and the eldest son,

* Vid. Cumberland

† Vid. Chedworth.

SCROPE, was, by king William III. created baron and viscount Howe, of Clenawly, in the kingdom of Ireland, anno 1701. He married, Juliana, daughter of William lord Allington,‡ of Horseheath (who was his second wife), and by her had his only son and heir,

‡ Vid. Allington.

SCROPE, the second viscount; who married Charlotte, daughter of the baron Kilmansegg (by Sophia-Charlotte his wife, baroness of Brentford, and countess of Darlington, in England);|| and by her had several sons; of which, William, the third son, is the present viscount Howe; George-Augustus, the eldest, succeeded his father, but was killed at the attack on Ticonderago, in America, anno 1758, S. P.; and

|| Vid. Brentford and Darlington.

RICHARD, the second son, was heir and successor to his brother, George-Augustus, in his Irish honours. Which Richard, in 1782, was created an English peer, by the title of viscount Howe, of Langar, in the county of Nottingham; and, in June, 1788, was further advanced to the dignity of earl Howe; as also, in August following (1788), was created baron Howe, of Langar, co. Notts, with remainder to his eldest daughter, Sophia-Charlotte, and every other daughter, and their issue male, respectively.

As a sea-officer, his lordship was justly esteemed for his transcendent knowledge in naval tactics, whilst his skill and valour repeatedly distinguished themselves on various occasions; particularly at the relief of Gibraltar, in 1782, in the face of the combined fleets of France and Spain, of infinitely superior force; and in the battle off Ushant, 1st June, 1794, when the fleet of republican France was defeated, and divers of their capital ships taken and destroyed.

His lordship married Mary, daughter of Chiverton Hartop, esquire; by whom he had issue Sophia-Charlotte, who married Pen-Ashton Curzon, son of viscount Curzon; Mary-Indiana, who died in 1800; and

and Louisa-Catherine, who married John Dennis Brown, earl of Altamont, in Ireland. But having no issue male, the English honours, of viscount and earl Howe, became extinct on his lordship's death, in 1799; when the Irish title devolved upon his brother, Sir William Howe, K.B. who, in the American war, was for several years commander in chief of the British forces in that country; an arduous appointment of honour, which he sustained under many a dubious opinion upon his conduct.

But the English barony of Howe of Langar, according to the limitation of the patent, descended to his eldest daughter beforementioned; who is the present baroness, and has issue.

HUME OF BERWICK.

ARMS—O. a Lion rampant reguardant Vert.

IN 1604, GEORGE HUME, earl of Dunbar, in Scotland, was, by his majesty, James I. created lord Hume, of Berwick, in the county of Northumberland. He was in great favour with king James; was a knight of the garter, chancellor of the exchequer, and master of the Wardrobe. He died in 1611; when having no issue male, his title died with him.

HUME CAMPBELL, LORD HUME OF BERWICK.

THIS title was again revived in the person of ALEXANDER HUME CAMPBELL, lord Polwarth, son and heir apparent of Hugh earl of Marchmont,

Marchmont, in Scotland, by his second wife, Miss Crumpton, daughter of a *linen draper*, in London. Which

ALEXANDER HUME CAMPBELL was created, in 1776, baron Hume of Berwick, in the county of Northumberland. He married Amabel (or Annabella), one of the daughters of Jemima marchioness Grey;* but had no issue; and died in 1781, whereby his title became extinct.

* Vid. Grey.

HUNSDON.

ARMS—Arg. on a Bend S. three Roses of the Field barbed and seeded proper, a Crescent for difference.

THE family of Carey was anciently seated at Cockington, in Devonshire; of which place was

Sir JOHN CAREY, who, the 10th Richard II. was made a baron of the exchequer, and died the 6th Henry IV. (1404); having had issue, by Margaret, his second wife, daughter and heir of William Holwell, of Holwell, in co. Devon (relict of Sir Guy de Brian), Robert, his son and heir; and John Carey, elected bishop of Exeter, anno 1419. Which

ROBERT was so noted for his valour and skill in arms, that an Arragonian knight,† who in divers countries had performed many worthy exploits, visiting England, and challenging any man of his rank to make trial of his skill in arms, he accepted the challenge; and overthrowing him in the combat, in Smithfield, was thereupon knighted by the king; and in memory of the combat, assumed the arms of the said Arragonian knight; viz. “*Three Roses on a Bend.*” He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Philip Courtney, of Powderham, in com. Devon; and had issue,

† Risden's
Survey of
Devon.

PHILIP CAREY, of Cockington; who, by Christian his wife, daughter of Richard Orchard, esquire, had that

Sir

Sir WILLIAM CAREY, of Cockington, knight; who siding with Henry VI. at the battle of Tewksbury against Edward IV. was taken in the church (whither he had fled for sanctuary); and, notwithstanding promise of pardon, was beheaded. This William, by Alice, his second wife, daughter of Sir Baldwin Fulford, had

THOMAS CAREY, esquire, who married Margaret, second daughter and coheir of Sir Robert* (or Sir John)† Spencer, by Eleanor his wife, sister and coheir to Edmond Beaufort, duke of Somerset,‡ and had issue two sons: whereof John, the eldest, was ancestor to the lord viscount Falkland, of Scotland; and William, the other, laid the foundation of the honours of this house. Which

WILLIAM was in great favour with Henry VIII. to whom he was esquire of the body. He married the lady Mary (sister to queen Anne Bullen), daughter and coheir to Thomas Bullen, earl of Wiltshire and Ormond;|| and had issue Catherine, who married Sir Francis Knolles, K. G.;§ and

HENRY, his son and heir; who being so nearly allied in blood to queen Elizabeth, as her sister's son, was by her created baron of Hunsdon, on the 13th January, the 1st year of her reign; who also bestowed upon him the said house of Hunsdon, in the county of Hertford, with £.4000 a-year, according to the valuation in that age.

In 1588, the memorable year of the projected Spanish invasion, he had the charge of her majesty's person in the camp at Tilbury, with the command of the army attached to that purpose. He was a knight of the garter, and filled divers important posts and offices of state. Yet so parsimonious was Elizabeth in the conferment of honours, that this nobleman, her nearest kinsman, could never obtain the height of his ambition, in being made earl of Wiltshire; a circumstance that so closely affected him, as to bring on that sickness which was his death. Fuller, in his Worthies of England, relates, that "when he lay on his death-bed, the queen gave him a gracious visit; causing a patent for the said earldom to be drawn, his robes to be made, and both to be laid on his bed; but this lord (who could not dissemble, nei-

" ther

* Collins.

† Sandford.

‡ Vid. Somerset.

|| Vid. Wiltshire.

§ Vid. Banbury.

“ther well nor sick), replied, *Madam, seeing you counted me not worthy of this honour whilst I was living, I count myself unworthy of it, now I am dying.*”

Sir Robert Naunton, in his *Fragmenta Regalia*, gives him this character: “My lord of Hunsdon was one of the queen’s nearest kindred; and on the decease of Suffex, both he and his son took the place of lord chamberlain; he was a fast man to his prince, and firm to his friends and servants; and though he might speak big, and therein would be borne out, yet was he not the more dreadful, but less harmful; and far from the practice of my lord of Leicester’s instruction: for he was downright. And I have heard those that both knew him well, and had interest in him, say merrily of him, that his Latin and his dissimulation were both alike; and that his custom of swearing, and obscenity in speaking, made him seem a worse Christian than he was, and a better knight of the carpet than he should be. As he lived in a ruffling time, so he loved sword and buckler men, and such as our forefathers were wont to call men of their hands; of which sort he had many brave men that followed him, yet not taken for a popular or dangerous person. And this is one that stood among the Togati of an honest stout heart; and such a one as (upon occasion), would have fought for his prince and his country.”

He departed this life, at Somerset House, 23d July, 1596 (38th Elizabeth), aged seventy-one, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; where a noble and costly monument was erected to his memory, which yet remains. His wife was Anne, daughter to Sir Thomas Morgan, knight, by whom he had three daughters; viz. Catherine, married to Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham; Philadelphia, to Thomas lord Scroop; and Margaret, to Sir Edward Hoby: and also four sons; namely, George, his heir; John; Sir Edmund; and Robert, which last was afterwards created lord Carey of Lepington, and earl of Monmouth.

GEORGE, second lord Hunsdon, was trained up to the public service from his youth; and, the 13th of Elizabeth, was in that expedition

into Scotland, when, for his valour, he was knighted by the earl of Suffex, the general. After which, Sir William Drury being dispatched to take the castle of Dumbreton, and the governor (the lord Fleming), dealing dishonourably with Sir William, Sir George Carey sent him a challenge to fight him, when, where, or how he dared; concluding in these words: “ *Otherwise I will baffle your good name; sound with the trumpet your dishonour; and paint your picture with the heels upward, and bear it in despite of yourself. In the mean time I attend your answer. From Glascow, 22d of Maie, 1570.*” But this challenge the lord Fleming declined.

On the decease of his father, he succeeded him as captain of the band of pensioners; and also was afterwards made lord chamberlain, and a knight of the garter. He died 9th November, 1603; leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, knight, an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas, son and heir of Henry lord Berkeley, ancestor to the present earl of that name. Whereupon, having no issue male, the barony of Hunsdon devolved upon his brother John. Which

JOHN, during his brother's life, had been constituted warden of the East Marches towards Scotland, 43d Elizabeth, being then a knight; before when, he had been made marshal of Berwick, and captain of Norham. He married Mary, daughter to Leonard Hyde, of Throgkyn, in co. Hertf. esquire; and dying in April, 1617, left two sons, Henry and Charles; and two daughters; whereof Anne married Sir Francis Lovell, of East Harlyng, in com. Norf. knight; and Blanch, Sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Kymberley, in the same county, knight.

HENRY, fourth lord Hunsdon, succeeded his father; and on the 6th June, 1621, was created viscount Rochfort; and on the 8th May, 1627, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Dover. He married Judith, daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham, of Laughton, in co. Suffex, baronet; and had issue, three sons and three daughters; viz. John, his successor; Pelham; and George, who died S. P.; Mary, who married

ried Sir Thomas Wharton, K.B. brother to lord Wharton; Judith, who died unmarried; and Philadelphia, who deccased in 1668.

JOHN, fifth lord Hunfdon, and second earl of Dover, was twice married: first, to Dorothy, daughter to Oliver St. John, earl of Bolingbroke, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, to Abigail, daughter of Sir William Cokayne, knight, alderman of London, who brought him an only daughter, Mary, married to William Heveningham, of Heveningham, in com. Suffex, esquire, who had issue by her, Sir William Heveningham, and a daughter, Abigail, married to John, son and heir of Sir John Newton, baronet.* But this nobleman dying in 1677, without issue male, the titles of Rochfort and Dover became extinct, and that of Hunfdon descended on Sir Robert Carey, knight, great grandson of Sir Edward Carey, knight,^p third son of Henry, first lord Hunfdon. Which

* Collins' Peerage, Vol.IV.p.77.

Sir ROBERT, sixth lord Hunfdon, died in France, in 1692; having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, baronet, widow of Sir John South, knight; but having no issue, the title descended to his first cousin, Robert Carey, son of Ernestus, younger brother to Horatio, his father. This

ROBERT, seventh lord Hunfdon, at the time of becoming successor to the barony, is said to have been in the humble situation of “*a weaver*.” He died, unmarried, in September, 1702; and the honour then came to William Ferdinand Carey, son and heir of William Carey, and Gertrude Van Oustooru his wife. Which William, was

^p This Sir Edmund, for his valour, was knighted by the earl of Leicester, in 1587; and married two wives: first, Mary, daughter and heir of Christopher Cocker, of Croft, in com. Linc. esquire; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John lord Latimer, but had issue only by the first; viz. two daughters, and three sons; Robert, Thomas, and Ferdinand.

Robert, the eldest son, had the honour of knighthood, and was a captain of horse, in the Netherlands, under Horatio lord Vere, of Tilbury. He married Alletta, daughter of Mynheer Hogenhove, secretary to the States General, by whom he had three sons; Horatio, Ernestus, and Ferdinand; of which, the eldest was colonel of horse in the service of Charles I. and by Petronella his wife, daughter of Robert Conyers, esquire, had issue Sir Robert Carey, knight; who at length succeeded his distant cousin, John earl of Dover, in the barony of Hunfdon.

HUNTINGTON.

son and heir of Ferdinand, the youngest brother of Ernestus, father of the last lord: which Ferdinand was a colonel in the Dutch service, and was killed at Maëstricht. The said

WILLIAM FERDINAND was born in Holland; but, nevertheless, having been naturalized in 1690, he became the next, and eighth lord Hunsdon; taking his seat in the house of peers, 1st March, 1707-8. He married Grace, daughter to Sir Edward (or Timothy) Waldo, knight, widow of Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme, baronet. Which lady died in 1729, without issue; and his lordship, in 1765, when the title is considered to have become extinct. He was in the eighty-second year of his age.

HUNTINGTON, (WALTHEOF.)

ARMS—Arg. a Lion rampant Az. and a Chief G.

THE county which gave name to this title was anciently, according to Dr. Heylin, well beset with woods; and was, indeed, a forest till the time of Henry II. in the beginning of whose reign it was disforested. In this respect, the forest yielding special opportunity and delight for hunting, the chief town of it had the name of *Hunters-doren*, now called Huntington, or Huntingdon, with very little variation. The first earl denominated from this place, after the Norman conquest, was

*Vid. North-
umberland.

WALTHEOF (the son of Syward, the Saxon, earl of Northumberland,)* to whom king William gave the earldom of Huntington, as also that of Northampton, with Judith, the daughter of his sister by the mother's side, in marriage. But notwithstanding this mark of favour and high confidence from the Conqueror, he in the end entered into a conspiracy to expel the king and the Normans from the nation; for which offence he was, after a long imprisonment, beheaded at Winchester, in 1075. By the aforesaid Judith his wife, he had
issue

issue three daughters; viz. Maud, married, first, to Simon de St. Lis (of whom hereafter); and next, to David, son of Malcolm, brother to Alexander, king of Scotland; Judith, wife of Ralfe de Toney, and of Robert, fifth son of Richard de Tonbridge,¹ ancestor to the barons Fitz-Walter.

ST. LIS EARL OF HUNTINGTON.

ARMS—Per pale indented Arg. and Az.

UPON the decease of Waltheof, the last earl beforementioned, king William offered Judith (his niece), widow of the said Waltheof, unto Simon St. Lis, a noble Norman, son of Ranulph le Rich, who with his brother, Garnerius le Rich, came into England at the time of the conquest. But she refusing him, because he was lame, the king was so displeased, that he seized upon the castle and honour of Hunting-ton, which she then held in dower, and bestowed it upon the said

SIMON DE ST. LIS, the town of Northampton, with the whole hundred of Falkeley, then valued at forty pounds per annum, to provide *shoes for his horses*. Simon thus not being able to obtain the mother, was advised to marry Maud, her eldest daughter; and there-upon he had the earldom of Huntington given him by the king. It does not appear at what time the Conqueror advanced him to the earldoms of Huntington and Northampton; but certain it is, says Dugdale,* that he had them both;[†] for Ingulphus, who lived then, expressly affirms as much.

* Dugdale,
Vol. I. p. 50.

¹ Thus Milles asserts it; and so does Dugdale: but in Fitz-Walter, the same Dugdale calls the wife of the said Robert, *Maud, daughter of Simon de St. Lis*, first earl of Huntington of that name; contradicting the statement made by him in this place under the account of Waltheof, earl of Huntington and Northampton.

[†] Milles, p. 900, says, he was earl of Northampton by gift of William Rufus, and received by the bounty of Henry I. the earldom of Huntington.

This

This earl is said to have built the castle of Northampton, as also the priory of St. Andrews there, circ. 18th Will. Conq. Having made a voyage to the Holy Land, he died in his return at the abbey of Charity, in France; and was there buried in the early part of the reign of Henry I.

By Maud his wife, he had issue, Simon, his eldest son; Waltheof, abbot of Melrus, in Scotland; and Maud, married, first, to Robert, son of Richard de Tonbridge; and after, to William de Albini, of Belvoir.*

ST. LIS EXCLUDED.

UPON the death of Simon de St. Lis the Elder, Simon, his son and heir, is said to have succeeded him in the earldom of Northampton; but that of Huntington he appears to have been deprived of For

DAVID, son of Malcolm, king of Scotland, having married Maud, his mother, daughter of earl Waltheof (as beforementioned), by the special favour of king Henry I. possessed himself thereof. This David, upon the death of Alexander, his elder brother, became king of Scotland; and having invaded England, was met by Stephen, then holding the British crown, when the differences between them were peaceably accorded; and Henry, son of the said David, on condition of swearing

* So Dugdale and Milles again assert it. But Hornby, in his Remarks on Dugdale's Errors, p. 105, observes, that Maud, daughter of Simon de St. Lis, is certainly much obliged to that great Baronagian; who first married her to Robert, son to Richard Fitz-Gilbert (whom he also hath married* to - - - - sister to Maud, her mother); and, secondly, to William de Albini. In one place,† under Fitz-Walter, he says, she died, 5th Steph. anno 1140; and in another, under Albini,‡ he says, that she was living, and sixty years of age, the 32d of Henry II. about forty-five years after, and about fifty years from the death of her first husband, by whom she had two sons; who must, according to this statement, have been born before she was ten years old. Certain, however, it is, that both accounts can hardly be true, unless she could be alive and dead at the same time.

* Dugd. Bar.
Vol. I p. 56.

† Ibid. p. 218.

‡ Ibid. p. 113.

fealty and homage to king Stephen, obtained livery, not only of the honour of Huntington, but had a grant of the borough of Doncaster and Carlisle, as an augmentation thereto. This

HENRY married Ada, sister to William earl Warren and Surrey; and died a little before his father, viz. in 1152. Having had issue three sons; Malcolm, William, and David. But upon his death,

(ST. LIS RESTORED,)

SIMON DE ST. LIS, son and heir of earl Simon, and Maud his wife, beforementioned, entered upon the earldom of Huntingdon, and stoutly supported king Stephen against the empress Maud. He died the 18th Stephen;^t having had issue by Isabel his wife, daughter to Robert earl of Leicester (afterwards married to Gervais Paganel), a son, Simon, and two daughters, Amice and Hawise. Which Simon succeeded his father in the earldom of Northampton, but not in that of Huntingdon; inasmuch as

(ST. LIS AGAIN EXCLUDED,)

MALCOLM, king of Scotland, eldest son of Henry earl of Huntingdon, beforementioned, obtained it from Henry II. in the 1st year of his reign, in lieu of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, which he then rendered up to the king; though others affirm, that it was for accompanying that monarch to the siege of

^t He is said, by Dugdale, to have had a brother, also called Simon de St. Lis, father of another Simon, whose descendants fixing at Seton, in com. Rutl. assumed thereupon that surname. Whose heir female, temp. Henry VI. became the wife of Sir William Fielding, ancestor to the earls of Denbigh of that family.

Thoulouse, in 1159. But he died unmarried, the 11th Henry II. and was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM; who taking part with prince Henry against his father Henry II. the old king was so enraged, that he appointed an army to march against him; and promised the castle and earldom of Hunting-ton should be delivered to Simon de St. Lis the third, as the rightful heir. Whereupon

(ST. LIS AGAIN RESTORED,)

SIMON raised what forces he could, and joined the king, and thus became restored to his inheritance; which he enjoyed till his death, which happened the 30th Henry II. without issue. Whereupon the royal line of Scotland, a third time, became possessed of this earldom, in the person of

(THE SCOTCH LINE CONTINUED,)

DAVID, who was younger brother to William, king of Scotland, and earl of Huntington. For, upon the death of earl Simon, both Dugdale and Milles recite, that king Henry restored Huntington, with the appurtenances, to William, king of Scots; who presently after assigned the same to David, his brother, aforesaid.

This DAVID attended king Richard I. into the Holy Land, with a retinue of 500 men; whom he partly paid at his own, and partly at that king's charges. But on his return, his fleet was scattered, and himself taken prisoner by the Egyptians, and at length redeemed by the Venetians. He died in 1219; and was buried in the abbey of Saultrey, near a feat he had at Connington, in Huntingtongshire. By

Maud

Maud his wife, daughter of Hugh Cyvelioc, earl of Chester, he had issue, John, Robert who died young; Henry and David, who died S. P.; and four daughters; whereof Margaret married Alan of Gallo-way: Isabel, Robert Bruce, of Annandale; Ada, Henry de Hastings; and Maud, died unmarried.

JOHN, surnamed Le Scot, succeeded his father, and held the profits of the earldom of Huntingdon, and became earl of Chester in right of his mother; under which title he has already been treated.* Having no issue, his honours, on his decease, in 1237, were seized into the hands of the crown.

* Vid. the earls of Chester, Vol. I.

He married Helen, daughter of Leoline, prince of North Wales; who is reported to have poisoned him.† After whose death, she married again, Robert, a younger son of Saher de Quincy, earl of Winchester.

† Milles, p. 915.

CLINTON EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

ARMS—Arg. fix Crofs Crofslets fitchèe S. on a chief Az. two Mulletts O. pierced G.

AMONG the most eminent men of his day, WILLIAM DE CLINTON, a younger brother to John lord Clinton, flourished in great favour; and became famous both in the reigns of Edward II. and III. during the latter of which, he served with distinguished credit in the wars of France, Flanders, and Scotland. At different times he was justice of Chester, warden of the Cinque Ports, and governor of Dover Castle; and also warden of all the king's forests South of Trent. The 7th of Edward III. he was constituted lord admiral of the seas, from the Thames westward; so, likewise, the 15th of Edward III. and appointed one of the king's ambassadors to treat with Philip of Valois, touching the realm and crown of France; to which office he was again appointed the 23d of Edward III. to treat respecting the prolon-

gation of the truce with France. Moreover, the 4th of Edward III. he had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm; and from thence, to the 10th Edward III. inclusive. And the 11th of Edward III. standing then high in the royal estimation, he was further raised to the dignity of an earl; being the 16th of March, the same year, created earl of Huntingdon. Having not only £.20 per ann. given him out of the issues of the county, to be paid by the sheriff, at the feast of Easter and Michaelmas, yearly; but, in consideration of his many acceptable services, had a grant of 1000 marks per annum, land, to hold to himself and the heirs male of his body, for ever.

* Vid. Fitz-Williams of Sprotbro'.

His wife was Julian, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de Leyburne, knight, widow of John lord Hastings, of Bergavenny; by whom he had issue an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married Sir William Fitz-Williams, of Sprotborough,* knight. And dying the 28th Edward III. (1354), without issue male, the earldom of Huntingdon proved extinct in his name; but the barony, created by writ, is presumed to be yet remaining, vested in the issue of his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife of William Fitz-William aforesaid.

D'ANGLE EARL OF HUNTINGTON.

ARMS—O. Billetty, a Lion rampant Az.

GUISCARD D'ANGLE, or D'ANGOULESME, was the next earl. He was a Frenchman, born in the duchy of Aquitain; a man very expert in military affairs, as seems evident, from being elected a knight of the garter by that warlike monarch, Edward III. He was tutor to Richard II. and by him was created earl of Huntington for term of life, with 1000 marks yearly, out of the royal treasury;† but he deceased soon after, viz. 3d Richard II. 1380. His wife was named Constance, but of what family is not mentioned. By her he had a son, John, who died issueless in his father's lifetime.

† Pat. Rot. 2d Rich. II. pars. 2d, m. 41.

HOLLAND

HOLLAND EARL OF HUNTINGDON.

JOHN DE HOLLAND, a younger son of Sir Thomas de Holland, knight, and Joane his wife, countess of Kent, brother, by the mother's side, to Richard II. was by that king, 11th of his reign, created earl of Huntington, and some years after, duke of Exeter; under which head, a further account of his marriage and issue will be found.*

*Vid. Exeter.

GREY EARL OF HUNTINGTON.

THIS title was next conferred upon THOMAS GREY, brother, by the mother's side, to king Edward V. Which Thomas, the 11th Edward IV. was created earl of Huntington; and in the 15th of the same reign, was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Dorset. To his first wife he married Anne, only daughter and heir of Henry Holland, duke of Exeter, grandson of John Holland beforenamed, earl of Huntingdon; but by her had no issue. His second wife was Cecily, daughter and heir of William lord Bonville; for whose descendants the reader is referred to the account of the barons Grey of Groby.†

†Vid. Grey of Groby, Vol. II.

HERBERT EARL OF HUNTINGTON.

IN 1479, WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke, having resigned that earldom into the hands of king Edward IV. was by him created earl of Huntington; but having no issue male, the title ceased with him.‡

‡ Vid. Herbert of Herbert, Vol. II.

HASTINGS EARL OF HUNTINGTON.

ARMS—Arg. a Maunch S.

THIS family is descended from William de Hastings, steward to Henry II. who, by his first wife, was ancestor to that eminent line which so long flourished as barons Hastings, and earls of Pembroke, till the time of Richard II.* and by his second wife, Ida, daughter of Henry earl of Eu, became founder of the noble house, hereafter mentioned. Of his children by the said Ida,

* Vid. Hastings, Vol. II.

† So named by Edmonson, but called Robert by Burton, in his History of Leicestershire, p. 19.

† THOMAS DE HASTINGS, was the eldest; and from him, through divers descents, lineally came

WILLIAM DE HASTINGS, a famous Yorkist, who, in consideration of his signal services against king Henry VI. was by Edward IV. the 1st of his reign, created, by patent, baron Hastings of Ashby de la Zouche, in com. Leic.; of which place he had also a grant.^u Moreover, he was admitted into the noble order of the garter, and appointed to many high and important offices about the court, and in the state; but it must be acknowledged, that however great his merits were, his honours were sullied by being accessory to killing the young and gallant prince Edward, son of Henry VI. after the battle of Tewksbury. In this reign, of Edward IV. the power and possessions of the lord Hastings were immense: but in the next they all failed him: for having at first been very active in advancing the duke of Gloucester to the chief administration as protector for the infant king, yet not choosing to comply with that monster in the murder of his

^u At the same time with the grant of Ashby, he had (inter alia), that of the manor of Donington; which if it be "Castle Donington," then the account in Gibson's Camden, and in the Magna Britannia, which says, that George earl of Huntingdon bought it of Robert earl of Essex, temp. queen Elizabeth, appears erroneous; unless by forfeiture it had come to the crown, been granted out again, and thereby passed into the possession of the said earl of Essex.

two nephews, Richard looked upon him as an insurmountable bar to the obtainment of the crown, and therefore contrived to have him suddenly seized; having for that purpose treacherously decoyed him to a consultation; when being surprised, he was immediately decapitated without any form of trial whatsoever, 13th June, 1483.

This nobleman married Catherine, daughter of Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury, widow of William lord Bonville and Harrington; by whom, amongst other issue, he had*

* Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

EDWARD, his son and heir; who having married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Hungerford,† had, in her right, summons to parliament, by that title, the 22d of Edward IV. When Henry VII. attained the throne, by the defeat and death of king Richard at the battle of Bosworth, he restored the lord Hastings to his estate and honours, and reversed the attainder of his father. His lordship died the 8th November (1507), leaving a daughter, Anne, who married Thomas earl of Derby; and a son, George, his successor. Which.

† Vid. Hun-
gerford,
Vol. II.

GEORGE, third lord Hastings, attended Henry VIII. at the famous sieges of Therouenne and Tournay, in France; and on the 8th December, 1529, was created earl of Huntington. He died in 1544; having married Anne, daughter to Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham (widow of Sir Walter Herbert), by whom he had three daughters, and five sons;‡ of which Francis was his successor, and Edward was created by queen Mary lord Hastings of Loughbro'.||

‡ Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

FRANCIS, second earl of Huntington, succeeded his father on his decease, the 35th Henry VIII. in whose lifetime he had been made a knight of the bath, at the coronation of queen Anne Boleyn. The 3d of Edward VI. he was made a knight of the garter; and the year following, commanded a considerable force sent into France to dislodge the French from between Bologne and Calais; which he successfully performed.* He died in 1561; having had issue by Catherine,

|| Vid. Haf-
tings of
Loughbro-
rough.

* This Francis has obtained mention in Walpole's Noble Authors; who says, that at the request of his uncle, cardinal Pole, he translated

" Oforius de Nobilitate; and
- - - - de Gloria."

daughter

daughter and coheir of Henry Pole, lord Montague, son of Sir Richard Pole, K. G. by Margaret his wife, countess of Salisbury, daughter of George duke of Clarence (brother to king Edward IV.), five daughters, and six sons; of which last, Henry and George were successively earls of Huntington; William, the third son, died S. P.; Sir Edward, the fourth, was father of Sir Henry Hastings, sheriff of Leicestershire, 6th James I.^y Sir Francis, the fifth, was a learned man, the author of several pieces, and a great patron of the Puritans,* he was a knight of the shire in several parliaments for the county of Somerset, and died in 1610, S. P.; Walter, the youngest son, had issue, Sir Henry Hastings, of Kirby, and afterwards of Braunston, in com, Leic.; who being firmly attached to the royal cause during the civil wars, paid £.2072 to the usurping powers, for redemption of his estate. From this line is said to be derived a person, who now has a claim to the earldom of Huntington. It was observed of these six brothers, that though they differed in religion, some of them being zealous Papists, and the rest as zealous Protestants, yet they lived with the greatest harmony and brotherly affection.

HENRY, third earl of Huntington, was installed a knight of the garter, the 12th Elizabeth, and by her was made lord lieutenant of the counties of Leicester and Rutland; and was one of the peers who had charge of Mary queen of Scots. He married Catherine, daughter to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland; and dying^z in 1595, S. P.

^y He died in 1619, and left by Mabel his wife, daughter of Anthony Faunt, of Foston, in com. Leic. esquire, two sons, Richard and Anthony; who were both sequestered for their loyalty to Charles I.

^z Camden says, he was a person of a sweet and candid temper, but wanted not a zeal for the reformed religion; and spent a great part of his estate in the support of those ministers who were the forwardest sticklers for the simple and primitive purity of the Gospel. He died a very poor lord; leaving his fortune in a very embarrassed situation. Of which, Stoke-Pogeys, in the county of Buckingham, was, with much subtlety, and for a very invaluable consideration, got possession of by that celebrated lawyer, Sir Edward Coke; who, according to Carte,[†] had scraped together an estate of £.10,000 a-year; much of it ill-gotten, not scrupling any means of enriching himself.

* Winwood's
Memoirs,
II. 48, 49.

† Carte's
History,
Vol. IV. p. 41.

was buried at Ashby de la Zouch, whereupon his brother, George, became his heir. Which

GEORGE, fourth earl, married Dorothy,* one of the daughters and coheirs to Sir John Port, of Etwall, in com. Derby, knight, by whom he had three sons; Francis, Henry,^a and Sir Edward, who died at Vienna, unmarried; also two daughters, who are mentioned in the Table of Descent. Of the sons,

* Called Eleanor by Milles.

Francis died in his father's lifetime, having married Sarah, daughter of Sir James Harrington, and sister to John lord Harrington, of Exton, by whom he had four sons; whereof Francis, the youngest, died an infant; Edward, the third, died a captain in the last unfortunate expedition of Sir Walter Rawleigh to Guiana; Sir George, the second son, married, and had issue;^b and

HENRY the eldest, on the decease of his grandfather, in 1604, became the fifth earl of Huntington. He was lord lieutenant of the counties of Leicester and Rutland; and in 1616, one of the peers on the trial of the earl and countess of Somerset, for the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, and died in 1643. He married Elizabeth, youngest of the daughters and coheirs of Ferdinando Stanley, earl of Derby,†

† Vid. Stanley, Vol. II.

* He was the famous Henry Hastings, of Woodland, in Dorsetshire, who died in 1650, aged almost one hundred; and is immortalized by the curious portrait of him, drawn by the pen of lord chancellor Cooper, first earl of Shaftesbury, and printed in the *Connoisseur*, and several biographical works. His first wife was Dorothy, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Francis Willoughby, of Woollaston, in com. Notts, knight; his second, was Mrs. Jane Langton. By the former he had two sons, Sir George and Henry; and a daughter, Dorothy, married, first, to Sir John Ryves, knight; and, secondly, to Thomas Tregonwell, esquire; Sir George, his eldest son, died in 1651, aged sixty-three, leaving issue by Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Freake, two sons; viz. Edward, who died in 1654; and John, who died in 1656, both S. P. Also two daughters; whereof Frances, married John Roy, of London, merchant; and Dorothy, ----- Eyres, a barrister at law.

Henry Hastings, second son, was living at Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, in 1654; and had then by his wife, Susan, daughter of Probert Offley, a daughter, Anne, aged nine years.

^b He married Seymour, daughter and coheir of Sir Gilbert Prynne, of Allington, in Wiltshire, knight; and had issue George, Francis, and Charles, who died S. P.; Ferdinand, another son, and three daughters; Martha, married to Owen Owens; Catherine, to Bruges Nanfant; and another daughter, whose name is unmentioned by Edmonson.

by

by whom he had two daughters and two son, Ferdinando and Henry; which last was, in 1643, created baron of Loughborough, in com. Leic.* and died unmarried.

* Vid. Hastings of Loughborough.

FERDINANDO, sixth earl, in the lifetime of his father had been summoned to parliament. He married Lucy, daughter and heir of Sir John Davies, of Englefield, in com. Berks, knight, a celebrated lawyer; who had been solicitor and attorney-general in Ireland, and afterwards chief justice of the king's bench. By this lady he had a numerous family of six daughters, and four sons; of which, Henry lord Hastings, the eldest, died at the early age of nineteen, in his father's lifetime. He was a nobleman, who is represented as a person of great learning, and of so sweet a disposition, that the Muses mourned his death; and no less than ninety-eight elegies are said to have been made on him by the wits of the time, and published, anno 1650, under this title, "*Lachrymæ Musarum*;" John and Ferdinando, the two next sons, also died young; and Theophilus, the youngest, at length became heir to his father. Which

THEOPHILUS, seventh earl, was one of the lords who signed the order at Whitehall for proclaiming James II. by whom he was taken into great favour; and was constituted lord lieutenant of the counties of Leicester, Huntington, and Derby; chief justice in Eyre; captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners; a privy counsellor; and colonel of the 13th regiment of foot. But all these great offices he lost on the Revolution taking place, to which he was unfavourable; and was one of those who protested against the act of settlement. He was twice married: his first lady was Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Lewis, of Ledstone, in com. Ebor. knight, by whom he had a son, George, and two daughters, who died unmarried. His second, was Frances, daughter and heir to Francis Leveson Fowler, of Harnage Grange, in com. Salop, esquire, by whom he had five daughters and two sons; of which, Ferdinando, the youngest, died in 1726, unmarried; and Theophilus, the eldest, became at length heir to the earldom. This nobleman died suddenly at his house in Charles Street, St. James', in 1701, and was succeeded by

GEORGE,

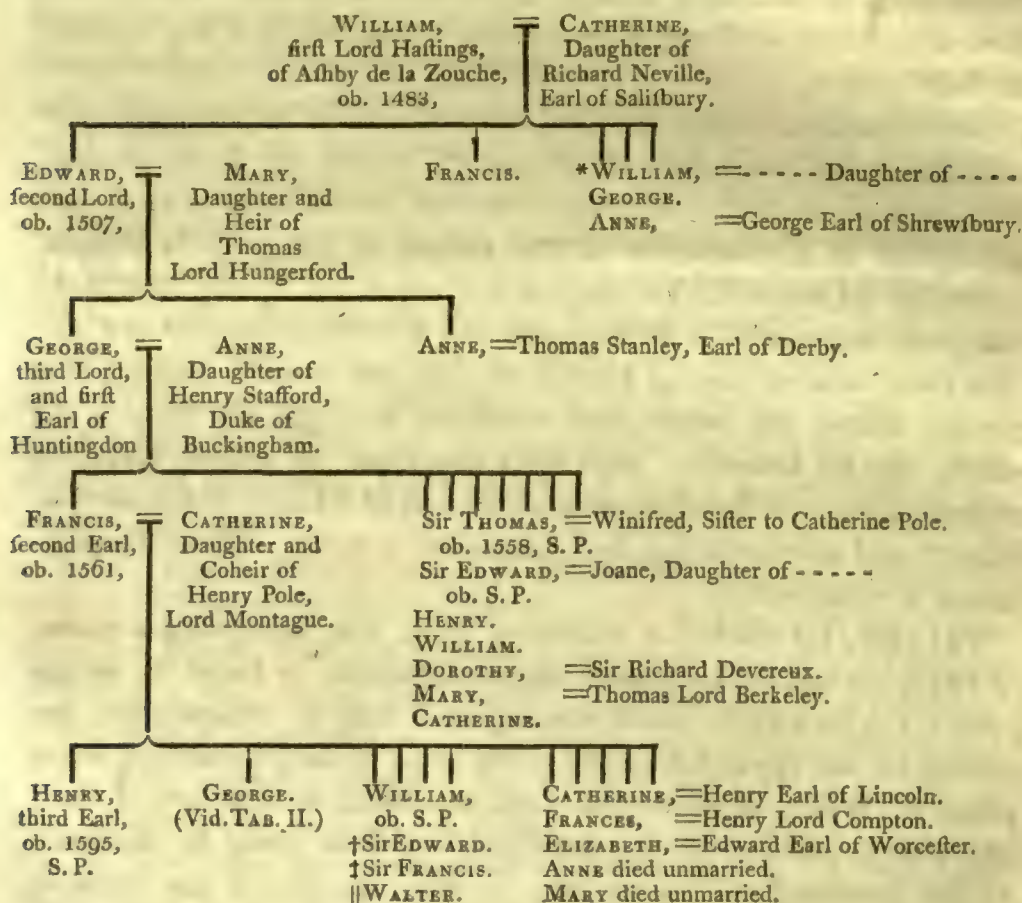
GEORGE, his only son by his first wife; who at the coronation of queen Anne carried the sceptre. The same year he distinguished himself at the sieges of Venlo and Ruremond; as the inscription on his monument, in St. James' church, Westminster, relates. But he died soon after, at the early age of twenty-six, unmarried, in 1704, whereby his half-brother,

THEOPHILUS, became the next and ninth earl of Huntington; who assisting at the coronation of George II. carried the sword of state. His lordship's character, marriage, and issue, are set forth in an elegant inscription on a monument in the church of Ashby de la Zouche, where he lies interred. He married the lady Selina Shirley, one of the daughters and coheirs of Washington earl Ferrers, and by her had issue four sons; whereof George and Ferdinando, the second and third, died young; Henry, the fourth, died unmarried in 1753; and Francis, the eldest, was his successor. Also three daughters; of which, Elizabeth married John lord Rawdon, afterwards earl of Moira; Selina died an infant; and another Selina died unmarried in 1763. His lordship deceased in 1746, when

FRANCIS, his eldest son, succeeded him; who being then a minor, in 1747, set out for his further accomplishment, by travel in foreign parts. On his return, much was expected from his attainments; but though he was appointed master of the horse to the present king when prince of Wales, he never after filled any office, or high post of state, where those abilities, he was presumed to possess, could be displayed. At the coronation of his majesty, in 1761, he carried the sword of state; and at the baptism of prince Frederick, the king's second son, in 1763, he stood proxy for the duke of York, one of the sponsors. His lordship died in 1789, unmarried; when the barony of Hastings of Ashby de la Zouche, and the earldom of Huntington, are generally considered to have become extinct.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF HASTINGS OF ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE, AND THE EARLDOM OF HUNTINGTON.

TABLE I.



* He had issue two daughters; viz. Elizabeth, who married John Beaumont, Master of the Rolls; and Mary, wife of Thomas Saunders, of Haryngworth.

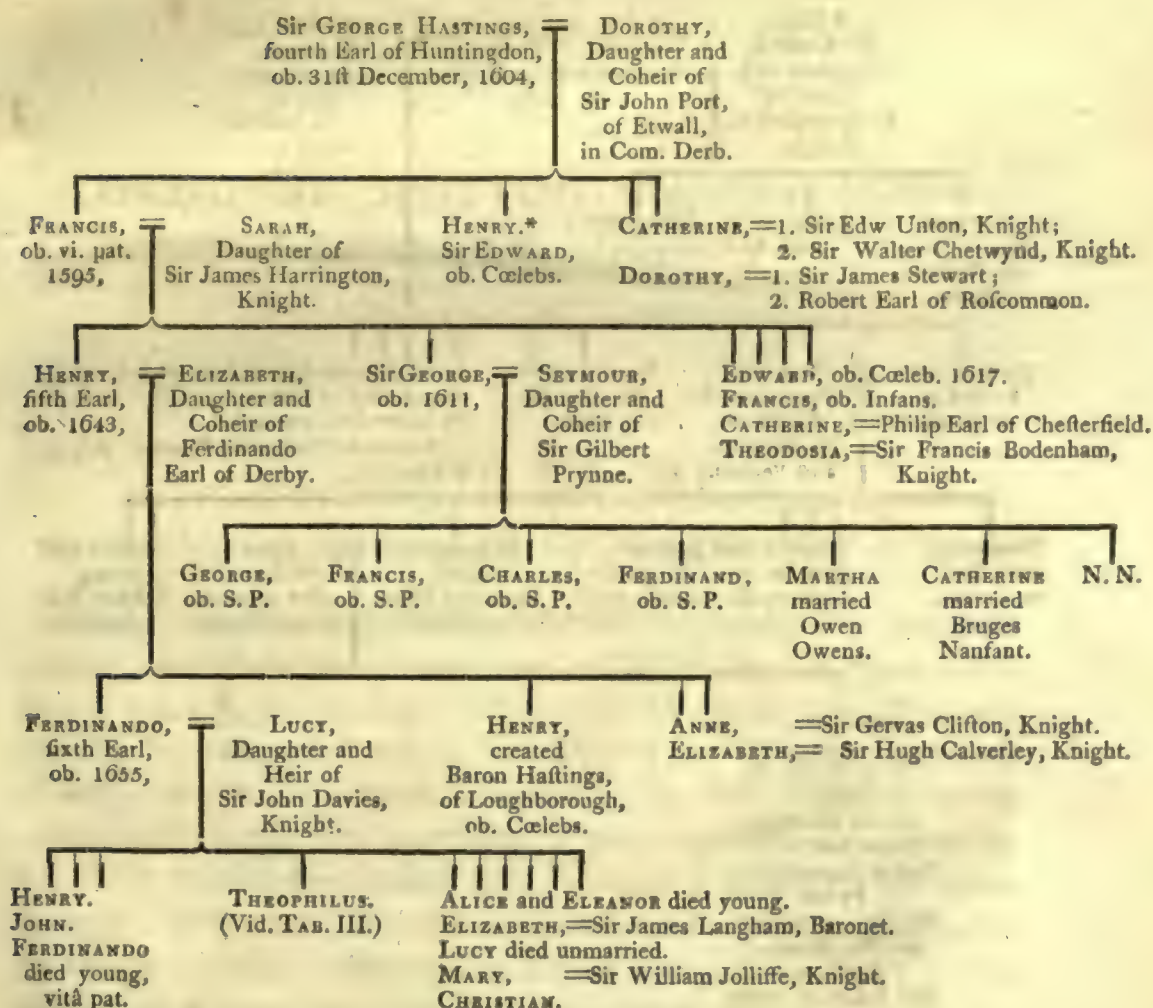
† He married Barbara, daughter and coheir of Sir William Devereux; and had a son, Sir Henry, whose lady was Mabel, daughter of Sir Anthony Faunt, of Fauston, in com. Leic.

‡ He married Maud, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford, widow of Sir George Vernon, and died 26th September, 1610, S. P.

|| He married Joice, daughter of Christopher Roper, of Linsted, Esquire; and had a son, Sir Henry, of Kirby and Braunston, from whom descended issue male and female.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF HASTINGS OF ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE, AND THE EARLDOM OF HUNTINGTON.

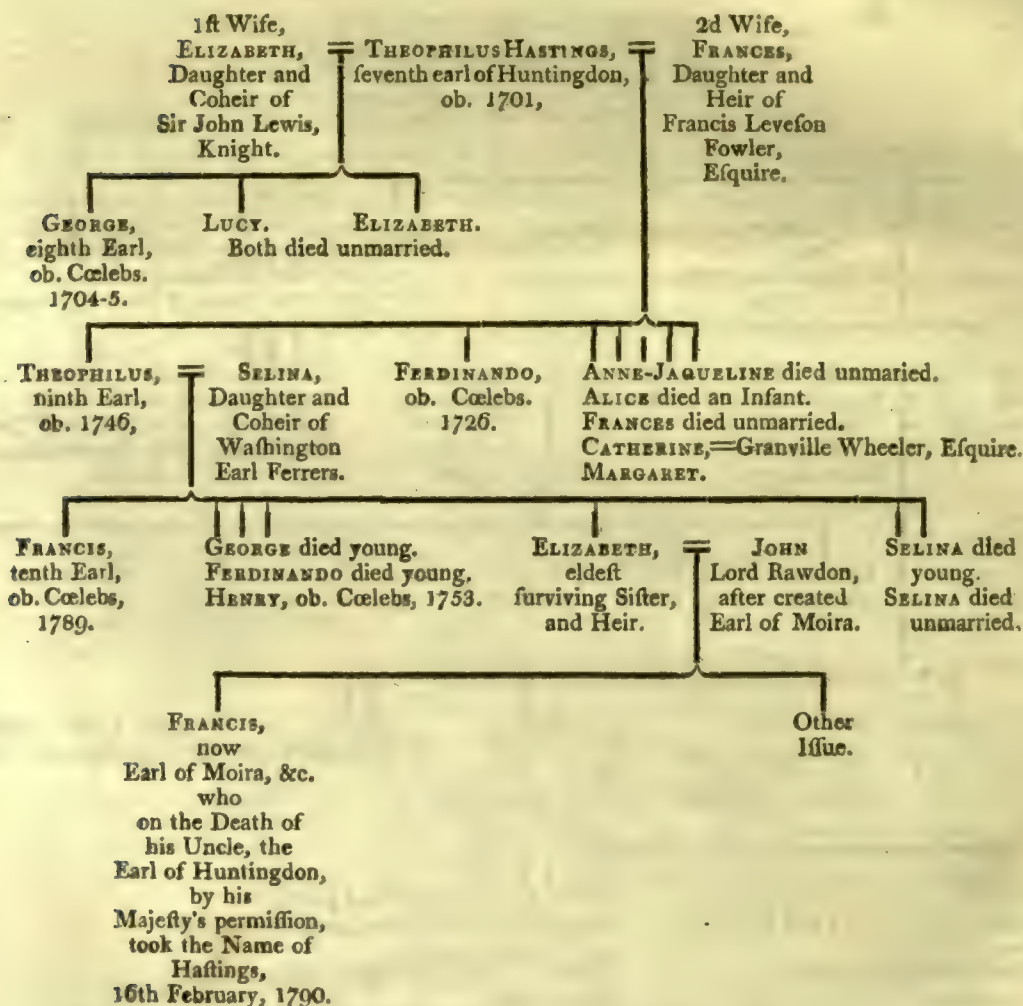
TABLE II.



* See a note respecting him, in the preceding historical account of the family.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF HASTINGS OF ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE, AND THE EARLDOM OF HUNTINGTON.

TABLE III.



HYDE OF HINDON.

(Vid. HYDE EARL OF CLARENDON.)

HYDE OF WOTTON BASSET, AND
KENELWORTH.

(Vid. HYDE EARL OF ROCHESTER.)

JEFFERYS OF WEM.

ARMS—Erm. a Lion rampant and Canton S. with a Mullet for difference on a Canton.

IN the first of James II. Sir GEORGE JEFFERYS was created a peer, by the title of lord Jefferys, baron of Wem, in com. Salop. He was a younger son of John Jefferys, of Acton, in com. Denbigh, esquire, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Ireland, of Bewsey, in com. Pal. Lancast. knight. The first rudiments of his education, it seems, were at a school in the country; from whence he became a Westminster scholar, and afterwards a student in the Inner Temple. It is confidently asserted, that he was never regularly called to the bar: which, whether the fact or not, yet certain it is, he pleaded as a counsellor, and had the address to please his clients, though sometimes he lost his cause. His chief ambition was to obtain court favour; in which his complacency was so conspicuous, that he was justly considered a proper instrument to promote the arbitrary measures of the crown. He was first made a Welsh judge, and in 1680, chief justice of Chester; the next year he was created a baronet; and

and in 1683 was sworn lord chief justice of the king's bench, and a privy counsellor.

It would be a part unnecessary to enter on a disquisition of his behaviour in the trials that came before him: but this must be said, that scarcely any judge in England was more partial on the court side, and used so much insolence towards the prisoners at the bar; of which many instances might be given. As to his proceedings in the West, after Monmouth's insurrection, they were so very cruel, and are so well known, as to render the relation of them here superfluous.

In 1685, he was constituted lord high steward of England, for the trial of the lord Delamere, who was acquitted. As lord chancellor, he was the head and principal actor in the commission of ecclesiastical affairs; and is said to have advised the commitment and trial of the seven bishops. Upon the prince of Orange being landed, and advanced towards London, he attempted to withdraw in disguise from the kingdom; and for that purpose had put himself on board a collier, pretended to be bound for Newcastle, but designed for Hamburgh. He was, however, discovered, seized, brought before the lords of the council, and committed to the Tower; where he continued till 1689, when he was released by death.^c He was reckoned a person of quick and sprightly parts, of a ready wit, but no profound lawyer. A good chancellor where the court was not a party; which seems proved, inasmuch as few, if any of his decrees were ever reversed.

This detested character was twice married. His first wife was - - - - daughter of - - - - - by whom he had four sons; viz. John, his son and heir; and three others, who died young: also two daughters; whereof Margaret, married William, son of Sir Thomas Stringer, of

^c At the time of his decease, he was seized of the manor of Bulstrode, in com. Bucks, which he had purchased of Sir Roger Hill, in 1686, where he built a mansion; which was purchased by the earl of Portland about the latter end of king William's reign, of Mr. Dive, son-in-law of the said lord chancellor. *Whereby it appears, that minion of the Dutch prince obtained the possession of Bulstrode by the more honourable act of purchase, than by the forfeiture and attainder of an unfortunate nobleman, for his loyalty and attachment to his legal sovereign!

* Lysons' History of Bucks. p.654.

Durance,

Durance, near Enfield, in Middlesex; and Sarah, captain Harnage, an officer of Marines. His second wife was the daughter of Sir Thomas Bloodworth, widow of Sir John Jones, of Funman, in Glamorgan-shire.

JOHN, second lord Jefferys, is noticed in Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors, for two little pieces ascribed to him, published in the collection of State Poems, viz. one called "*a Fable*;" the other, "*a burlesque Translation of an Elegy on the Duke of Gloucester*." This nobleman married the lady Charlotte, daughter and heir of Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke; by whom he had issue a son, Herbert, who died an infant; and a daughter, Henrietta Louisa, who married Thomas earl of Pomfret. On his lordship's death, in 1703, the title became extinct.

J E R M Y N.

ARMS—S. a Chevron between two Mullets in Pale Arg.

THE family of Jermyn was for many ages possessed of the manor of Rushbroke, in Suffolk, which came in marriage to Sir Thomas de Jermyn, with Agnes, sister and coheir to Thomas de Rushbroke. From Sir Thomas descended another Thomas, who had issue Thomas, his eldest son, and

HENRY JERMYN, his second son, who, for his zeal and attachment to the service of king Charles I. was, by letters patent, dated at Oxford, 19th Charles I. created lord Jermyn, baron of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk; with limitation, in default of male issue, to Thomas, his elder brother, and his issue male. This nobleman, during the greatest of the royal extremities, evinced himself a most faithful servant, subject, and soldier; and when all was lost in England, attended the queen to France; where, with honour, prudence, and economy, he presided over, and managed her small establishment.

The

The tongue of slander, however, was not silent, in spreading evil reports of an unlawful familiarity between them; but calumny is ever fond to detract from worthy and meritorious characters. While abroad, he was employed in several embassies by Charles II. and in consideration of his conduct on all occasions, was further raised to the dignity of earl of St. Albans, by letters patent, dated at Breda, anno 1660, a few weeks preceding the restoration; after when, he was created a knight of the garter, and constituted lord chamberlain of the household. He died in 1683, unmarried; whereby his title of St. Albans became extinct, but that of Jermyn descended to his nephew,

THOMAS (son and heir of Thomas, his elder brother beforementioned.) Which Thomas was governor of Jersey, and died in 1703, without male issue, so that the barony of Jermyn likewise became extinct. By Mary his wife, he had issue several daughters; whereof one, married to Thomas Bond, esquire, died in his lifetime; and four others were living at the date of his will, in January 1702. Of these, by the will of Mary their mother, who survived till 1713, it appears that Mary, the eldest, married Sir Robert Davers, baronet; Merelina, first, Sir William Spring; and, secondly, Sir William Gage, baronet; Penelope, Gray James Grove, esquire; and Delarivierre, Sir Symonds D'Ewes, baronet. All of which daughters had issue; to which respectively their grandmother, at her decease, left legacies.

^dKENDAL. (PLANTAGENET.)

JOHN PLANTAGENET, third son to king Henry IV. was by his brother, king Henry V. created earl of Kendal. He was also duke of Bedford; to which title the reader is referred.*

* Vid. Bedford.

^d This town was the name of an ancient barony, which descended from Talboyes through the Bruces to the Rosses, and from the Rosses of Kendal, to the Parrs; of which family Sir William was created baron Parr, of Kendal. (Vid. Parr of Kendal.)

BEAUFORT EARL OF KENDAL.

JOHN BEAUFORT, duke of Somersfet, on the decease of John duke of Bedford, was, by Henry VI. made earl of Kendal; but died without issue male.*

* Vid. Somersfet.

DE FOIX EARL OF KENDAL.

ARMS — Quarterly first and fourth Arg. two Cows passant G. armed and unguled, with Bells about their Necks, O. the second and third O. three Pallets G. over all a Label of three Points, S. charged with fifteen Eschalops, Arg.

JOHN DE FOIX (son of Gastohn de Foix, earl of Longueville, in Normandy), in consideration of his many very eminent services in the wars of France, was, by Henry VI. created earl of Kendal. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir to Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk,† and had issue a son, called John (or Gaston) de Foix; whose daughter, Anne, married Uladislaus king of Hungary.

† Vid. De la Pole, Vol. II.

This nobleman was also admitted into the noble order of the garter; but after his decease, it does not appear that any of his posterity enjoyed this earldom.

STUART DUKE OF KENDAL.

IN 1664, HENRY STUART, third son of James duke of York, was created duke of Kendal. He died young, in 1667.

After when, in 1689, GEORGE prince of Denmark was, by his
VOL. III. 3 G majesty,

* Vid. Cumberland.

majesty, William III. created baron of Wokingham, in Berkshire, earl Kendal, and duke of Cumberland.*

SCHULENBERG DUCHESS OF KENDAL.

ARMS—Quarterly first and fourth O. a Lamb passant in Fefs quartered G. and Arg. ensigned on its head with three Standards of the second; second and third, Arg. three Eagles Legs couped at the thigh, G. And as a Princess of the Empire, in a Shield Sturtout Jupiter, a Lion rampant, Lund, imperially crowned proper.

† Vid. Cleveland.

IN 1716, ERANGARD MELOSINE SCHULENBURG, a German lady, was created baroness of Dundalk, countess and marchioness of Dunganannon, and duchess of Munster, in Ireland. Moreover, in 1719, she was made, for life, baroness of Glastonbury, countess of Feversham, and duchess of Kendal, in Westmorland, English honours; and, finally, in 1723, she was advanced to the rank of princess of Eberstein, in the German empire, 9th George I. After this great accumulation of honours, the reader need scarcely be informed, that her grace stood in that degree of favour with king George, as the duchess of Cleveland,† and others, enjoyed with Charles II. From whom the happy people of Great Britain are honoured with so many worthy ornaments to the British peerage.

Upon the decease of this eminent personage, her titles became extinct.

KENNINGTON.

IN 1726, his royal highness prince WILLIAM AUGUSTUS (second son to the late prince of Wales, father of his present majesty), was created baron of the Isle of Alderney, viscount Trematon, in Cornwall,
earl

earl of Kennington, in Surrey ; marquis of Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire ; and duke of Cumberland.* He died S. P. in 1765.

* Vid. Cumberland

KENSINGTON.

IN 1622, HENRY RICH, a younger son of the earl of Warwick, was made baron of Kensington, in Middlesex ; and in 1624, created earl of Holland,† in Lincolnshire. Which titles afterwards merged in the earldom of Warwick.‡

† Vid. Holland.

‡ Vid. Warwick.

KENT. (ODO.)

ARMS—G. a Lion rampant Az. debruised with a Crofiers Staff G.

ODO, bishop of Bayeaux, in Normandy, half-brother to the Conqueror, was at the battle of Hastings ; after which successful day, he was one of the first raised to any place of power and trust ; had the charge of Dover committed to him : and, moreover, was made earl of Kent. (1st Will. Conq.)

He was joined with William Fitz-Osborne (a principal commander in the Conqueror's army, and afterwards earl of Hereford), in the chief superintendency of all the military forces of the whole realm, as well in field as garrison. But at last his extraordinary power and wealth made him grow insolent, oppressive, and ambitious. Nevertheless, he is represented as a person eloquent, magnanimous, courtly, and courageous ; liberal, charitable, and well-beloved. He died at Palermo, in Sicily, anno 1099, and was there interred.

WILLIAM DE IPRE, EARL OF KENT.

Arms—Girony of ten O. and Az. an Escutcheon G. a Batune sinister humettée Arg.

WILLIAM DE IPRE is mentioned as the illegitimate son of Philip earl of Ipre, in Flanders; but concerning his real parentage, the pages of heraldic authors very much vary. That he was a person, however, of courage and considerable military skill, is evident, which recommended him to the favour of king Stephen; who having had many testimonies of his valour and attachment, created him earl of Kent, anno 1141. He was with that monarch at the battle of Lincoln; where the royal army was defeated, and the king himself made prisoner by his adversaries: but after this misfortune, he had the good fortune to overcome the forces of the empress Maud at Winchester; when taking prisoner her general, the earl of Gloucester, the king, in exchange for him, obtained his liberty. Upon the death of king Stephen, it seems this earl quitted the kingdom, and betook himself to a monastic life, in the abbey of Laon, in Flanders, where he died, circ. annno 1162, according to Dugdale, but in 1164, as Milles asserts.*

* Catalogue
of Honour,
p. 759.

The name of his wife is not given; but (by Milles beforenamed), he is said to have had an only son, who was cruelly murdered by the ministers of Theodoric earl of Flanders. And Hafted, in his History of Kent, asserts, that Matilda, his only sister and heir, married Normanus Fitz-Dering, ancestor to the Derings, of Surrenden; which is also narrated in the baronetage account of that ancient family.†

† Kimber's
Baronetage.

DE BURGH EARL OF KENT.

ARMS—G. Seven Lozenges varyy three, three and one.

HUBERT DE BURGH is said* to have been nephew to William Fitz-Adelme, steward to king Henry II. Which William* (the first person with whom Dugdale commences his account of this family), by Julian his wife, daughter of Robert Doisnell, had issue Walter, who married Maud, daughter and heir to Hugh de Lacy, lord of Ulster, in Ireland; from whom descended Elizabeth, wife to Lionel duke of Clarence.†

* Dugdale's
Baronage,
Vol. I. p. 693.

† Vid. Clarence.

This Hubert de Burgh was one of the most eminent and conspicuous nobles of his time; whether he be considered in point of abilities, wealth, power, or rank. And as a subject, was one of the greatest in Europe, during the reigns of king John and Henry III.

In the grand struggle between king John and his barons, when Lewis, the dauphin of France, was invited over, he firmly adhered to his royal master, and most valiantly defended Dover castle, whereby he helped to secure the succession of the throne to the young prince Henry (king John's son); after when, honours and preferments were out of number almost, conferred upon him; and he was created earl of Kent. But all these marks of royal favour at length procured him

• Lodge, in his Irish Peerage, gives his pedigree from Charles the Great, king of France, from whom descended John earl of Comyn, and baron of Tonsburgh, in Normandy; who being general of the king's forces, and governor of his chief towns, was from thence surnamed de Burgo, the word *burgus* signifying a town or fort. His son Harlowen married Ariotte, mother of William duke of Normandy, conqueror of England, and had two sons; Robert, earl of Cornwall; and Odo, bishop of Bayeaux, in Normandy; who being half-brothers to the Conqueror, accompanied him in his expedition, and were most amply rewarded with lands and honours; Robert being made earl of Cornwall, and Odo earl of Kent.‡ Robert had issue, William, the father of Adelme; and John, father of Hubert de Burgh above named.||

‡ Vid. Odo
earl of Kent.

|| Lodge,
Vol. IV.
Appendix.

the

the envy of the nobility; so that a powerful faction was raised up against him, and the king's indignation excited. Yet after many troubles, and interchanges of fortune, he deceased, full of years, and of good reputation, anno 1243 (27th Henry III.)

* Baronage,
Vol. I. p. 699.

+ Dug. Bar.
Vol. I. p. 256.

† Vid. Warren of Wirmgay, Vol. I.

According to Dugdale,* he had four wives: the first, Joan, daughter to William de Vernun, earl of Devon, widow of William de Briwer; with whom he had the whole Isle of Wight, and lordship of Christ Church, in Hampshire; which Joane died issueless.† The second, Beatrix, daughter to William de Warren, of Wirmgay, and widow of Dodo Bardolf.‡ The third, Isabel, daughter and coheir of William earl of Gloucester, widow of Geffery de Mandeville. The fourth, Margaret, daughter of William king of Scotland, by whom he had his two sons; which by no means appear the fact: for had it so been, the issue from them would have been nearer to the crown of Scotland than any of the competitors who preferred their claim thereto, temp. Edward I. insomuch, as the offspring from the daughter of William king of Scotland, would have had a better pretension than Bruce or Baliol, who were only descended from the daughters of David, younger brother to the said William. Of his two daughters, Margaret and Magotta, the former married Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester; but neither of his sons are stated to have succeeded to the earldom. Of these,

* Milles names only three; and makes the first wife to be Margaret, daughter of Robert de Arsc, by whom, he says, the earl had his issue; the second, Isabel of Gloucester; and the third, Margaret of Scotland; by neither of whom he had any issue.

‡ The marriage of this lady seems dubious; for it is not a little curious, that at p. 694, Dugdale recites Hubert de Burgh to have married Margaret, *sister* to William king of Scotland, the 5th Henry III. that in the 15th Henry III. (1230,) he obtained a grant for himself and the said Margaret, of the honour of Kaermerdin and Cardigan; so that had she been the first wife of Hubert, she must have been married to him before her husband, Briwere, was dead; who deceased 16th Henry III.

|| This is accounted for by Collins in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 122, who says, || the patent by which he was created earl of Kent, was, "Habend. sibi & hæred. suis de corpore " Margaretæ uxoris suæ sororis Alexandri regis Scotiæ procreat. & pro defectu reman. Rec. " hæred. dicti Hugonis, &c."

JOHN,

|| Pat. 13th
Henry III.
in Turr.
London.

JOHN, the eldest, married Hawyse, the heiress of Lanvallei;* and

* Vid. De Burgh and Lanvallei, Vol. I.

HUBERT, the second son, became ancestor to that family, which afterwards, for a time, flourished among the barons of the realm, under the title of Burgh, or Borough, of Gainsborough.†

† Vid. Borough of Gainsbro', Vol. II.

PLANTAGENET EARL OF KENT.

EDMOND PLANTAGENET, a younger son of king Edward I. by Margaret of France, his second wife, and surnamed of Woodstock, from the place of his birth, was created earl of Kent, by his brother, king Edward II. by whom, the 14th of his reign, he was summoned to parliament as baron of Woodstock.‡ But in the reign of Edward III. (his nephew), he was arrested, and adjudged to die for high treason; for conspiring, with other nobles, to deliver his brother, king Edward II. who had been deposed, out of prison. Whereupon, by the management of queen Isabel, with her minion, Robert Mortimer, he was beheaded at Winchester, after he had stood upon the scaffold, from noon till five o'clock in the evening, waiting for an executioner; no one being ready to perform the odious office, till a base wretch, a malefactor, from the Marshalsea, performed the barbarous act, 4th Edward III. This Edmond married Margaret, daughter of John lord Wake, sister and heir to Thomas lord Wake;|| by whom he had issue,

‡ Vid. Lists of Summons, Appendix, Vol. I.

|| Vid. Wake, Vol. I.

1st, EDMOND, his eldest son, who was restored earl of Kent the

i Dugdale affirms this John to have been son of the Scotch princess, and to have succeeded to part of her inheritance: which, had he been, he would, by the words of the patent, have been entitled to the earldom: but it is elsewhere said,§ by the same Dugdale, quoting "Chart. 12th Henry III. m. 19," that Hubert had a grant of £.50 sterling, in lieu of the third penny of the county whereof he had been made earl; which rent was given to him, and the issue of his body by Margaret, at that time his wife, and for *want of such issue* to his *right heirs*.

§ Dug. Bar. Vol. I. p. 695.

fame

same year his father died, the attainder being reversed; but he deceased unmarried, and in ward to the king, 6th Edward III.

2d, JOHN, second son, succeeded his brother Edmond, and married Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Juliers; but died also issueless, 26th Edward III.

3d, JOAN PLANTAGENET, only daughter to Edmond earl of Kent, and heir to her brothers, Edmond and John, was, for her admirable beauty, called the Fair Maid of Kent. She married, first, William Montacute, earl of Salisbury; but from him was divorced,^k and married to Sir Thomas Holland, K. G. afterwards earl of Kent; and on his decease (retaining still a great share of her beauty and perfections), she captivated the heart of the prince of Wales, that gallant hero, surnamed the Black Prince; and was married to him, by dispensation from the pope, by reason of their consanguinity. By him she was mother of Richard II. in whose reign she departed this life, and was buried in the Fryars Minors, at Stamford.

HOLLAND EARL OF KENT.

ARMS—Az. Semy de Lis a Lion rampant guardant O.

It has already been stated, that Robert Holand, or Holland, who married Maud, daughter and coheir of Alan lord Zouche, of Ashby, had issue, Robert, his son and heir,* and Thomas, his second son, who was founder of the honours of this house. Which

* Vid. Holland, Vol. II.

THOMAS HOLLAND was at first only a knight, but afterwards, for his eminent valour displayed in the wars of France, particularly at the

^k Collins affirms this to be an error, and asserts, that Salisbury had intended to have married her, had she not been precontracted to, and *known by Holland*. Yet during Holland's absence he made an after contract, and withheld her from Holland, until the pope decided her to be his; when acquiescing in the decision, it thence was said, that she was divorced from the earl of Salisbury.

famous

famous battle of Cressy, the taking of Caen, in Normandy, and the celebrated siege of Calais, was by Edward III. elected a knight of the garter; a noble order then newly instituted by that glorious monarch, and into which none were admitted but those of the most distinguished merit. Moreover, he had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, 27th, 28th, and 31st Edward III.* and in the 34th, assumed the title of earl of Kent,¹ in right of his wife, Joane, the Fair Maid of Kent; whose father, Edmond, and her brothers, Edmond and John (to whom she was sole heir), having theretofore holden that honour.

* Vid. List
of Summons,
Vol. I. Ap-
pendix.

By this famed lady he had issue, Thomas, Edmund,^m and John, who became afterwards earl of Huntington,[†] and duke of Exeter;[‡] likewise a daughter, Maud, married to Hugh, son of Hugh de Courtney, earl of Devon. And deceasing the 34th of Edward III.

† Vid. Hun-
tington.

‡ Vid. Exeter.

THOMAS, his eldest son and heir, became his successor, who, the 9th Richard II. on the death of his mother, Joane, obtained a special livery of the lands of her inheritance. He was half-brother by her to Richard II. by whom he was constituted marshal of England; but afterwards was discharged of that office, which was conferred on Thomas earl of Nottingham. The 20th Richard II. he was appointed governor of Carisbroke Castle for life, and the same departed this life; having declared his testament by the title of earl of Kent, and lord Wake. He married Alice, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel; by whom he had issue, Thomas and Edmond, successively earls of Kent; and two other sons, John and Richard, who died S. P.; as also six daughters; of which, Eleanor married, first, Roger Mortimer, earl of March; and, secondly, Edward Charlton, lord Powis; Margaret, first,

¹ Dugdale says, there does not appear any creation to that dignity; but Milles asserts, that he was so created by Edward III. However, the patent rolls of that reign contain many grants to him by the title of Thomas earl of Kent.

^m Milles only mentions two sons, Thomas and John; and affirms, that Maud, the daughter, married, first, Peter, nephew of Hugh Courtney, earl of Devon; and, secondly, Waleran, earl of St. Paul.

John Beaufort, marquis of Dorset; and next, Thomas duke of Clarence; Joane was wife, first, to Edward duke of York; secondly, to William lord Willoughby; thirdly, to Henry lord Scroope; and, fourthly, to Sir Henry de Bromflete; another Eleanor wedded Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury; Elizabeth married Sir John Nevil, knight; and Bridget was a nun at Berking.

* Chart. Rot.
21 usque 23d
Richard II.
n. 23.

THOMAS HOLLAND, third earl of Kent, upon the 29th September, 21st Richard II. was created duke of Surrey;* and the same year was also constituted marshal of England, as the year following he was made lieutenant of Ireland. But these honours were doomed to be of short continuance; for the reign of the unfortunate Richard was drawing to a close, and Henry of Lancaster had already seized the crown; to whose government he could not submit. Thus his fate was urged on; for in an attempt to raise the people, and restore king Richard, he failed, with divers other nobles, at Cirencester, where, with the earl of Salisbury, he was seized and beheaded by the townsmen, anno 1400; which done, they sent his head to London, where it was set upon the bridge; and in the parliament holden the next ensuing year, he was attainted, and his lands seized. He married Joane, daughter of Hugh earl of Stafford; but having no issue, Edmund, his brother, became his heir. Which

EDMUND was then in minority, but found such favour from the king, that he obtained an allowance for his support; and afterwards, had a special livery of castles, manors, and lands, which devolved upon him by virtue of an old entail formerly made of them by his ancestors. And, furthermore, the 9th of Henry IV. he was made lord admiral of England; but soon after, besieging the castle and Isle of Briak, in Brittany, he had the ill luck to receive a wound, whereof he died in a few days after. He married Lucie, daughter to the duke of Milan, but having no legitimate issue, his sisters, or their representatives, became his next heirs; who soon after had livery of their respective purparties.†

† Rot. Fin.
10th Hen. IV.
m. 27.

NEVILL EARL OF KENT.

Arms—G. a Saltier Arg. a Mullet S. for difference.

THE title of Kent having terminated in the Holland family, was next revived in the person of

WILLIAM NEVILL, lord Fauconberg (a younger son of Ralph Nevill, first earl of Westmoreland), who, by Edward IV. was created earl of Kent, anno 1461, the 1st year of his reign. This nobleman commanded the van of that prince's army at the decisive battle of Towton, against Henry VI. He was lord high admiral of England, and also a knight of the garter; but enjoyed not his honours long, for he died about the 3d Edward IV. and having no issue male,* the earldom became extinct with his death.

* Vid. Fauconberg, Vol. II.

GREY EARL OF KENT.

Arms—Barry of six Arg. and Az. in Chief three Torteauxes.

EDMUND lord Grey, of Ruthyn,† upon the vacancy of the earldom of Kent by the death of Nevill, was created earl of that county by Edward IV. the 5th year of his reign, with limitation to his issue male. This earl is accused of having treacherously forsaken the army of Henry VI. at the battle of Northampton, in order to court the favour of king Edward IV. to obtain a grant of the lord Fanhope's lands, at Ampthill, in com. Bedf. which nobleman most loyally then espoused the part of his sovereign, the unfortunate king Henry. But this account, made by Dugdale from Leland, seems totally erroneous:

† Vid. Grey of Ruthyn, Vol. II.

*Vol. I. p. 37. for Lyfons, in his *Magna Britannia*,* relates, that the lord Fanhope died in peace at Amptill, seventeen years before that battle.
Bedford.

The earl of Kent died in 1489. He married Katherine, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; and by her had two daughters, and four sons; whereof Anthony, the eldest, died unmarried in his lifetime; and George, the second son, became his successor. Which

GEORGE was a military man, and commanded under Jasper duke of Bedford, in that army sent by Henry VII. to the assistance of Maximilian the emperor, against the French; but which returned without having achieved any memorable action, by reason Maximilian never appeared. He was also one of the chief leaders which defeated the earl of Lincoln, and his adherents, at the battle of Stoke; and vanquished the rebellious Cornish men, and others, under James lord Audley at Blackheath.

He died the 20th Henry VII. having been twice married. His first lady was Anne, daughter to Richard Widville, earl Rivers (widow of William viscount Bourchier), by whom he had Richard, his successor. His second lady was Katherine, daughter of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and by her he had three sons; viz. Henry, George, and Anthony Grey of Branspeth; as also a daughter, Anne, who married John lord Hufsey.†

† Vid. Hufsey, Vol. II.

RICHARD, third earl of Kent, was, by Henry VII. made a knight of the garter; and attended Henry VIII. at the siege of Therouenne. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Hufsey, knight, chief justice of the king's bench, sister to John lord Hufsey; and having much wasted his estate, as it is said, by gaming, died in 1524, S. P. whereby the earldom devolved upon his brother, by the half blood,

Sir HENRY GREY, of Wrest, in com Bedf. who, by reason his estate was so very much diminished, our genealogists assert, that he declined taking upon him the title. He married Anne, daughter of John Blanerhasset, and died in 1562; having had issue by her a son, Henry. Which

HENRY

HENRY died in his father's lifetime,^a in 1545: as appears by his tomb, in Flitton church. But by Margaret his wife, sister to Oliver St. John, of Bletsho, left issue three sons; viz. Reginald, Henry, and Charles. Whereof the eldest,

REGINALD; succeeded his grandfather; and having, by his frugality, much improved his fortune, reassumed the title of Kent, and became the fifth earl of his family to whom the honour had lineally descended. He was one of the peers on the trial of the duke of Norfolk, the 15th Elizabeth; soon after when he died, in 1572-3. His wife was Susan, daughter of Richard Bertie, esquire; but having no issue, his brother,

HENRY, became his next heir and successor; who being one of the lords for the trial of Mary queen of Scots, is represented to have shewn more zeal for her destruction than was consistent with a person of honour. He married Mary, daughter of Sir George Cotton,^o and widow of Edward earl of Derby, but had no issue; and dying in 1614-15,^p was succeeded by

CHARLES, his brother, and next heir; who married Susan, daughter of Richard Cotton, of Bedhampton, in Hampshire; by whom he had an only son, Henry, and an only daughter, Susan, who became wife of Sir Michael Longvile, knight; and dying in 1625, his said son,

^a He is said by the peerages to have declined taking the title of earl of Kent, which is erroneous; for he had no opportunity to assume it, deceasing before his father. Wherefore his son, who did take it, was the fifth earl to whom the title descended, and not the sixth, as most generally represented in other accounts of this family.

^o So Dugdale, Edmonson, and Collins name him; but Lysons (in p. 86, *Magna Britannia*), calls him Sir John Cotton; observing, that of this Henry earl of Kent, and Mary his wife, there are monuments, with their effigies in robes, at the parish church of Flitton.

^p During his time, he is celebrated for a great dispute with William Dethick, garter king at arms, and George Rotheram, esquire; who are reported to have fabricated a false pedigree, with a view to deprive the said Henry earl of Kent of his baronies of Hastings and Ruthyn.

The whole case is at large in Collins' *Parliamentary Precedents*, p. 141, from which it appears, this great officer of the college of arms, and Rotheram, were found guilty of the charge; and judgment was accordingly pronounced against them, 22d June, 39th Elizabeth, 1597.

HENRY,

HENRY, was his successor. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and died in 1639, S. P. whereby the barony of Grey of Ruthyn being a barony in fee, descended as of right to his sister Susan, wife of Sir Michael Longvile,* and the earldom of Kent, by virtue of the limitation to the male line, devolved upon his distant cousin, Anthony Grey, then rector of the church of Burbache, in com. Leic. son of George, son and heir of Anthony Grey, of Branspeth, third son to George second earl of Kent, as beforementioned. Which

* Vid. Grey
of Ruthyn,
Vol. II.

ANTHONY, thereupon became ninth earl of Kent of his name and family. He is memorable for his defence to the barony of Grey of Ruthyn, claimed by Charles, son and heir of Sir Michael Longvile, by Susan his wife, sister and heir to the last Henry Grey, earl of Kent; which claim was adjudged in favour of Longvile.† By Magdelene his wife, daughter of William Purefoy, of Caldecote, in com. Warw. this nobleman had issue five sons, and five daughters, named in the annexed Table.‡ And dying^a in 1643, was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

† Collins'
Baronies in
Fee.

‡ Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

HENRY, tenth earl of Kent, who survived his father but a few years; dying in 1651. He was twice married: his first lady was Mary, daughter of Sir William Courteen, knight; by whom he had a son, Henry, who died young, in his lifetime, and was buried, with his mother, in Westminster Abbey. His second lady was Amabel,^r daughter of Sir Anthony Benn, recorder of London (widow of Anthony Fane, a younger son of Francis earl of Westmorland), by whom he had a son, Anthony, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Banaster lord Maynard.

^a When he was rector of Burbache he preached constantly, and kept an hospitable house for the poor; and after his accession to the title, he did not disdain the company of the clergy, nor abate in the constancy of his preaching, so long as he was able to be led up into the pulpit.

^r From her works of charity, she was commonly called the Good Countess, and lived to the great age of ninety-two. She survived her husband many years; and dying in 1698, was buried at Pitton, where is a monument to herself and lord, with their effigies in white marble; but very heavy and ungraceful.

ANTHONY,

ANTHONY, eleventh earl of Kent, was a person of much honour; and at the funeral of queen Mary (confort to William III.) in 1694-5, was one of the six supporters of the pall. He married Mary, daughter and heir to John lord Lucas, of Shenfield; which lady, in consideration of her father's merits and services, was created baroness Lucas, of Crudwell, in com. Wilts, in 1663, with remainder to her issue, male or female, by the earl of Kent; by whom she had one son, Henry, and a daughter, the lady Amabel Grey, who died unmarried. The earl dying in 1702, was buried at Flitton, in the county of Bedford, where divers of his ancestors lie interred; and was succeeded by his only son,

HENRY, who, in 1706, was created viscount Goodrich, of Goodrich Castle, in the county of Hereford; earl of Harold, in the county of Bedford; and marquis of Kent; and in 1710, was further advanced to the title of duke of Kent; and in 1712, elected a knight of the garter. On the demise of queen Anne, he was one of the lords en-

* The parish church of Flitton, in com. Bedford, is supposed, by Lysons,* to have been built by Reginald, lord Grey, lord admiral of England, subsequent to 1410; when the court of chivalry adjudged him the arms of Hastings, which, with his own, are quartered on the porch of Flitton church. It has been the burial place of the Greys since the reign of Henry VIII. The aisle adjoining the nave was built by Henry earl of Kent, in 1605. In which aisle are the monuments of the said earl; of Elizabeth countess of Kent, daughter of Gilbert earl of Shrewsbury; Henry, earl of Kent, who died in 1651; and his second wife, Amabel, beforementioned. Also, there are memorials on the floor to Charles earl of Kent, who died in 1623; to earl Henry, who died in 1639; and to Henry, son and heir of Sir Henry Grey, who died in 1545, during his father's lifetime.

* Lysons' Mag. Brit. Vol. I. p. 86.

The duke of Kent built three additional rooms, in which are the monuments of himself, his son, Anthony, earl of Harold, who died before him, in 1723; with their effigies in white marble, in Roman habits. His two duchesses; his three daughters; viz. Amabel lady Glenorchy, who died in 1727; lady Henrietta, 1717; and lady Anne Cavendish, 1733; with their effigies in white marble. An urn, to the memory of lady Mary Gregory, a fourth daughter, who died in 1761; and another, to the memory of the earl of Hardwick.

In the chancel is the effigies, in brass, of Thomas Hill, receiver-general to three earls of Kent, who died in 1628, aged one-hundred-and-one. Whose age is observed by Lysons to be incorrectly printed in Pennant's Journey to London, and from thence copied into other works.

trusted

trusted with the administration of the kingdom till the arrival of his majesty, George I. by whom he was received with so much favour, as to have several of the most honourable and important places and offices at court conferred upon him. Nor was he less in the favour of George II. at whose coronation he carried St. Edward's staff; and was afterwards constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Bedford. His grace married, to his first wife, Jemima, one of the daughters of Thomas lord Crew, of Stene; by whom he had four sons, and seven daughters.

ANTHONY, the eldest son, styled earl of Harold, was summoned to parliament, as lord Lucas, of Crudwell, but died in his father's lifetime S. P. very much lamented; 'as did Henry, his second son, in 1717, in the twenty-first year of his age; Lucas and George, the other sons, died young. Of the daughters,

Lady AMABEL, the eldest, married John viscount Glenorchy, son and heir apparent of John Campbell, earl of Breadalbane, and died in 1727; Jemima, the second daughter, married John earl of Ashburnham; Henrietta, the third, died unmarried in 1717; Anne, fourth, married Lord Charles Cavendish, brother to William duke of Devonshire; Mary wedded Dr. David Gregory, canon of Christ Church; and the ladies Jane and Caroline, died in their infancy.

His grace married, secondly, the lady Sophia Bentinck, daughter to William earl of Portland (by his second wife, Jane, widow of John lord Berkeley, of Stratton);* by whom he had a son, George, who died young, and a daughter, Anne-Sophia, who married Dr. John Egerton, bishop of Durham, father of the present earl of Bridgewater.

His grace having settled all affairs relating to the marriage of his eldest granddaughter, Jemima Campbell, with the honourable Philip

*Vid. Berkeley of Stratton.

† In 1719, he was called up to the house of peers, by the title of lord Lucas, of Crudwell; and in 1720, was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber. He married the lady Mary Tufton, one of the daughters of Thomas earl of Thanet; and dying in 1723, was buried at Flitton aforesaid. His death is mentioned to have occurred, by putting an ear of barley in his mouth, by which he was choaked.

Yorke, son and heir apparent to the lord Hardwick, was created, in 1740, marquis of Grey, with limitation to him and his issue male; and in default thereof, then to the said Jemima Campbell, only daughter of lady Amabel Grey, his eldest daughter, deceased, by John Campbell, viscount Glenorchy, her husband; and to the issue male of the body of the said Jemima Campbell. Shortly after which, being much indisposed, he died the 5th June, 1740," when the titles of viscount Goodrich, earl of Harold, and marquis and duke of Kent, became extinct. But those of marchioness Grey, and baroness Lucas, of Credwell, descended to his granddaughter, Jemima Campbell, aforesaid.*

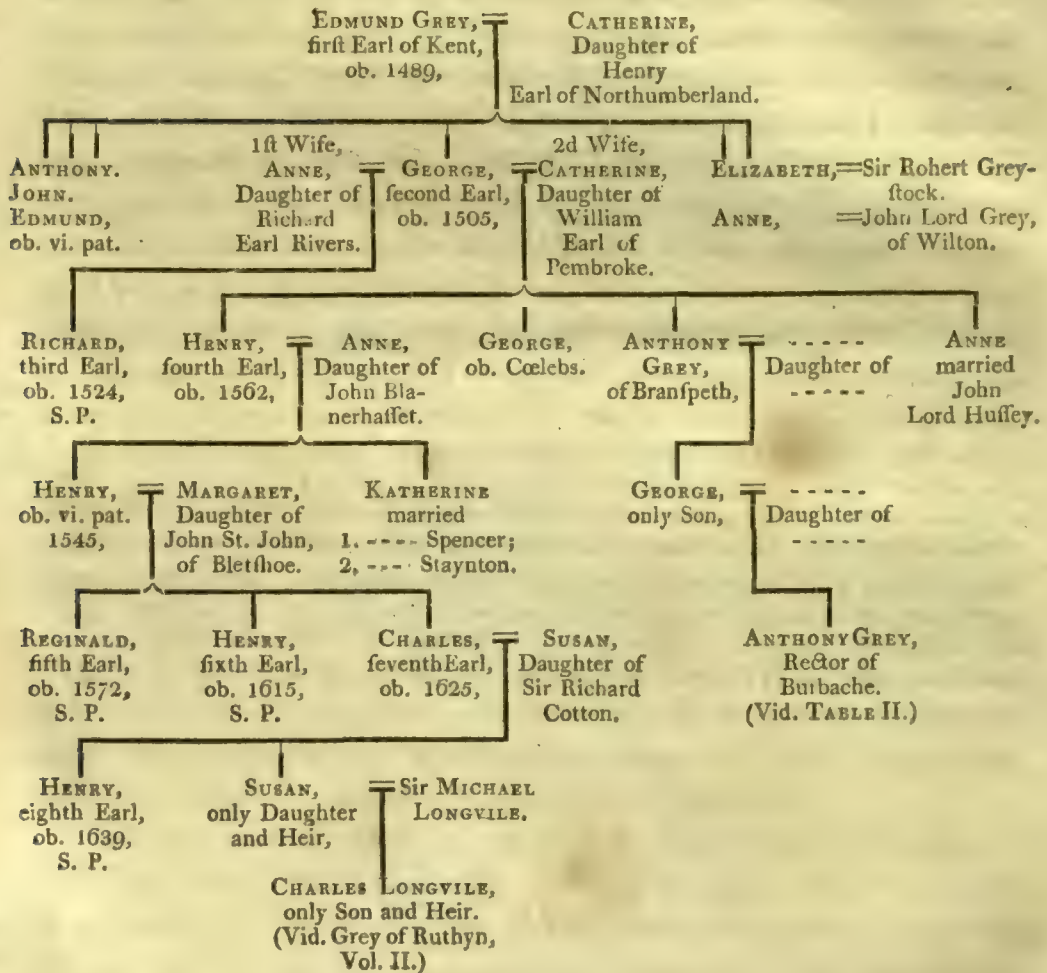
* Vid. Campbell marchioness Grey.

▪ At Wrest House, in Bedfordshire, the seat of this family, Lysons relates,† that there is a great number of portraits, forming nearly a series of the Grey family, from Henry earl of Kent, who sat on the trial of Mary queen of Scots, down to the present time. Among which, is one of Elizabeth countess of Kent, who, in her widowhood, residing at Wrest, there patronized Butler the poet; and often entertained the learned Selden as her guest. The duke of Kent, who was very partial to this seat, adorned the gardens with obelisks, and various other buildings, particularly a magnificent banqueting house, and a large room, where he spent many convivial hours with some of the great statesmen who were his cotemporaries, after partaking of his favourite amusement in the adjoining bowling green.

† Lysons' Mag Brit. Vol. I. p. 85.

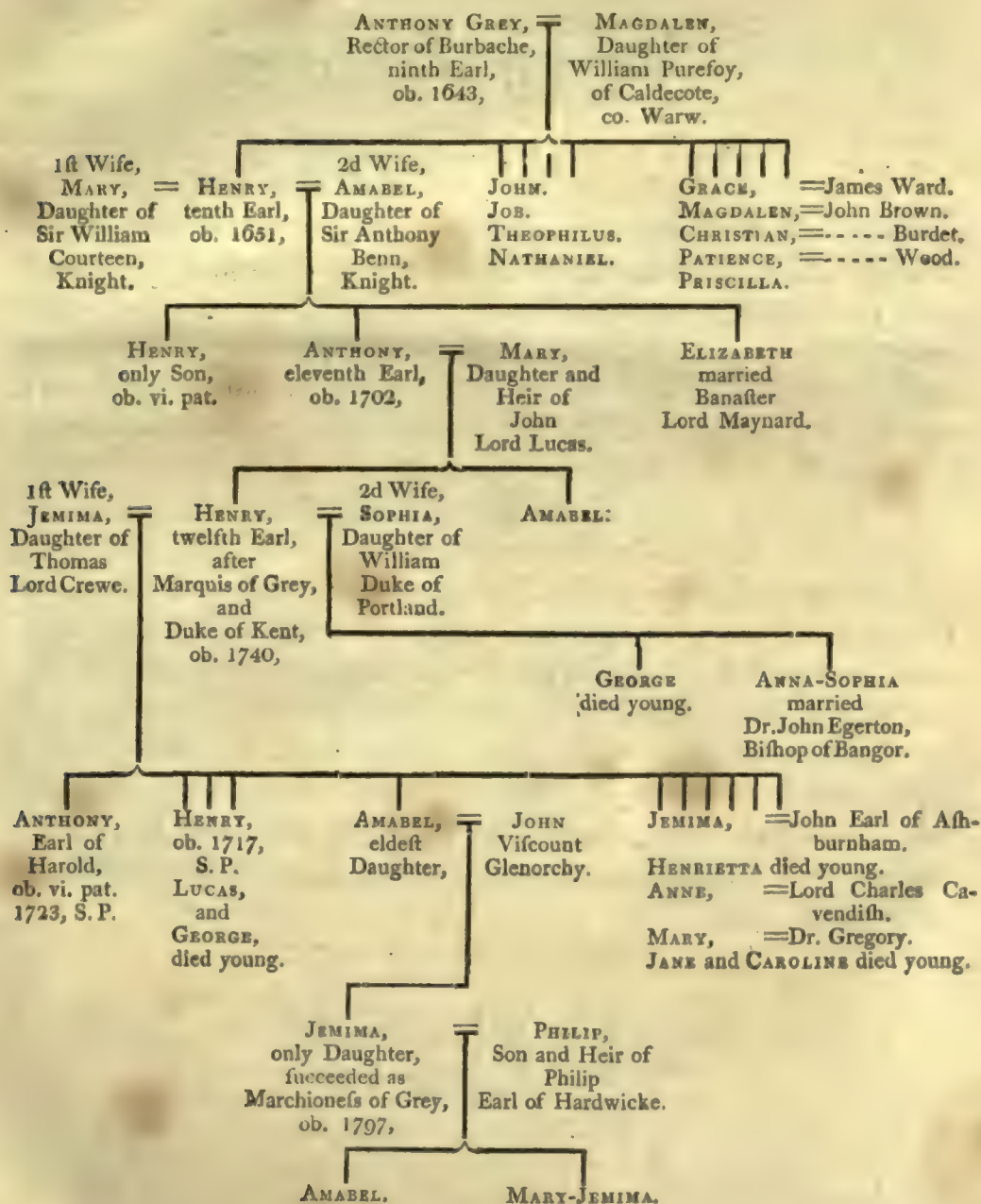
SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF KENT.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF KENT.

TABLE II.



KEPPEL OF ELVEDON.

ARMS—G. three Eschallop Shells Arg. a Crescent for difference.

THE family of Keppel is one of those which, for the good of this country, accompanied the prince of Orange into England, in the glorious year 1688; an æra fraught with various fortuitous circumstances, among which may be reckoned, the decline and fall of divers eminent families for their loyalty; the rise and elevation of many others on a very different foundation: and the introduction of numerous foreigners into English offices, estates, and honours.*

Of those great Dutch commanders and counsellors, who gave aid to the success of their master's enterprise, was

ARNOLD JOOST VAN KEPPEL, of an ancient family of the nobles of Guelderland, one of the provinces of the States General; who, after the accession of the prince to the throne, was appointed groom of the bed chamber, and master of the robes; and at length, in 1695, was created baron of Ashford, in Kent, viscount Bury, and earl of Albemarle; and also elected one of the knights of the garter. His wife was a Dutch lady; the daughter of Adam Vander Duin, lord of St. Gravemaer, in Holland, and governor of Bergen-op-Zoom; by whom he had issue, a son,

WILLIAM ANNE KEPPEL, second earl of Albemarle; so named

* The Battle Abbey Roll contains the names of those distinguished persons who attended the Norman duke in his invasion and conquest of England. The Domesday Book hands down the rewards they experienced, and who were the unfortunate AngloSaxons, that in fighting for their lives, their liberties, and estates, lost their possessions by one unlucky battle. Thus the list of the forfeited titles; and of the brave defenders of Limerick (who chose rather to abandon their native country, than forsake their king and their religion), perpetuate the miseries of a revolution.

from queen Anne, who, in person, graced his baptism. He had issue a numerous family; of which,

AUGUSTUS KEPPEL, his second son, was brought up in the navy; and was with commodore Anson in the South Seas. Where, at the taking of Paita, he narrowly escaped death from a cannon ball; which took off part of a jockey cap then on his head. In 1751, he was commodore of a squadron in the Mediterranean; and in 1759, he took the Isle of Goree from the French. The same year, he was with admiral Hawke in that memorable battle with Conflans, when, at a second broadside, he sunk a French seventy-four gun ship, with all her crew; and in 1762, he accompanied his brother, the earl of Albemarle, at the siege of the Havannah; where, under admiral Pococke, he was greatly instrumental in the taking of that important city, and its dependencies. In 1778, he was appointed admiral of the blue; but having then the command of the British fleet, his conduct in the engagement with the French, under compte D'Orvilliers, was so unsatisfactory, that he was tried by a court martial; which, nevertheless, acquitted him honourably.

From this period he remained in opposition to the ministry; but at length, upon a change taking place, he was constituted first lord of the admiralty, and created a peer, by the title of viscount Keppel, of Elvedon, in the county of Suffolk, anno 1782. These honours his lordship lived but a short time to enjoy; for dying in 1786, unmarried, his title became extinct.

KER, SIVE CARR OF BRANSPATH.

(Vid. ROCHESTER.)

KER OF WAKEFIELD.

ARMS—Quarterly first and fourth vert. on a Chevron between three Unicorns Heads erased Arg. as many Mulletts S. second and third G. three Mascles, O.

OF this ancient family, which is said to have come from Normandy, was Ker, of Ker Hall, in the county of Lancaster; from whom descended two brothers, Ralph and Robert; who became the ancestors to the two branches of Ferniherst and Cesford; whereof the former is flourishing in the person of the marquis of Lothian, derived from the said Ralph Ker; and the latter was eminent in the posterity of the beforementioned Robert; from whom, after divers descents, was

*Printed Case
on claim to
the Titles of
Roxburghe.

Sir RALPH KER, of Cesford, knight; who, in or about the year 1603, was, by James VI. of Scotland, but I. of England, created lord Roxburghe; the patent, however, is not registered, nor does the precise limitation of the honours any way appear.* After this, he was further dignified with the titles of earl of Roxburgh, and lord Ker, of Cesford, by patent, dated 18th September, 1616, limited to him and his heirs male. But after this, in 1646, the said earl, according to the custom then prevalent in Scotland, resigned his honours, and his whole real estates, held of the crown, into the king's hands, in order to the obtaining a new grant thereof; and accordingly his majesty Charles I. by charter, dated at Newcastle, 30th July, 1646, did grant the said estates, and also the title and dignity of earl, with all the honours, &c. belonging thereto, to the said Robert earl of Roxburghe, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to "*his heirs and assigns whatsoever, to be designated, nominated, and constituted by him, at any time in his life, by assignment, designation, nomination, or declaration,*"

“ration, under his hand; and under the provifions, reftrictions, and conditions therein contained.”^y

The faid earl was twice married: firft, to Mary, daughter of Sir William Maitland, by whom he had a fon, that died an infant; and, fecondly, to Jane, daughter of the lord Drummond, by whom he had an only fon, Henry lord Ker, who died before him; having had iffue, by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Hay, earl of Errol, four daughters; whereof Jean married William, a younger fon of John Drummond, earl of Perth; Anna married John earl of Wigtoun; Margaret married Sir Henry Innes, baronet; and Sophia died unmarried. Of thefe daughters, the lady Jean having, by her grandfather's appointment, married the faid

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, he, upon the deceafe of earl Robert, in 1650, became earl of Roxburghe, &c.; and thereupon took the furname of Ker. He died in 1675, having had iffue feveral fons; of which, Robert was his fucceffor; and John, a younger one, was created lord Bellenden.

ROBERT, next earl, accompanied the duke of York from England in his voyage towards Scotland, on board the Gloucefter frigate, which foundered at fea, and was loft, with above one hundred perfons more, on the coaft of Yarmouth, 5th May, 1682. By Mary his wife, daughter of the marquis of Tweeddale, he had three fons; viz. Robert and

^y In confequence of this great (and probably unprecedented) power, granted to a fubject to create an earl, the faid earl of Roxburghe, on the 23d February, 1648, executed a deed, which, after reciting the refignation he had made into the king's hands, and the new grant he had in confequence obtained, proceeded to nominate and conftitute his future fucceffors in tail, to his eftates and honours. But from this deed of limitation, by reafon all the nominees therein are now extint, much controversy as to the fucceffion has fince arifen, and the cafes of the various claimants are now pending before the lords committees of privileges. Of thefe claimants, there are the lady Effex Ker, fifter and coheir to John duke and earl of Roxburghe, who died S. P. in 1804; Sir James Norcliffe Innes, baronet, defcended from Margaret, third daughter and coheir of Henry lord Ker, fon and heir apparent of Robert, the firft earl (which Henry died vi. pat.); John Bellenden Gawler Ker, defcended from Robert lord Bellenden, a younger fon of William Drummond (firft of his name), earl of Roxburghe; and Walter Ker, efquire, ftating himfelf to be the heir male general of the lady Jean Ker, fpoufe of Drummond, and alfo heir male general of Robert, the firft earl of Roxburghe.

John,

John, successively earls; and William, a lieutenant general, who died S. P. in 1740.

ROBERT, fourth earl, died on his travels abroad, in 1696, S. P. and was succeeded by his brother,

JOHN, the fifth earl (but fourth of the Drummond line); who having helped to promote the Union with Scotland, was, 25th April, 1707, created duke of Roxburghe, with limitation "*to the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to the other heirs appointed to succeed to the title and dignity of earl of Roxburghe by the former patents.*" He died in 1741; leaving by Mary his wife, daughter of Daniel Finch, earl of Nottingham (widow of William Saville, marquis of Halifax), an only son,

ROBERT, who in the lifetime of his father, 24th May, 1722, had been created an English peer, by the title of baron and earl Ker, of Wakefield, in the county of York.

He married, in 1739, Effex, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Flintshire, baronet, and had issue two sons; John, his successor; and Robert, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, who died, in 1781, unmarried; also three daughters; viz. Effex, who died young; another Effex, now living, born in 1744; and Mary, born in 1747, at present unmarried. His grace died in 1755; when

JOHN, his eldest son and heir, succeeded to his English and Scotch honours; and for many years enjoyed the office of groom of the stole to his present majesty. He died, unmarried, the 19th March, 1804; and with him terminated his English titles.

KINGSTON.

Arms—Arg. Semée of Cinquefoils G. a Lion rampant S.

THOUGH the family of Pierrepont did not arrive to the dignity of peerage till of late years, yet it has made a considerable

able figure ever since the time of the conquest. Of which name

ROBERT DE PIERREPONT was of the retinue of earl Warren; and, according to the French genealogy, is said to have been one of the commanders in the army of the Conqueror. This Robert is handed down* as great grandfather to

* Collins,
Edmonson,
et alii.

WILLIAM DE PIERREPONT, who had issue two sons, Simon and Robert; whereof the former died S. P. leaving the said

ROBERT, his brother and heir; who, at the battle of Lewes, was on the part of Henry III. and was there taken prisoner, whereby he was put to 700 marks fine for his ransom; a great sum in those days.

*Sir HENRY DE PIERREPONT, his son (or grandson), married Annora, daughter to Michael, and sister and heir to Lionel de Manvers; whereby he acquired a considerable inheritance in Nottinghamshire, and the lordship of Holme, now called Holme Pierrepont. In the 8th Edward I. it is recorded of him, that he came into the chancery, then at Lincoln, and publicly declared that he had lost his seal; and that if any instrument was sealed with it after that day, it ought to be invalid. He deceased circ. 20th Edward I. having had issue by the said Annora, two sons, Simon and Robert. Of which,

SIMON was one of those who, the 22d Edward I. had summons among the barons of the realm, to attend the king upon certain weighty affairs of the realm. But he died, leaving an only daughter, Sibilla, who married Edmund Ufford, whereby his brother, Robert, was his next heir male. Which

ROBERT, during the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. was a person of great eminence, and repeatedly in the wars of Scotland, where he served with great honour. The 1st of Edward III. he had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm;† and having married Sarah, daughter, and at length heir, of Sir John Heriz, knight, died, leaving

† Dugd. Lists
of Summons,
cod. anno.

* Edmonson, in his *Baronagium Genealogicum*, makes him grandson; but Collins states him as son and heir of Robert de Pierrepont.

HENRY, his son and heir, from whom, after many descents, was

ROBERT PIERREPONT, who was strongly attached to the interest of that unhappy monarch, Charles I. by whom he was created, in 1627, baron Pierrepont, of Holme Pierrepont, and viscount Newark, both in com. Notts; and, the year following, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Kingston upon Hull, in Yorkshire.

So eminent was this nobleman for his acts of charity, hospitality, and munificence, that he was usually styled by the common people, the Good Earl of Kingston: and such was his influence in consequence thereof, and of his great estate, that he is said to have brought 4000 men to the royal standard on the breaking out of the civil war; of whom, 2000 were able and willing to serve him with their persons, and the rest with arms and money.

This popularity rendered him particularly obnoxious to the parliament; whose general, the lord Willoughby of Parham, surprised and made him prisoner at Gainsborough, from whence he was sent, in an open boat, toward Hull. But Sir Charles Cavendish pursuing the boat, and coming up with it, demanded the surrender of the earl; which being refused, his men fired upon the boat, and unhappily killed his lordship, and his servant; though they took the boat, and put the crew to the sword, 30th July, 1643.

He married Gertrude, daughter and coheir to Henry Talbot, a younger son of George earl of Shrewsbury, and had issue six sons;^a viz. Henry, William,

^a Of the five younger sons of this nobleman, William, the second, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Harris, of Tong Castle, in Shropshire, and had a numerous issue. Whereof, Robert, the eldest son, married a daughter and coheir of Sir John Evelyn; and had Robert and William, who were successively earls of Kingston; and Evelyn, who became first duke of Kingston; and also Gervase, his youngest son, who was created, in 1714, baron Pierrepont, of Hanslope.* This William was one of the leading members in the house of commons during the civil war; but was always against violent measures, and industrious to reconcile the unhappy differences of the times. Among the valuable collection of this gentleman's papers and MSS. which were consumed in the fire at Thoresby, in 1746, were the original minutes and papers relating to the treaties with Charles I. at Uxbridge, and in the Isle of Wight. He survived the restoration; and died in 1679.

* Vid. Pierrepont of Hanslope.

William, Francis, Robert, Gervase, and George; also three daughters; of which, Frances married Philip Rolleston, esquire; Mary died young; and Elizabeth, unmarried.

HENRY, second earl of Kingston, in 1645, was created marquis of Dorchester. Though his attachment to the king was firm and steady, yet the effect of it was limited to supplies in money; whereby he avoided the censure of the parliamentary party. He was a very studious nobleman, and very learned, particularly in law and physic; but there are no specimens of his talents, excepting a few speeches on different occasions, and a letter to John lord Roos, his son-in-law, in relation to the controversy carried on between him and his daughter, concerning the legality of parliamentary divorces. His lordship was twice married: by his first wife, daughter of Paul viscount Banning, he had a son, Robert, who died an infant; and two daughters, whereof Anne married John lord Roos, after earl of Rutland, from whom she was divorced; and Grace died unmarried. His second lady was daughter of James earl of Derby; and by her he had one son, Henry, who died in his infancy. Having thus no surviving male issue, and deceasing in 1680, the title of marquis of Dorchester became extinct, but that of earl of Kingston descended to his great nephew,

ROBERT, grandson and heir of William, his second brother; which Robert died unmarried, in 1682, at Dieppe, in France, as he was on his travels, and was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM, who enjoyed the title about eight years; and then having no issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Robert lord Brooke, transmitted the same to his next brother and heir,

Francis, third son, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Bray, of Eyam, in com. Derby, esquire; and having built a fair seat at Nottingham, died in 1657.

Robert, fourth son, died without issue, and unmarried; as did

Gervase, fifth son, at Haerlem, in Holland, in 1678-9; the probate of whose will bears date 13th February, 1678-9, whereby he bequeathed £.10,000 to the first person of his family who should obtain the honour and title of a duke.

George, the sixth and youngest son, was seated at Old Cotes, in Derbyshire, and married a sister to Sir Samuel Jones, of Corten-Hall, in Northamptonshire; by whom he had two sons, Henry and Samuel, who both died unmarried.

EVELYN, who, the 23d of December, 1706, was created marquis of Dorchester, with remainder to his uncle, Gervase lord Pierrepont, of Hanslope; and on the 20th July, 1715, was advanced to the rank and dignity of duke of Kingston. Moreover, in 1719, he was elected a knight of the garter; and in such estimation and favour was he at court, that he was four times appointed one of the lords justices whilst his majesty went to Hanover. His grace married, first, Mary, daughter to William earl of Denbigh; by whom he had an only son, William, who died before him, and three daughters. His second wife was Isabella, daughter of William earl of Portland; which lady brought him two daughters, namely, Catherine (or Carolina), married to Thomas Brand, of Fyfield, in Essex, esquire; and Anne, who died unmarried. And dying in March, 1725-6, he was succeeded by his grandson, Evelyn, only son and heir of William, his eldest son beforenamed. Which

EVELYN, second duke of Kingston, was also a knight of the garter; and on the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1745, was among the first of those noblemen who evinced their attachment to the family on the throne, by raising regiments to assist his majesty's forces in the subduing thereof. But notwithstanding this instance of zeal for the maintenance of the order of things as established at the Revolution, his grace did not concern himself in matters of state. He is said to have been endowed with many virtues, humanity in particular; an open, ingenuous, manly frankness, with candour, generosity, and courage. His grace married Miss Chudleigh, one of the maids of honour to the late dowager princess of Wales; a marriage of which it is here unnecessary to speak, inasmuch as the peculiar circumstances attending it, are to be found at large in the records of the State Trials. Having no issue, the honours of this house became extinct with the death of the duke, in 1773.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF KINGSTON.

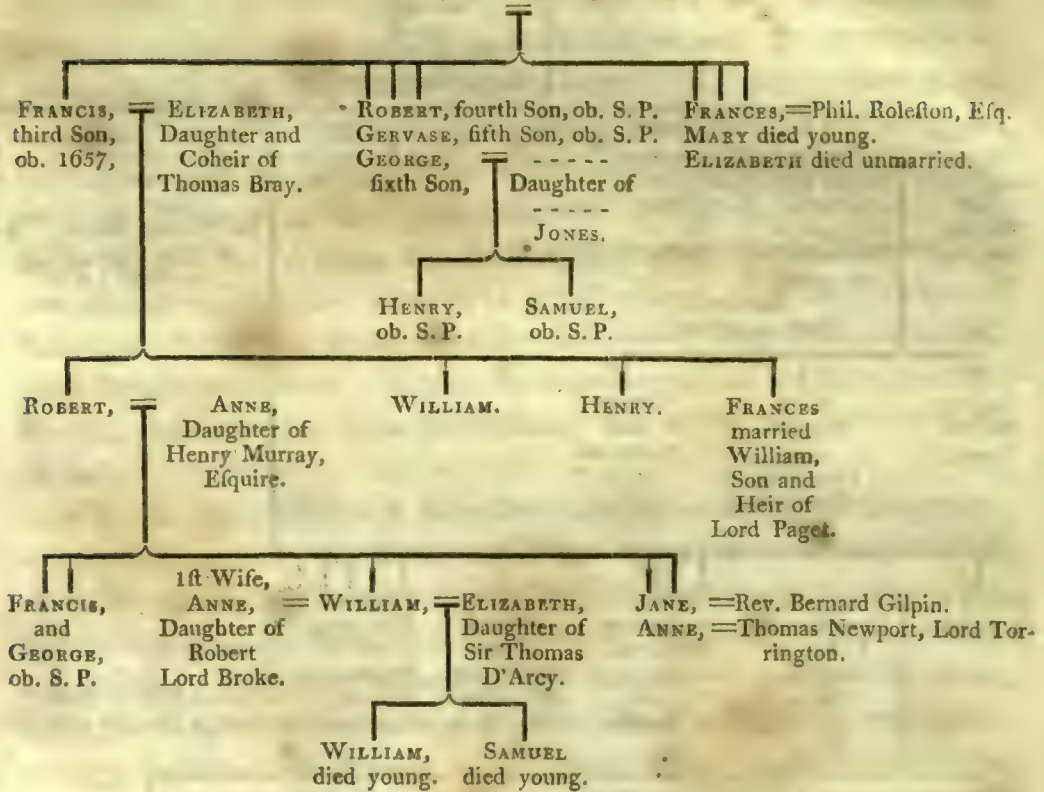
TABLE I.



* Gent. Mag. Sub. An. 1734.

TABLE II.

ROBERT PIERREPONT,
first Earl of Kingston.
(Vid. TABLE I.)



KNOLLES, OR KNOWLYS, OF GRAYS.

(Vid. BANBURY.)

LANCASTER.^b

Arms—G. three Lions passant, guardant O. a Label of five Points with Fleur de Lis O.
(Milles.)

EDMUND PLANTAGENET, a younger son of king Henry III. was the first person on whom this title was conferred. He was first made earl of Chester; but that was revoked, and given to his eldest brother. Afterwards, by the pope, he was invested in the kingdom of Sicily and Apulia: but this specious gift, it is well known, came to nothing; so that his real and intrinsic honour, was that of the earldom of Lancaster, which, by grant of his father, he obtained the day before the calends of July, 1267, the 51st Henry III.* having before had conferred on him the inheritance of the earldom of Leicester, with the stewardship of England;† together with the honour of Derby, and the castles, manors, and lands, forfeited by Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby; and Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, to hold to himself, and the heirs of his body. Moreover, he had a grant of the honour and castle of Monmouth, to hold to himself, and the heirs of his body; the same having been released to him by his brother, prince Edward, to whom they had been aliened,‡ by John de Monmouth, formerly lord thereof.||

* Chart. Rot.
51st Hen. III.
m. 4.

† Rot. Pat.
49th Hen. III.
m. 2.

‡ Pat. Rot.
40th Hen. III.
m. 3.

|| Vid. Monmouth, Vol. I.

^b Collins writes, that the first earl of Lancaster after the Conquest, was Robert de Poitou, a younger son of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel, who was so made by Will. Conq.; but taking part with his brother, Robert de Belesme, he was banished England; after when, Henry II. gave his great inheritance to Ranulph de Gernun, earl of Chester.

This

This noble earl performed many worthy exploits, and, in general, was well esteemed by the nation; but at last having sat down before Bourdeaux, in France, with a considerable army, and not being able to take the place, his ill success so much affected him, that it brought on a sickness which terminated his life, at Bayon, 24th Edward I. from whence he was brought over to England, and honourably interred in the Abbey at Westminster. One circumstance adds gloriously to his memory, namely, that he commanded "*that his body should not be buried till his debts were paid.*" He was twice married: his first wife was Aveline, daughter and heir of William earl of Albemarle;* but by her he had no issue. His second was Blanch, daughter to Robert earl of Artois (a younger son to Lewis VIII. king of France), by whom he had three sons; Thomas, Henry, and John; and a daughter. Which John died in France, with his sister. Of the sons,

* Vid. Albemarle.

THOMAS, the eldest, succeeded his father; and the 26th Edward I. being then reputed of age, doing his homage, had livery of his lands, excepting the dowry of Blanch, his mother, surviving.

In the 4th Edward II. having married Alice, sole daughter and heir of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, doing his fealty, he had livery of the castle of Denbigh, and other lands of her inheritance. After when, being considered a person of great integrity and zeal for the public welfare, he was made choice of for the general of those nobles and great men who had confederated together for a redress of grievances, and against the exorbitant power of Piers de Gaveston, the king's great favourite. From this period he was appreciated as the bulwark of the liberties of the people, in whose service he at length fell a martyr; being taken prisoner at the skirmish at Borough Bridge, 15th Edward II. from whence he was conducted to Pontefract, and there beheaded; whilst divers other great and eminent men, who were sacrificed to the revenge and malice of the king, and of the Spencers,† suffered at York. Having no issue, Henry, his brother, became his heir. Which

† Vid. Rapin's History of England,

HENRY, notwithstanding the attainder of his brother, yet found so much

much favour, that he obtained livery of his lands; and the 17th Edward II. had allowed, that he should thenceforth enjoy the title, name, and honour of earl of Leicester; and be so written in the king's courts. Moreover, the 1st Edward III. in the parliament begun at Westminster, he obtained an act for reversing the attainder of Thomas earl of Lancaster, his brother; and thereupon repossessed all the lands and lordships which had been seized by reason thereof: viz. the earldoms of Lancaster and Leicester; and in the same year, he was constituted captain general of all the king's forces in the Marches of Scotland. He died 19th Edward III. and was buried at Leicester. His wife was Maud, daughter and heiress of Patrick Chaworth, by whom he had issue six daughters; viz. Maud, married to William de Burgh, earl of Ulster, and after, to Ralph, son and heir to the earl of Suffolk; Blanch, to the lord Wake; Eleanor, to Richard earl of Arundel;^c Isabel, prioress of Amesbury; Jane, wedded to the lord Moubray; and Mary, to the lord Percy. Also one son,

HENRY, who, the 11th Edward III. was created earl of Derby, in his father's lifetime;* during which period, he had greatly signalized himself in the wars of France, particularly in that great naval fight with the French, at Sluys, 14th Edward III. nor on many other occasions were his valour and conduct less distinguished. The 23d Edward III. he was created earl of Lincoln;† and on the 25th Edward III. he was advanced to the dignity of duke of Lancaster, with power to have a chancery in the county of Lancaster; as also to enjoy all other liberties and regalities belonging to a county palatine, in as ample a manner as the earl of Chester was known to have within that county;^d and about the same time, was constituted admiral of the

* Chart. Rot.
11th Ed. III.
n. 50.

† Ibid. n. 4.

* Milles says, married, first, to John, son of Henry earl of Buquhan, in Scotland, and after to the earl of Arundel.

^d Rex concessit Henrico duci Lancast' quod infra eundem comitatum habeat cancellar' suam, et alia jura regalia prout comes palatinus Cestriz: et quoddam duos milites pro communitate comitatus predicti et duos burgenfes pro quolibet burgo infra comitatum predictum mittat ad parlamentum. (Rot. Pat. 25th Edward I. pars prima m. 18.)

king's whole fleet, from the river Thames westward. The same year, having obtained licence to go abroad to fight against the Infidels, he was surprised in his journey, and was constrained to give 300 scutes of gold for his liberty. Which surprisal being made by the duke of Brunswick's means, he so repented the same unworthy conduct, that the said duke sent him a challenge; which having accepted, a day was appointed for the combat: but when it arrived, the duke of Brunswick was in so great a panic, that he could not wield his sword, shield, or lance; while the duke of Lancaster, with the most firm and determined courage, in vain expected his coming. They were, however, afterwards reconciled, by the interference of the king of France; and thus duke Henry acquired immortal renown, whilst his adversary was covered with ignominy, in the opinion of all brave men. In short, during the whole of his life, his years were a series of heroic and noble actions; and as he lived beloved by his king and his country, so he died, by both sincerely lamented, 35th Edward III. and was buried in the collegiate church at Leicester. By Isabel his wife, daughter of Henry lord Beaumont, he had issue two daughters, his heirs; viz. Maud, married, first, to Ralph, son and heir of Ralph lord Stafford; and after, to William duke of Zealand; and Blanch, unto John of Ghent, earl of Richmond, a younger son of king Edward III. Which

* Chart. Rot.
36th Ed. III.
pars unica,
n. 9.

JOHN of Ghent (so called from the place of his birth), was thereupon created duke of Lancaster,* 36th Edward III. and after the death of Maud, the elder sister of his wife, Blanch, without issue, enjoyed the earldom of Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester.

About two years after the death of his said duchess, Blanch, hearing of the death of Peter, king of Castile, whom his elder brother, the Black Prince, had reinstated in his kingdoms, and that he had left two daughters, his coheirs, then residing in Gascoign, he invited them to Bourdeaux; and there took to wife Constance, the eldest of them, in whose right he assumed the title of those kingdoms; and was soon after, in his summons to parliament, stiled king of Castile and Leon,
duke

duke of Lancaster, earl of Richmond, Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester; and steward of England.

In three several expeditions he was sent general into France, but in neither of them did any thing considerable; returning at last with the news of a revolt in Aquitaine, he was as little welcome as the tidings he brought. The prince of Wales' sickness increasing, and his death soon after following, it gave him an opportunity, with Alice Perers, the king's concubine, and others, who had been banished the court, to be recalled to their places; where this duke John, working upon the age and infirmities of his father, procured himself to be made regent of the kingdom; and governed with a very high hand. But the king being made sensible of his great ambition, to prevent the ill consequences thereof in the succession, settled the crown upon Richard of Bourdeaux, his grandson.

On the death of Edward III. he was joined with other nobles in the administration of affairs, during the minority of his nephew, Richard II. but in France, all things succeeded as ill under his command as they had done formerly. At length, however, having much at heart the conquest of Spain, to which he had some pretensions, and the king and nation as much desire to be rid of his company, he obtained the command of a gallant army, assisted by an adequate fleet, for the expedition; with which he landed at the Groyne, and thence marched to Compostella, where he was met by John, king of Portugal; and a marriage was concluded between that sovereign and the lady Philippa, the duke's eldest daughter. Thence marching into Castile, after some few excursions, a peace was concluded, in a marriage between Henry prince of Asturias, and the duke's only child, the lady Catherine, by his second wife, besides a large composition in money. By this agreement, though the duke consented to unking himself of the empty titles of Castile and Leon, he had the honour of placing the crowns of Castile and Portugal on the heads of his posterity.

After this, on his return from Spain, he was created, by the consent

* Rot. Parl.
13th Rich. II.
n. 21, p. 673.

† Collins'
History of
John of
Gaunt, p. 66.

of the lords and commons assembled in parliament,* duke of Aquitaine for life, 13th Richard II. Some years after which, he moved in parliament, that his son, Henry of Bolingbroke, might be adjudged heir to the kingdom; as being the son of Blanch, daughter of Henry duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edmond, first earl of Lancaster, who, he pretended, was elder brother to Edward I. but put by the crown for the deformity of a *broken back*, and therefore named *crouchback*.† This bold motion made the king cold towards him, so that from henceforth he lived in retirement; and at last died at Ely House, Holborn, 22d Richard II. and was buried in St. Paul's.

This great duke was three times married. By Blanch, his first wife beforementioned, he had a son, Henry, his successor; and two daughters; Philippa, married to John, king of Portugal; and Elizabeth, married, first, to John Holland, earl of Huntingdon; and, secondly, to Sir John Cornwall. By his second wife, Constance of Castile, he had only one daughter, Catherine, married, as already noticed, to Henry prince of Asturias. His third wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir Payn Roet (alias Guyen, king at arms), widow of Sir Otes Swinford, knight; by whom, after marriage, he had no issue; but prior thereto, having been generally suspected familiar with her in the lifetime of his two former wives, he had several natural children, who were all legitimated by act of parliament, and were surnamed Beaufort, from the place of their navity; of which, John Beaufort became earl of Somerset;‡ Henry was bishop of Winchester, the richest, and most wicked subject of his time;° Thomas was earl of Dorset, and duke of Exeter;|| and Joan Beaufort, the only daughter, was married, first, to Robert Ferrers, of Oversley; and, secondly, to Ralph Neville, first earl of Westmoreland.§

‡ Vid. Somerset.

|| Vid. Exeter.

§ Vid. Newcastle, Vol. II.

This last marriage, it seems, was very much disliked by the court ladies; so that the duchess of Gloucester, and the countesses of Warwick and Arundel particularly disdained her; saying, they would not

* See his death finely described by Shakespear.

be present where she should come, on account of her having precedence before them. But her prudent behaviour conquered their passions; and in a short time she became very acceptable to them.

HENRY, only son and heir of John of Ghent, by Blanch, his first wife, at the time of his father's death was a banished man, bearing then the title of duke of Hereford;* but soon after landing in England, he deposed king Richard, and ascended the throne under the title of Henry IV. whereby his immense inheritance, with his titles of Lancaster, Hereford, Derby, Lincoln, and Leicester, were merged in the royal dignity.

* Vid. Hereford.

LANGDALE.

Arms—S. a Chevron between three Efoils Arg.

THIS family was of considerable antiquity, deriving their surname from the town of Langdale, in the hundred of Pickering, in the county of York; of which they were owners before the reign of king John.

PATRICK DE LANGDALE, in the reign of Edward II. married Amanda, daughter and heir of Lawrence de Elton, and had issue, Patrick, his son and heir; who added to his estate the lordship of Houghton, by marriage with Helen, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Houghton, of Houghton, in Yorkshire; of which place his descendants were after denominated. Of these,

ANTHONY LANGDALE was seated at Houghton, and died the 19th of Elizabeth, leaving three sons; whereof, Richard, the eldest, was his successor at Houghton; and the second son, Peter, was seated at Pighill, near Beverley, and married Anne, daughter of Michael Wharton, of Beverley Park, esquire, by whom he had Marmaduke, his son and heir. Which

MARMADUKE was knighted by Charles I. at Whitehall, in 1627;
and

and was esteemed a serious and wise man, of most scholar-like accomplishments, and of good husbandry. In the first part of king Charles' reign, he stood up for the liberty of the subject; but afterwards was as zealous in his majesty's service, when he conceived it necessary to support his government; and when the war broke out, distinguished himself by his valour, conduct, and enterprise.

When the duke of Hamilton, with the Scotch army, was defeated at Preston by Cromwell, Sir Marmaduke was taken prisoner; however, by caressing his guards, he effected his escape, and retired abroad; there loyally attending king Charles II. in his exile; by whom he was created baron Langdale of Holme, in the county of York, with limitation to his issue male, by letters patent, dated at Bruges, 10th Charles II.

His lordship remained abroad till the restoration; soon after which, he died in his house at the Holme, 5th August, 1661. Loyd gives this character of him:

“ He was a very lean, and much mortified man, so that the enemy
 “ called him *Ghost* (and deservedly, they were so haunted by him);
 “ and carried that gravity in his converse, that integrity and generosity
 “ in his dealings, that strictness in his devotion, that experience, mode-
 “ ration, and wariness in his counsel, and that weight in his discourse,
 “ as very much endeared strangers to his royal master's cause, and to
 “ his own person, in all the countries he travelled, as he did in many;
 “ and to all the armies he engaged in, as he did in most then afoot in
 “ Europe, till he was restored with his majesty, in 1660; when, after
 “ appearing in parliament as baron Langdale, of Holme, he returned
 “ to his considerable estates in Yorkshire; having lost £. 160,000 in his
 “ majesty's service, without any other recompence, than the consci-
 “ ence of having suffered in a good cause, acquitted himself bravely,
 “ and played the man.”

He married Lenox, daughter of Sir John Rhodes, of Barborough, in com. Derby; and by her left two sons, Marmaduke and Philip (the rest dying young); and three daughters; viz. Lenox, married to
 Cuthbert

Cuthbert Harrison, of Alaster-Selby, in Yorkshire, esquire; and Mary and Anne.

MARMADUKE, second lord Langdale, in the reign of James II. was governor of Hull; where, on the landing of the prince of Orange, in 1688, he was surpris'd by colonel Copeley, and made prisoner. He died in 1702-3; leaving issue by his lady,^f daughter of Thomas Savage, of Beeston, in the county of Chester, esquire (brother to John earl Rivers), Marmaduke, Philip, and Peter; which two last died S. P. and three daughters; whereof, Jane married Michael Amne, of Frickley, in com. Ebor.; Elizabeth, Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, great grandfather to the present duke of Northumberland; and Bridget died unmarried.

MARMADUKE, eldest son and heir of the last, was the next lord Langdale, and married Frances, daughter of Richard Draycott, of Painesley, in com. Ebor. esquire, and died at York, in 1718, having had issue two daughters; viz. Elizabeth who married Peter Middleton, of Stockeld, in Yorkshire; and Frances, who wedded Nicolas Blundell, of Crosby, in com. Pal. Lanc. esquire; and a son.

MARMADUKE, his successor, who married Elizabeth, youngest daughter to William lord Widrington; and by her, who died in 1765, had issue, Marmaduke, his son and heir; and three daughters; whereof, Alatheia died unmarried; Dorothy was the wife of Sir Walter Vavasor, of Haselwood, in com. Ebor. baronet; and Elizabeth. His lordship did in 1771, and was succeeded by his only son,

MARMADUKE, fifth and last lord Langdale, with whom the honour terminated in 1777. His lady was Constantia, daughter of Sir John Smythe, of Acton Burnel, in com. Salop, baronet, by whom he had a son, Marmaduke, who died young, and four daughters; namely, Constantia, that died young; Elizabeth, married to Robert Butler, esquire, of Ballyragget, in the kingdom of Ireland; Mary, to Charles Philip, lord Stourton; and Apollonia, to John, son of the lord Clifford, of Chud-leigh.

^f Edmonson mentions a former wife, Anne, daughter of William Pettit, of Colkins, in Kent, esquire; which lady, he says, died S. P.

LANGLEY.

(Vid. DERWENTWATER.)

LANSDOWN OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

IN 1661, JOHN, son and heir of Sir Beville Grenville (or Granville), knight, who was slain, most gallantly fighting on the part of the king (Charles I.), at the battle of Lansdown,* near Bath, in the county of Somerset, was, in consideration of his own and father's great merits and signal services, created baron Granville of Kilkhamp-

^g The following is a copy of an original letter of king Charles I. to Sir Beville Granville, found in his pocket, after he was killed in the said battle of Lansdown, July 5, 1643.

“ Charles R.

“ Trusty and well beloved, wee greet you well, we have seene your letter to Endymion Porter, our servant. But yo^r whole conduct of our affaires in the West, doth speake your zeale to our service, and the public good, in so full a measure as we rest abundantly satisfy'd with the testimony thereof. Your labors and yo^r expences we are graciously sensible of; and our royal care hath been to ease you in all that we could. What hath fallen short of our princely purposes, and yo^r expectations, wee know you will attribute to the great malignity of the rebellion. Wee had, and have here to wrestle with all; and we know well how effectual a diversion of that mischievous strength you have made from us at yo^r own great hazard. Wee assure you, wee have all tender sence of the hardnes you have endured, and the state wherein you stand.

“ Wee shall not fail to procure you what speedy reliefe may be. In the mean space, wee send you our most hartly thanks for some encouragement and assurances, on the word of a gracious prince, that (God enabling us), we shall so reflect upon yo^r faithfull service, as you and yours shall have cause to acknowledge our bounty and favour; and soe we bid you hartly farewell. Given at our court at Oxford, the 24th March, 1642 3.”

This curious autograph is written on white satin, and is now in the possession of the present marquis of Lansdown, grandson of John Carteret, earl of Granville,* great grandson of the said renowned Sir Beville Granville.

* Vid. Granville and Carteret.

ton, in Cornwall; and Biddeford, in Devonshire; viscount Lansdown, and earl of Bath, both in Somersetshire.*^b Which honours (as already has been mentioned under the article of Bath†), descended to his grandson, William Henry Granville, third earl of Bath, with whom, for want of issue male, they became extinct in 1711.

* Beaton's
Political
Index.

† Vid. Bath.

But in 1784 the same name of honour, in the superior title of marquis of Lansdown, was revived in the person of William earl of Shelburne, in Ireland; who, to his first wife, had married Sophia, granddaughter of Grace, aunt and coheir of him the said William-Henry, viscount Lansdown, and earl of Bath.

LANSDOWN OF BIDDEFORD.

IN 1711, GEORGE GRANVILLE, second son of Bernard Granville, brother to John, the first earl of Bath, was created, by queen Anne, baron Lansdown, of Biddeford, in the county of Devon; and by the death of Henry earl of Bath became the chief heir male of that illustrious house. During the reign of queen Anne, he filled the offices, respectively, of secretary at war, comptroller and treasurer of the household; but having no issue male, and dying in 1734, his title became extinct. He married Mary, daughter of Edward earl of Jersey, and had four daughters; viz. Mary, who married William Graham, of Ireland; Grace, who married Thomas Foley, esquire, of Stoke, in com. Heref. (who, in 1776, was created baron Foley, of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester); Elizabeth, and Anne.

^b Dugdale asserts, that he was created viscount Granville, of Lansdown; but nevertheless, he calls Charles, his son and heir apparent, by the title of lord Lansdown.

LAUNCESTON.

IN 1726, his royal highness FREDERICK duke of Gloucester was created baron of Snaudon, in Wales; viscount Launceston, in Cornwall; earl of Eltham, in Kent; marquis of the Isle of Ely, in Cambridgeshire; and duke of Edinburgh.*

* Vid. Gloucester.

LECHMERE.

ARMS—Quarterly first and fourth G. a Fess, and in Chief two Pelicans O. vulning themselves sanguinè; second Vert. Frettées, O.; third Arg. a Chevron ingrailed between three Chefsrooks, S.

THIS family had its elevation to the peerage from the fertile profession of the law, in the person of

NICHOLAS LECHMERE, who having been solicitor and attorney generals, was, by letters patent, the 25th August, 1721 (8th George I.) created baron Lechmere, of Evesham, in the county of Worcester. But this honour was of short duration; for, in 1727, he died without issue. His lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle.

LEE OF SPILSBURY.

(Vid. LITCHFIELD.)

LEICESTER.

LEICESTER.

ARMS—G. a Cinquefoil Erm. pierced of the Field.

ROBERT DE BELLOMONT was the first earl of Leicester after the Conquest; but was not so made till the time of Henry I.* He was of kindred to the Conqueror; and was highly esteemed by him, as a person, who, through his gallant conduct in the battle of Hastings, had greatly contributed to the success of that memorable day.

* Anno 1103.
Hollingshed,
p. 420.

This eminent person was the son of Roger de Bellomont, by Adeline his wife, daughter of Waleran, and sister and heir to Hugh earl of Mellent, in Normandy, and also brother to Henry de Newburgh, who was created earl of Warwick.† As his great services claimed a due reward, so was he most liberally requited; having nearly one hundred lordships bestowed upon him, in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, Wilts, Northampton, and Gloucester. His disposition seems to have been turbulent, haughty, and overbearing; yet not without liberality, charity, and a great share of prudence, wisdom, personal courage, and determined resolution, as the various incidents of his life and actions fully demonstrate. He died the 18th Henry I. having had issue by Isabel, or Elizabethⁱ his wife, daughter of Hugh earl of Vermandois, Waleran, who succeeded him in the title of Mellent; and Robert, who was his successor in that of Leicester (both twins); likewise another son, called Hugh, surnamed Pauper, earl of Bedford; and divers daughters; whereof, Elizabeth was a concubine to Henry I. and became the wife of Gilbert Strongbow, earl of Pembroke;‡ Adeline married Hugh de Montfort; another daughter was

† Vid. Warwick.

‡ Milles,
p. 830.

ⁱ Burton, in his History of Leicestershire, p. 154, calls her Emma, heiress of Roger de Britolio.

* Dug. Bar.
Vol. I. p. 84.

the wife of Hugh de Novo Castello; and another, of William Lupellus (or Lovel).*

ROBERT, called Boffu, was the next earl of Leicester, a very potent man of his time, who adhered firmly to Henry I. against his brother, Curthofe; and supported the cause of his grandson, Henry (son of Maud, the empress, his daughter), against king Stephen; with whom, after he had ascended the throne, he grew into such favour, that he was advanced to the great office of justice of England; in which high post he died, anno 14th Henry II.

He married Amice,^k daughter of Ralph de Waer, earl of Norfolk, by Emma, daughter of William Fitz-Osberne, earl of Hereford; and by her had a son, Robert, and two daughters; whereof one married Simon earl of Huntingdon; and the other, William earl of Gloucester; and dying in 1167, was succeeded by the said

ROBERT (surnamed Blanchmaynes, by reason of his white hands), his son and heir; who, the 19th Henry II. adhering to young Henry (whom his father had crowned in his life), in his rebellion, the king commanding that his town of Leicester should be laid waste, it was besieged, and the greatest part burnt. Notwithstanding this, however, a few years after (the 23d Henry II.) he was received into favour; and his lands restored to him, excepting his strong castle of Montfourel, in com. Leic. and Pacey, in Normandy; but surviving king Henry, he stood in such estimation with Richard I. that he had restitution of all his lands and castles, and was appointed to carry one of the swords of state at that king's solemn coronation.

^k Milles calls her Uta, and says she was his first wife; by whom, besides Robert, his successor, he had Henry, who died S. P.; Geffery, who married the daughter and heir of Gervase Paganel; and John, who died S. P.; also two daughters; viz. Isabel, wife of Simon St. Lis, earl of Northampton; and after, of Gervase Paganel, and by him had Robert Paganel, who died S. P.; the other daughter he names Avys; and makes his second wife to be Amicia, daughter of Rafe de Montfort, who, by the consent of her husband, founded the monastery of Nun-Eaton, where she was interred. Hollingshed writes, p. 1421, that by this Amicia he had a daughter, who married Ralph de Toni.

This earl married Petronil, or Parnel, daughter of Hugh de Grentemesnil,* with whom he acquired the honour of Hinkley, and stewardship of England; and departing this life at Duras, in Greece, anno 1190, he was there buried; leaving issue, Robert, his son and heir; Roger, bishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland; and William,¹ a leper, founder of the hospital of St. Leonards, at Leicester. Also two daughters, Amicia, wife of Simon Montfort, and Margaret, of Saier de Quincy.

* Vid. Grentemesnil, Vol. I.

ROBERT, the next earl, and successor to his father, was surnamed Fitz-Parnel, after his mother. He was a faithful attendant upon king Richard in the Holy Land; by whom, at Messina, he was invested into his father's earldom with the cincture of a sword, anno 1191, 3d Richard I.

After this, whilst king Richard was detained captive by the emperor, the king of France having entered Normandy with an army, and taken divers places, this earl coming to Roan, excited the inhabitants to a vigorous defence, so that the French king was obliged to retreat; but, nevertheless, as he was going out by night upon a design against the French, he was, through unwariness, made prisoner; and for his ransom, compelled to surrender his castle of Pacey to the king of France. Furthermore, it is said of him, that making a pilgrimage into the Holy Land, he there unhorsed, and slew the foldan in a tournament; after when, returning into England, he died about the 6th of king John, and was buried in the abbey of Leicester, before the high altar, between his mother and grandfather.

He married Lauretta, daughter to William lord Braose, of Brember; but having no issue, his two sisters, Amicia and Margaret, became heirs to his great inheritance, which was divided between them; when Simon de Montfort, husband of Amicia, for her share, had the

¹ This William is said, by Lodge, to have been the ancestor of the great family of the dukes of Hamilton, in Scotland; † the name being assumed from the manor of Hamilton, or Hamilton, in the county of Bucks.

† Vid. Lodge's Irish Peerage, Hamilton viscount Strabane.

moiety of the earldom of Leicester, with the honour of Hinkley; and thereupon was created earl of Leicester, and enjoyed the stewardship of England, as in right of the said honour of Hinkley. Sayer de Quincy having the other moiety of the earldom of Leicester, as the purparty of Margaret his wife, and was shortly after made earl of Winchester.*

* Vid. Winchester.

MONTFORT EARL OF LEICESTER.

ARMS—G. a Lion rampant, quevé forchée, Arg.

OF this family, the first that settled in this realm, was

SIMON, great grandson of Almeric, a base son of Robert king of France; which Almeric had the town of Montfort by the gift of the king his father, whence he assumed that place for his surname.

This Simon, as beforementioned, married Amicia, one of the sisters and coheirs of Robert Fitz-Parnel, the last earl of Leicester; and thereby obtained a grant of that title from king John. But notwithstanding so great a favour, he not long after revolted from the king unto the French; for which offence, both he and his sons were banished the realm, and the earldom, with its possessions, were given to Ranulph earl of Chester. After this, he was general of the Romish crusade against the primitive Christians, called Albigenses, and was slain about the 2d Henry III. having had issue by the said Amicia, two sons, Almaric and Simon. Which

SIMON, at length obtained so much grace from Henry III. that he not only married his sister, Alianore, widow of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, but was confirmed in the earldom of Leicester;^m which

^m This appears by Rot. Chart. 23d Henry III. pars unica, m. 4, viz, “ Simon de Monteforti com’ Leicestr’—Leicestr’ honor ex dono Aumarici com’ Montisfortis Franc’ constabular’ “ confirm per regem.”

Almaric,

Almaric, his elder brother, had petitioned king Henry to be permitted to resign to him.

Having thus become very powerful, he became equally popular; being chief among those peers who strove to maintain the liberties of the people, in opposition to the lawless and arbitrary government of Henry III. As he was of invincible courage, so was he artful, politic, and high-minded; and at length, when the barons were driven to the necessity of taking arms to defend themselves, and vindicate their rights, he was chosen by them for their general in chief; in which character he fought the great battle of Lewes, where the royal army was defeated, the king himself taken prisoner, together with his son, prince Edward; his brother, Richard king of the Romans; and divers other great persons, who were attached to that interest. From this moment the government of the country was in his hands, and those of his followers; of whom, a select number of persons, together with himself, the bishop of Chichester, and the earl of Gloucester, were nominated to govern the realm. Moreover, a parliament was called together in the king's name, by writ of summons, dated 49th Henry III. when the barons, to whom the same were directed, were required to meet at London on the octaves of St. Hilary. And precepts were directed to every sheriff, to send thither two knights for every county, and for the cities and boroughs, two citizens and burgeses; from which period the form of parliament, as it now stands, is said to have been established.*

* Whoever will take the trouble to peruse the articles of Magna Charta with attention, will there find, in the 17th and 18th articles, this form (now said to have been first adopted), to have been solemnly agreed upon to be followed as the law of the land, and thenceforth to be recognised. At what exact time this particular custom, or usage, of parliamentary calling first began, may be difficult, if not impossible, to define; yet, from the said 17th and 18th articles of Magna Charta, it appears evident, they were not the adoption of a novel practice, but the recognition of one more ancient. It is likewise manifestly erroneous, that the first writ of summons, now on record, is that of the 49th Henry III. as there is one of the 46th of Henry III. to the same purport; and one more early still, viz. the 26th of Henry III. a copy whereof is given in the Appendix to the first volume of this work.

Yet

Yet although matters so far proceeded all favourably on the part of the associated barons, a disunion took place among themselves, occasioned, according to common acceptation, by the over-bearing insolence of Montfort; which disgusted the earl of Gloucester, and divers others, so much, that they determined upon the releasement of prince Edward, and the restoration of the king; and thereupon having contrived the escape of the prince, very soon raised a powerful army.

With this army, marching towards Kenelworth, they surprised young Montfort; and made prisoners no less than thirteen of his chief confederates (himself escaping into the castle with some others.) Flushed with this success, they hastily proceeded on to Evesham, where the old earl, with his chief force lay, expecting to be joined by his son; whose banners, on this occasion, the royal army displayed, and thereby completely deceived this able general; who, nevertheless, drew out his troops for the battle, and having disposed them in the best order possible, resolved that day to die or conquer. The victory was on the side of prince Edward, and his friends. Montfort fell nobly, and most gallantly fighting in the midst of his enemies; and with him perished divers of the most eminent barons, who preferred death in the cause of liberty, to life under arbitrary power. Among whom, were Henry de Montfort, his eldest son; Hugh Despenser (then justice of England); Ralph Bassett, of Drayton; Thomas de Asteley, Peter de Montfort, William de Mandeville, John de Beauchamp, of Bedford; Guy de Baliol, Roger de Roweles, William de Eboraco, Richard Trussel, William de Bermingham, Walter de Creppings, Roger de St. John, Robert Tregoz, with many other persons of quality, who disdained to survive the loss of a day, in which they deemed the liberties of their country to be the prize in contention.

The body of the earl was afterwards carried away on an old ladder, covered with a poor torn cloth, to the abbey of Evesham, and there wrapt in a sheet committed to the earth. Some *pious* monks, however, at length took it up; pretending, that, as a person excommunicate by the pope, it ought not to have Christian burial.

After

After this tragical death of the great Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, the king conferred the earldom, together with all his forfeited castles, lands, and manors, upon his own second son, Edmond, surnamed Crouchback earl of Lancaster, and the heirs of his body; in whose posterity they continued, until they fell to the crown in the person of Henry duke of Lancaster, afterwards called Henry IV.*

* Vid. Lancaster.

Of the sons of this great earl, the eldest,

HENRY, who led the van of the army at the battle of Lewes, was slain with his father, at Evesham.

SIMON, the second son, was he who for some time defended so bravely the castle of Kenelworth; but was at length made prisoner at the Isle of Ely, by prince Edward. After when, escaping out of prison, he got into France; and in 1270, being at Viterbiurm, in Italy, he joined with his brother, Guy, in the murder of Henry, eldest son of Richard king of the Romans (brother to Henry III.) in the church of S. Silvester, as he stood at mass.

GUY, the third son, as abovementioned, assisted his brother, Simon, in the aforesaid murder, in revenge for their father's and elder brother's death, at Evesham. Sandford relates, that he was earl of Angleria, in Italy, and progenitor of the Montforts, in Tuscany, and of the earl of Campobachi, in the kingdom of Naples.

ALMARICK, the fourth son, when he conveyed his sister to be married to Leoline prince of Wales, was taken prisoner with her at sea, near Bristol, and after a long confinement, was restored to liberty; whose posterity, according to Milles, bore the name of Wells-Burne, and by that description flourished in England. But Sandford attributes this change of name to

RICHARD, the fifth son, of whom Dugdale, in his Baronage, makes no mention.

ELEANOR, the only daughter, was wife of Leoline prince of North Wales.

PLANTAGENET EARL OF LEICESTER.

* Vid. Lancaster.

AFTER the grant of this earldom to Edmond Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, the same continued in his male line until the death of Henry duke of Lancaster,* when, he leaving only female issue, Maud, his eldest daughter and coheir, married

WILLIAM of Bavaria, duke of Zealand, and earl of Henault, who thereupon had the title of earl of Leicester; but upon the death of the said Maud S. P. the whole inheritance vested in her sister and heir, Blanch, wife of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster, whose son, Henry, afterwards king Henry IV. as beforementioned, merged them in the crown, by his accession thereto.

DUDLEY EARL OF LEICESTER.

ARMS—O. a Lion rampant double queuee Vert.

WHEN the earldom of Leicester had become merged in the crown, by the accession of Henry duke of Lancaster to the throne, it remained dormant for many years, until queen Elizabeth was pleased to revive it, by letters patent, the 6th year of her reign, in the person of

†Vid. Northumberland.

ROBERT DUDLEY, a younger son of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland;† who was first created baron of Denbigh, and then earl of Leicester.

This very eminent person, who made so great a figure in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was born, anno 1532; was admitted early into the favour and service of Edward VI. but, with the rest of his family, fell into disgrace at the accession of Mary; no sooner, however, did Elizabeth

Elizabeth succeed, than he was received at court as a principal favourite. In a short space he was made master of the horse, knight of the garter, and privy counsellor; and was proposed as a proper husband for the queen of Scots; an offer, that was generally thought to have been made, to afford an excuse to Elizabeth for taking him herself. The death of Dudley's first wife about this period, gave rise to many dark suspicions: she was conducted by her husband, to the house of a domestic at Cumnor, in Berkshire; where, as it was said, after some attempts to poison her had proved inefficacious, she was first strangled, and then thrown from an high staircase, that her death might appear to have been occasioned by the fall. On this event, he married the dowager baroness of Sheffield; but afterwards fearing it would occasion the diminution of his influence over Elizabeth, he exerted himself, by various means, to get rid of her, and to make her desist from her pretensions; finding her, however, inexorable, he recurred to his former expedient of poison, which the strong constitution of the lady so far resisted, that she escaped with the loss of her hair and nails. By her he had a son, whom, in his will, he called his Base Son; but to whom he left the bulk of his estate. Having thus forsaken this lady, he married Lettice, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, knight, and widow of Walter, earl of Essex; to whom he had before privately borne much affection.

In 1575, the queen paid him a visit at Kenilworth; where he entertained her seventeen days, at the expense of £.60,000. At this period appeared a pamphlet, written with much force, entitled, "A Dialogue between a Scholar, a Gentleman, and a Lawyer,"* wherein the whole of Leicester's conduct was investigated with equal truth and bitterness; the queen herself caused letters to be written from the privy council, denying the charges, and vindicating the innocence of her favourite; but the pamphlet was not the less read or credited.

In 1585, he was sent as generalissimo to the Low Countries; where his conduct was a tissue of insolence, incapability, and caprice; so

* Vid. Memoirs of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, by Dr. Drake.

much so, that he was recalled: but strange to say, lost nothing, in appearance, of his mistress' favour, who consulted him on the arduous affair of Mary queen of Scots; and it is asserted his advice was, to have recourse to his old expedient of poison.

He died in 1588, after having been appointed lieutenant-general, under the queen, of the army assembled at Tilbury. With one of the blackest hearts, this man affected great regularity in religious duties. He was, however, a master of the Latin and Italian languages; spoke well, and wrote at least equal to any man of his time.

By his first wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Robsart, knight, he had no issue; but by his third wife, Lettice, beforementioned (who survived him), he had a son, Robert, that died an infant.

Touching his marriage with the lady Douglas Howard, daughter of William lord Effingham, and widow of John lord Sheffield, it became a matter of great dispute; yet certain it is, he had by her a son, called

Sir ROBERT DUDLEY; who, by reason of the doubts then cast upon his legitimacy, did not succeed to any of the honours; and having in vain endeavoured to establish his legal claim, and right of descent, he took such umbrage, that he retired abroad (having for that purpose obtained licence to travel for three years), and fixed his residence in Italy. But during his absence, his adversaries took such advantage, that they procured a special privy seal to be sent after him, commanding him to return; which disobeying, his lands were seized by force of the statute of fugitives.

Having seated himself in the territories of the great duke of Tuscany, he had, by reason of his singular endowments, no little esteem in all those parts; for he was skilled in all kind of mathematical learning, in navigation, and architecture; a great chymist, and of rare knowledge in physic; as several works on these subjects, published by him, demonstrate. Wherefore his fame having spread into Germany, he was by the emperor Ferdinand II. by letters patent, dated 9th March,

March, 1620, created a duke, with the title to be used by himself, and his heirs, through the dominions of the sacred empire. He died at a palace of the duke of Florence, near that city, in 1650.^o

His wife was Alice, daughter to Sir Thomas Leigh, by whom he had five daughters; who, with their mother, had afterwards certain high rank and privileges granted especially to them.*

* Vid. Duchefs
Dudley.

Yet it appears, that this Sir Robert Dudley, who was so indignant at the disallowance of his legitimacy in England, felt so much the blood of his father in his veins, that he was ready to lay aside one wife to adopt another; for when he retired abroad, it is said, he took with him a very beautiful lady, the daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, of Wood Rising, in Norfolk, whom he there married; to countenance which marriage, he alleged that the marriage with the said Alice Leigh was, by the canon law, illegal; insomuch, as he had carnal knowledge of her during the lifetime of his former wife, sister to Mr. Thomas Cavendish, the famous navigator. By this Miss Southwell he had divers children; whereof, Charles, the eldest son, in those foreign parts, like him, bore the title of duke of Northumberland.

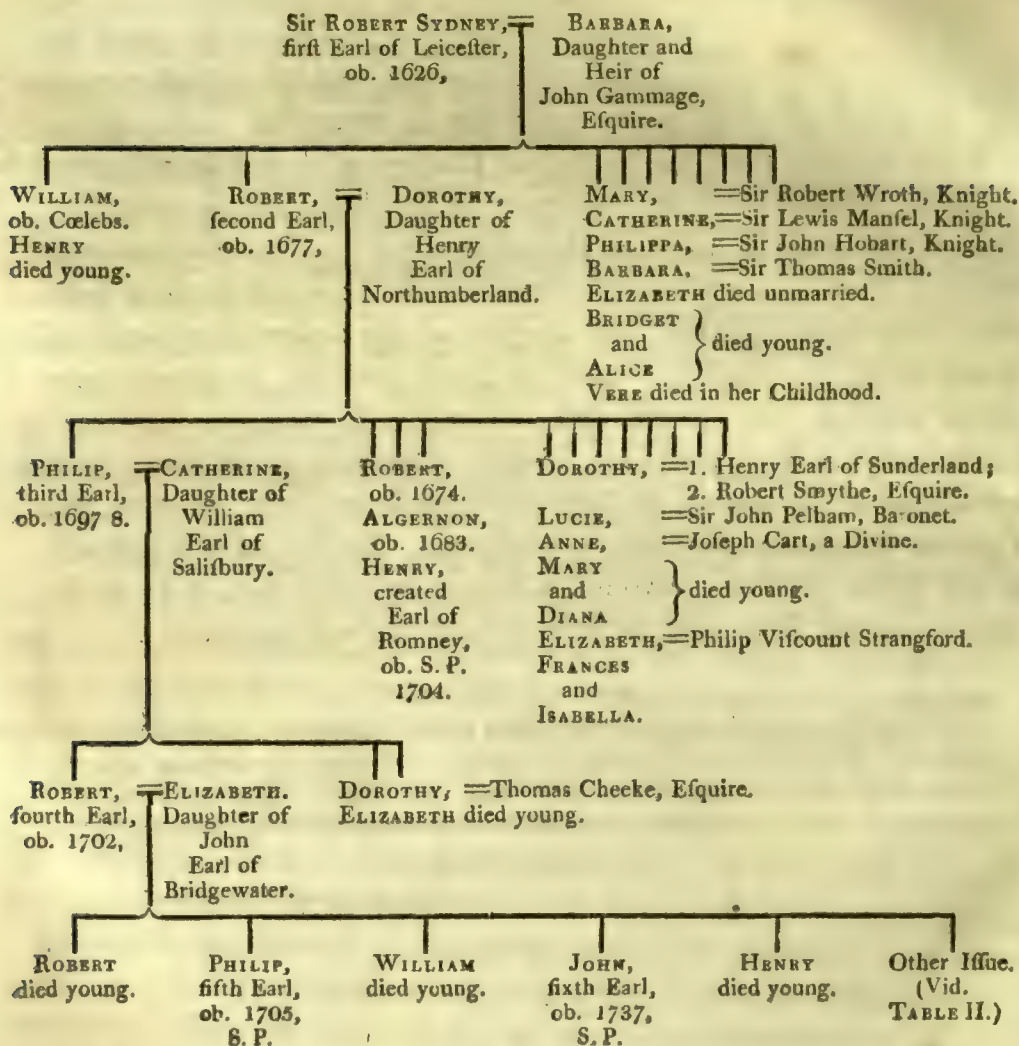
^o Anthony Wood writes,† that “ the duke was a complete gentleman in all suitable employments; an exact seaman, an excellent architect, mathematician, physician, chymist, and what not? He was a handsome personable man; tall of stature, red-haired, of admirable comport; and above all, for riding the great horse, for tilting, and for his being the first of “ of all that taught a dog to sit, in order to catch partridges.”

† Vol. II.
p. 126.

Among the curious lives of the Dudleys in the Biographia, the fame of this extraordinary person is fully set forth.

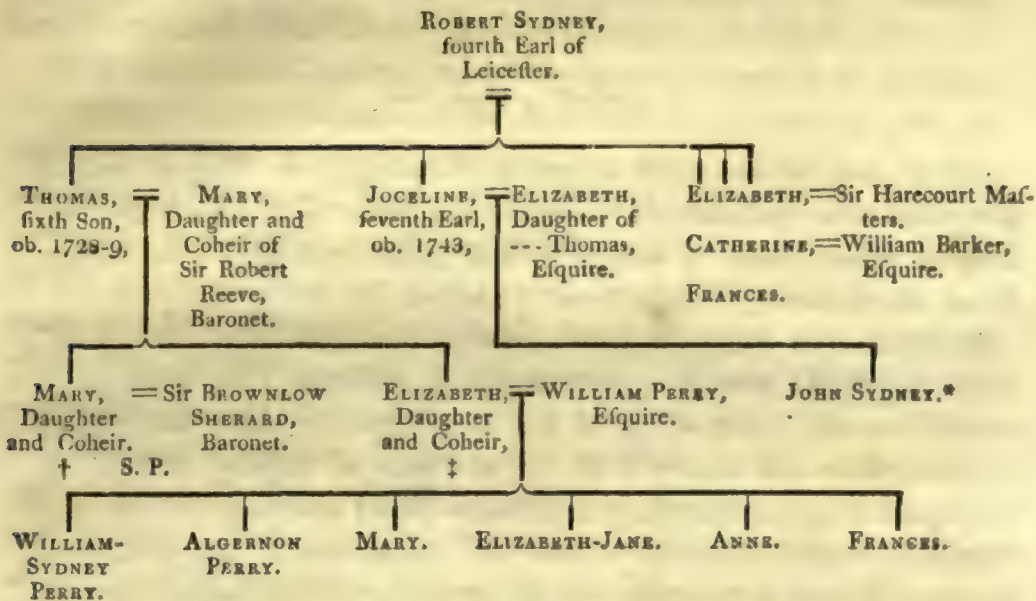
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF SYDNEY EARL OF
LEICESTER.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF SYDNEY, EARL OF LEICESTER.

TABLE II.



* The circumstances attending the birth of this Gentleman are deserving of particular notice, and the more especially so, if considered with an analogical reference to the Case of the Banbury Peerage, now under claim before the Lords Committees of Privileges.

(Vid. the printed account of the Trial at Bar, in the Court of C. B. 11th February, 1782, John Sydney, Earl of Leicester, &c. Demandant, and Elizabeth Perry, widow, Tenant.)

† The king, in 1752, granted that she and her issue should use and enjoy the name of Sydney; and bear the arms of her grandfather, Robert earl of Leicester.

‡ The like privileges and allowance were granted to this Elizabeth, and her issue, by the said William Perry, Esquire, March 7, 1752.

SYDNEY EARL OF LEICESTER.

ARMS—O. a Pheon Az.

THIS family, anciently seated at Cranleigh, in Surrey, and at Kyngesham, in Suffex, had their original from Sir William Sydney, knight, chamberlain to Henry II. and came with him from Anjou. From which Sir William descended another

Sir WILLIAM SYDNEY, who at the famous battle of Flodden Field, where the Scots were so signally defeated, and their king slain, commanded in the right wing of the English army under the earl of Surrey. The 15th Henry VIII. he was with the duke of Suffolk, in an expedition into France, when divers castles and places of strength were taken by the English. After this, being one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber, on the attainder of Sir Ralph Vane, he had a grant of the honour of Penshurst and manor of Enfield, with the park of Penshurst, and other manors and lands in Kent; and dying the 7th Edward VI. was buried at Penshurst. By Anne his wife, daughter of Hugh Pagenham, esquire, he had four daughters,^p and

HENRY, his son and heir; who, the 4th of Edward VI. was constituted chief cup-bearer to the king, for life;* and the 6th of Elizabeth, was chosen a knight of the garter. At the age of only twenty-two, he had been sent ambassador into France; a mission which he executed with singular wisdom, spirit, and dexterity; and indeed so highly was he valued by his sovereign, and so great were his talents, that he was no less than four times appointed lord justice of Ireland. He died full of honour, though not of years, being only about fifty-seven; and was buried at Penshurst, in 1586. He married Mary,

* Pat. 4th
Edward VI.
p. 1.

^p Of these daughters, Frances married Thomas Ratcliff, earl of Suffex, whom she survived; and founded Sydney-Suffex College, in Cambridge.

daughter

daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, and sister to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, by whom he had three sons; Sir Philip, Sir Robert, and Sir Thomas Sydney, all knights; and a daughter, Mary, married to Henry earl of Pembroke.¹ Of the sons,

Sir Philip Sydney became one of the greatest worthies of the English nation, and for his extraordinary qualities was universally admired; but in September 1586, he unfortunately was mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen, in Guelderland; and died the 16th October following, at Arnheim, aged thirty-four; whose death was lamented by the queen, mourned for by the court, lamented by all Europe, and wept over by religion and learning.² By Frances his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Roger earl of Rutland.

Sir ROBERT SYDNEY, second son of Sir William, served under his uncle, Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, in the Netherlands, and in 40th Elizabeth, being joined with Sir Francis Vere in the command of the English auxiliaries sent against the Spaniards, shared in the honour of that victory at Turnhout, in Brabant.

On the accession of king James, he was constituted governor of Flushing; and the 13th May, 1603, was made a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Sydney, of Penshurst, in com. Cantii; the 4th May, 1605, he was created viscount L'Isle; and on the 7th July,

¹ Her name is highly celebrated in the *Arcadia*, written by her brother, Sir Philip Sydney.

² He was buried in the cathedral church at St. Paul's, and the following epitaph written to his memory:

England, Netherlands, the heav'ns, and the arts,
The soldiers, and the world, have made six parts
Of noble Sydney; for who will suppose,
A small heap of stones can Sydney enclose?
England hath his body; for she it fed:
Netherlands his blood; in her defence shed:
The heav'ns have his soul, the arts have his fame,
The soldiers the grief, the world his good name.

* Dugd. Bar.
Vol. III.
p. 412.

1616, was installed a knight of the garter; being also, on the 2d of August, 1618, advanced to the dignity of earl of Leicester. His lordship died 13th July, 1626, and was buried at Penshurst. His first lady was Barbara, daughter and heir of John Gammage, esquire, by whom he had issue three sons; Sir William, who died unmarried; Henry, who died young; and Robert, his successor; as also eight daughters, named in the annexed Table. His second wife was widow of Sir Thomas Smith, knight.*

† Vid. Tab.
Genealog.

ROBERT, second earl of Leicester, is mentioned by Sir William Temple, in his Miscellanies, as a person of great learning, and observation, as well as of truth. He lived to a great age; viz. eighty-one and eleven months, and died in 1677; having had by Dorothy his wife, daughter to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, a numerous issue of eight daughters† and six sons; whereof Philip succeeded him; Algernon was rendered eminent by his death; Robert died before his

* He was the famous colonel Sydney, a person of most extraordinary resolution, and steady to his principles, even to obstinacy, and sincere. But bishop Burnet says, "He was too rough" and boisterous in his temper to bear contradiction; he seemed to be a Christian, but in a particular form of his own: for Christianity he thought was to be like a divine philosophy in the mind, without all public worship, or any other sign of a visible church. Stiff he was in all republican principles, and such an enemy to every thing that looked like monarchy, that he opposed Cromwell after he was made protector: but he had studied the history of government in all its branches; had a large knowledge of mankind, and of their tempers; and could insinuate himself into people that would hearken to his notions with a wonderful dexterity." In the year 1683, he was accused of being concerned in the Rye House Plot; and after the lord Russell had been examined, was next brought before the king and council: and like that illustrious nobleman, participated in the same fate; being decapitated on Tower Hill, 7th December, 1683, aged about sixty-six. His body is said to be embalmed and preserved at this day, in the mansion house at Penshurst.

The learned Sir John Hawles has well remarked, "That he was merely talked to death, under the notion of a commonwealth's man; and found guilty by a jury who were not much more proper judges in the case, than they would have been, if what he had wrote had been done by him in Syriack or Arabic. It is observable, the indictment against him was never presented to the grand jury before they came into the hall, and yet they found it immediately. The greater part of the evidence (as it was in my lord Russell's case), was only heard by."

father,

father, in 1674; and Henry was afterwards created earl of Romney;* the other two did not live to years of maturity.

* Vid. Romney.

PHILIP, third earl, had from his youth been trained up in matters of embassies, and legantine affairs; attending on his father to Denmark, the States General, and in the French court. He lived in great honour and esteem; and died the 6th March, 1697-8. He married Catherine, daughter of William earl of Salisbury; by whom he had two daughters,* and a son, Robert, his successor. Which

* Vid. Tab. Gen.

ROBERT, during his father's lifetime, had summons to parliament among the barons, anno 1689; but, on his accession to the earldom of Leicester, enjoyed it but a short time, dying in 1702. He married Elizabeth, daughter to John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, and had issue three daughters† and seven sons: of which, Robert, the eldest, died young, in 1680; Philip succeeded him; William died young; John succeeded his brother Philip; Henry died young; Thomas married, and had issue two daughters and coheirs; viz. Mary, wife to Sir Brownlow Sherard, baronet; and Elizabeth, to William Perry, esquire; and Josceline, the youngest son, was successor to his brother John, beforementioned.

† Ibid.

PHILIP, fifth earl of Leicester, married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Reeves, of Thwaites, in Suffolk, by whom he had two children, who both died before him; and deceasing himself in 1705, his honours devolved upon his brother,

JOHN, sixth earl; who, in 1717, was made lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and governor of Dover Castle: and at the revivment of the order of the bath, was elected one of the knights companions thereof; but he died in 1737, unmarried, so that his only surviving brother,

* This Philip, when viscount Lisle, in the lifetime of his father, was a strenuous republican; and during the usurpation, was all along of the Protector's council, with a salary of £.1000 per annum. Moreover, he was one of those whose names appear in the list of Cromwell's new intended house of lords. His lordship is mentioned by Noble, in his Account of the Regicides.

JOSCELINE, became the next and seventh earl of Leicester of his family. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of - - - Thomas, of Glamorganshire, esquire; with whom, it seems, there were disputes after disputes, in the commons, with regard to her misbehaviour, and acts of a criminal nature, which continued to the day of his death, viz. in 1743; at which period, by reason of its having been imagined that he died without issue, the honours of this family are presumed to have become extinct.^u

COKE EARL OF LEICESTER.

Arms—Party per Pale G. and Az. three Eagles displayed Arg.

THIS family is represented to have been descended from William Coke, of Dodington, in Norfolk, living in the time of king John: but the immediate progenitor, who laid the foundation of the fortunes of the house, was

Sir EDWARD COKE, knight, the famous lawyer, temp. queen Elizabeth, and king James I. who respectively filled the high offices of speaker of the house of commons, solicitor and attorney general, chief justice of the common pleas, and lord chief justice of England.

^u By a trial at bar on a writ of right, and proceedings before the grand assize in the court of C. B. at Westminster, the 11th February, 1782, for Penthurst-Place, park, and premises, in the county of Kent, it appeared that this Joscelyn earl of Leicester never was divorced from his wife, the said Elizabeth Thomas; and that she had a child, a son, John Sydney, the demandant at the trial aforesaid; which John, therefore, in the *eye of the law*, was to be considered as a legitimate person, and as such, well entitled to the inheritance of the honours of his family. But with respect to the inheritance of the estates demanded by him, he failed to establish a better right than the tenant in possession. This (according to the statement at the trial), arose from his averment, that his father, earl Jocelyn, was possessed thereof *in fee*, and not as *tenant for life*, which was the fact, as opened by the tenant; and further contended, that even had he been possessed thereof *in fee*, then by his will the earl had given them away to a third party. The event of this trial going to admit the legitimacy of the demandant, embraces an important question, as to the absolute extinction of the *honours*.

That

That he was a person of admirable parts, excellent in the knowledge and practice of the municipal laws of the kingdom, of a profound judgment, faithful memory, keen discernment, and a fertile genius, his reports and commentaries on our laws demonstrate; but nevertheless, although a most celebrated pleader, with all these great qualities, he tarnished the lustre of them by his behaviour on several occasions; and particularly on the trial of the great, the learned, and accomplished Sir Walter Rawleigh. The herald* may attribute to him every virtue and mental endowment under the sun, but the pen of the historian or biographer, in truth, cannot but allow that he had many failings; and among those, not a little portion of avarice, envy, and malevolence.

*Vid Collins' Peerage.

This eminent person lived to the great age of eighty-three; and died at Stoke-Poges, in Buckinghamshire, 3d September, 1643.^x He was twice married: by his first wife, Bridget, daughter and coheir of John Parton, esquire, of Huntinfield Hall, in Suffolk, he had a numerous family of sons and daughters; but by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, he had only two daughters; of which, Elizabeth died young; and Frances married John Villiers, viscount Purbeck,† brother to George duke of Buckingham. Of the issue by his first wife,

† Vid. Purbeck.

HENRY, his fifth son, was seated at Thorrington, in Suffolk; and having married Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Lovelace, of Kingsdown, in Kent, esquire, had issue, among others, Richard, his son and heir; who by Mary, daughter of Sir John Rous, of Henham Hall, in Suffolk, baronet, had Robert, his only son, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Osborne, earl of Danby; and had an only son, Edward, who by Carey his wife, daughter of Sir John Newton, of Burrows Court, in com. Gloucester, baronet, had three sons;

^x A noble monument is erected to his memory in Tittleshall church, in Norfolk, with his effigies, habited in his judges' robes, lying at full length under a canopy, supported by two marble pillars, on the top whereof are four large figures, and over him, between the pillars, two marble tablets, with inscriptions, reciting his merits, offices, marriages, and issue.

viz.

* Vid. Whar-
ton, Vol. II.

viz. Thomas (of whom hereafter); Edward, of Longford, in Derbyshire, who died unmarried in 1733; and Robert, who married Jane, sister and coheir to Philip duke of Wharton,* relict of John Holt, of Redgrave, in Suffolk, esquire. Also two daughters; whereof Carey was wife of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, baronet; and Anne married Philip Roberts, esquire, an officer in the horse guards.

THOMAS COKE, eldest son and heir of Edward Coke, on the 27th May, 1725, was elected a knight of the bath; and in May, 1728, created baron Lovel, of Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire. In 1733, he was constituted joint post-master general; and in 1744, advanced to the dignity of viscount Coke, of Holkham, in Norfolk, and earl of Leicester.

† Vid. Clif-
ford, Vol. II.

His lordship married the lady Margaret Tufton, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas earl of Thanet: which lady, in 1734, was confirmed baroness of Clifford, in right of her father; who, by the house of peers, in 1691, was declared to be entitled to the said barony.† By her he had issue an only son, Edward viscount Coke, a young man of very promising abilities; who married, in 1747, lady Mary Campbell, one of the daughters and coheirs of John duke of Argyle and Greenwich,‡ but died, in 1753, in his father's lifetime, S. P. leaving the said lady Mary yet surviving. Having thus no remaining issue, the honours of this family became extinct on the death of the earl of Leicester, in 1759.

‡ Vid. Green-
wich.

His lordship erected that stately pile of building, called Holkham House, in Norfolk, but lived not to see it perfectly completed; which was performed by the countess, his widow, at a very great expense; who also furnished the same in a most costly and superb manner. She survived him many years, and died in 1775.

LEIGH OF STONELEIGH.

ARMS—G. a Cross ingrailed Arg. a Lozenge in the Dexter, Chief of the second.

THIS family is said to have taken their name originally from the town of High-Leigh, in Cheshire, where they were seated before the Norman invasion; and their lineage ended in an heir female, Agnes, daughter and heir of Richard de Leigh, of High-Leigh, who married William Venables, a younger son of William Venables, baron of Kenderton (one of the barons of Chester). Which William had issue by her a son,

JOHN, who took the name of Leigh, after his mother; and died, 15th Edward II. From whom, after divers generations, descended

THOMAS LEIGH, who was brought up under Sir Rowland Hill, a rich merchant of London; by whom, for his knowledge and industry, he was made his factor beyond sea; in which trust he behaved so well, that Sir Rowland gave him in marriage his favourite niece; viz. Alice, daughter of John Barker, alias Coverall, of Wolverton, in com. Salop; and on their issue entailed the greatest part of his estate.

This Thomas at length became lord mayor of London; and during his mayoralty was knighted. He died in 1571, and was buried in Mercer's chapel, leaving issue three sons; Rowland, Thomas, and William. From the eldest of which descended the Leighs of Longborow, in Gloucestershire.

WILLIAM, the youngest, was grandfather of Francis earl of Chichester.* And,

* Vid. Chichester.

THOMAS, the second son, was made a baronet on the first institution of that order by king James I. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Wormleighton, in com. Warw. knight, and had issue several children; of which Alice, his only daughter, was wedded

* Vid. Dudley.

wedded to Sir Robert Dudley, knight, and was afterwards created duchefs of Dudley for life;* and Sir John, his eldest fon, was knighted, 23d July, 1603; and was father of Thomas, his fon and heir. Which

† Vid. Tab. Gen.

THOMAS, for his staunch adherence to his majesty king Charles I. was created a baron of the realm, by letters patent, dated at Oxford, 1st July, 1643 (19th Charles I.) He lived to see the restoracion, and died in a good old age, viz. seventy-seven; and was buried at Stoneleigh, 1671. His wife was Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Egerton, knight, eldest son of Thomas lord Ellesmere; by whom he had issue five sons[†] and six daughters.†

Of the sons, John, the eldest, died young; and Thomas, second, but eldest surviving son, died in his father's lifetime, in 1662, aged forty-six; leaving issue

‡ Edmonson's Baronagium Genealogicum.

¶ Vid. Tab. Gen.

THOMAS, his only son and heir, who succeeded his grandfather, and died in 1710. He was twice married: his first lady was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of - - - - - Brown, of Shingleton, in Kent, esquire; his second was Eleanor, daughter of Edward lord Rockingham, by whom he had four sons; whereof the first and fourth died young;‡ also four daughters, whose names are mentioned in the Genealogical Table annexed.¶

EDWARD, third lord Leigh, and second, but eldest surviving son of the last lord, took his seat in the house of peers in 1711. He led a retired life many years; taking delight in doing good, and relieving the necessitous. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Holbeche, of Fillongley, in com. Warw. esquire, and heir also, by Elizabeth, her mother, to Bernard Paulet, esquire, descended from

† Charles, third son, was seated at Leighton, in Bedfordshire, and was a person of the strictest honour and integrity; being highly esteemed for his piety and charity. He was twice married: first, to Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, and by her had two daughters; whereof, Alicia married Altham lord Altham, of Ireland, and died in 1682, aged twenty-four; and Anne, who died in 1680, aged seventeen. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Bradshaw, of Stiford-Clay, in Essex, esquire. But by her he had no issue; and died in 1704, aged eighty.

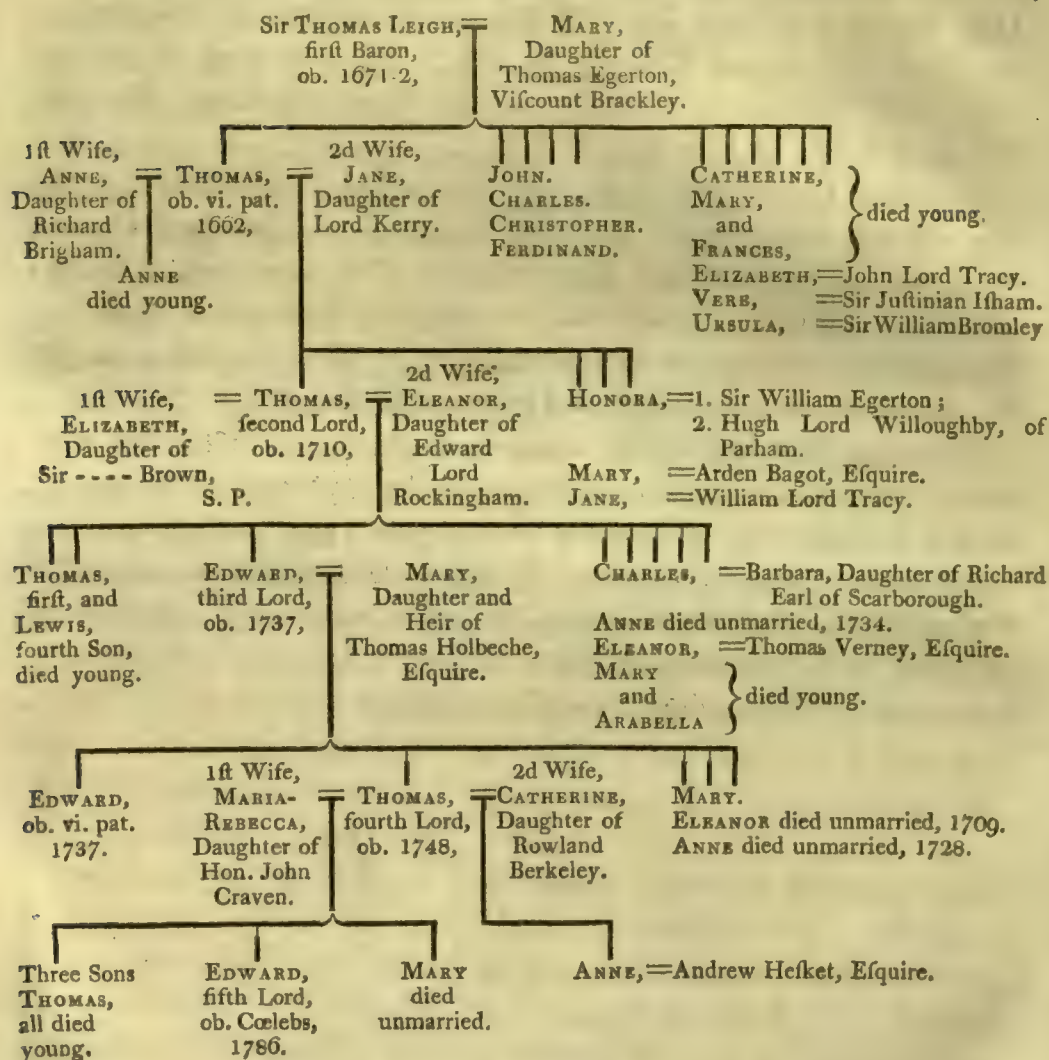
Giles

Giles Paulet, a younger son of William, first marquis of Winchester; by which lady he had Edward, his eldest son, who died in his lifetime; and Thomas, his successor; as also three daughters. His lordship died in March 1737-8.

THOMAS, fourth lord Leigh, was twice married; and died in 1749. His first lady was daughter to John, brother to William lord Craven, by whom he had four sons; three whereof died young, and a daughter, Mary. His second wife was the daughter of Rowland Berkeley, of Catheridge, esquire, in Worcestershire; by whom he had a daughter, Anne, who married Andrew Hesket, esquire.

EDWARD, fifth lord Leigh, and only surviving son of the last, succeeded his father, and with him terminated the peerage of his family; for his lordship died, unmarried, in the year 1786, leaving his very considerable estates to his sister; by whose decease, also, unmarried, a few years ago, the same have been subject to much legal controversy, by reason of the limitations made thereof in his will; which artful lawyers have been inclined variously to define.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF LEIGH.



LEXINTON.

ARMS—Arg. a Canton S.

ROBERT SUTTON, paternally descended from the family of Sutton, barons of Dudley, was of Aram, in the county of Nottingham; and having manifested his loyalty in the time of the great rebellion, was, in reward of his services, created by his majesty, Charles I. lord Lexinton, baron of Aram (or Averham), by letters patent, dated at Oxford, 21st November, the 21st of his reign. His lordship married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Manners, of Haddon, in com. Derby; and, secondly, the daughter of Sir Guy Palmes, of Ashwell, in com. Rutl. widow of Sir Thomas Browne; but by neither of these had any issue. His third wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Anthony St. Leger, knight, by whom he had one son, Robert, and two daughters; of which, Bridget married John, eldest son of Coniers Darcy, esquire; and Anne died young.

ROBERT, second lord Lexinton, was ambassador, or envoy extraordinary to the court of Vienna, and appointed ambassador extraordinary to that of Spain, and for the treaty of Ryswick. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Giles Hungerford, of Colston, in Wiltshire, by whom he had a son, William-George, who died at Madrid in 1713; and two daughters, Eleonora-Margareta, and Bridget; of which, the latter married John Manners, duke of Rutland; whereby

* It appears, that genealogists do not rightly agree as to the descent of this family; some deducing them from the Suttons of Holderneffe, in com. Ebor.; some from the Suttons of Sutton Madoc, in com. Salop; and others, from Sutton, of Sutton upon Trent, near Newark, in com. Notts. the principal branch of which stock became seated afterwards at Aram, which is said to have come to them by the marriage of Rowland de Sutton, of Sutton upon Trent, with Alice the sister and coheir of Robert de Lexton, or Lexinton, about the latter part of the reign of Edward I. (Collins in Sutton lord Lexinton.)

a very considerable fortune, and the name of Sutton, were brought into that family.

On the decease of this nobleman, the title of Lexinton terminated in 1723.

LEY OF LEY, AND EARL OF MARLBOROUGH.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron between three Seals heads, couped S.

JAMES LEY, sixth son of Henry Ley, of Teffont-Evias, in com. Wilts, esquire, was educated in the study of the law; in which he became so eminent by his profound learning and abilities, that he successively was called a serjeant at law, 1st James I.; chief justice of the king's bench, in Ireland, the year following; the 17th James I. was created a baronet; the next year, chief justice of the court of king's bench; in the 21st James I. lord high treasurer of England; and upon the 31st December, the same year, made a peer of the realm, by the title of baron Ley of Ley, in the county of Devon; and upon the 5th February, the 1st of Charles I. was advanced to the dignity of earl of Marlborough, in Wiltshire. He was a person of great gravity, talents, and integrity; and of the same mind in all conditions. He left behind him several learned works, both in law and history;* and dying in 1628, was buried in an aisle adjoining the church of Westbury, in Wilts; where a noble monument, with a suitable inscription, was erected to his memory.

His lordship was three times married: first, to Mary, daughter of John Pettey, of Stoke Talmage, in Oxfordshire, by whom he had three sons; Henry, James,^a and William; also eight daughters;

^a He was an accomplished youth; who, after having studied the law for five years at Lincoln's Inn, intending to travel, and waiting at Dover for a fair wind, was taken ill of a fever, and returning to Canterbury, died there in 1618, and was buried in the church of St. Mary, Bredin.[†] whereof,

* Wood's
Ath. I.
col. 526.

† Haisted's
History of
Kent.

whereof, Elizabeth married Morice Carant, of Tooner, in com. Som. esquire; Anne, Sir William Long, of Draycot, in Wilts; Mary, Richard Erisey, of Erisey, in Cornwall; Dionysia, John Harington, of Kelneyton, in Somersetshire; Margaret, - - - - - Hobson, esquire, of the Isle of Wight; Esther, Arthur Fuller, esquire, of Bradfield, in Hertfordshire; Martha died single; and Phoebe, became the wife of - - - - - Biggs, of Hurst, in Berkshire, esquire: secondly, to Mary, widow of Sir William Bower, knight; and, thirdly, to Jane, daughter of John lord Butler, of Bramfield; but by neither of these had any issue. To him succeeded

HENRY, his son and heir; who married Mary, daughter of Sir Arthur Capel, of Hadham, in com. Hertf. knight; by whom he had a son James; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried.^b Which

JAMES was his successor; a learned man, and particularly skilled in mathematics, as also an excellent sea-officer; in which service he was unfortunately killed in the great sea-fight with the Dutch, near Lowestoff, anno 1665, without issue; whereupon

WILLIAM, his uncle, became heir to the barony and earldom; both of which, by reason of his decease without issue, in 1679, became extinct. His wife was the daughter of Sir William Hewet, knight.

LIGONIER.

ARMS—G. a Lion rampant, Arg. on a Chief of the second, a Crescent between two Mullets, Az.

FRANCIS LIGONIER, a native of France, descended from a very ancient and honourable family there, but a zealous Protestant; having

^b This is the only daughter mentioned by Dugdale; but according to a visitation of the county of Somerset, anno 1672, in the Herald's College, it appears that he had a daughter, Mary, who married John Tristram, whose daughter, Mary, married Ralph, son of George Bathurst, esquire, by Elizabeth Villiers his wife.

entered

entered into the military service of Great Britain, obtained the rank of a colonel of Dragoons: in which capacity, at the battle of Falkirk, in 1745-6, a distemper could not confine him to his bed, when his duty called him to the field; where he chose to meet death, rather than in the arms of his friends. But the disease proving more victorious than the enemy, he expired soon after the battle; in which, under all the agonies of sickness and pain, he exerted a spirit of vigour and heroism. To his memory a monument was erected in Westminster Abbey by his brother,

Sir JOHN LIGONIER, who by his high military talents, and his distinguished services in the campaigns in Flanders, under the duke of Marlborough; and in Germany, in the reign of George II. meritoriously won the honours conferred upon him. He was in 1742 made a knight banneret under the royal standard at the battle of Dettingen; in 1757, an Irish peer, by the title of viscount Ligonier, of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh; and in 1762, viscount Ligonier, of Clonmell, in the county of Tipperary, with remainder, in default of issue male, to his nephew, Edward Ligonier. Moreover, in 1763, he was created an English peer, by the title of baron Ligonier, of Ripley, in the county of Surrey; and in 1766, he was still further advanced to the dignity of earl Ligonier.

His lordship, after fulfilling the highest military offices, and acquiring an honourable fame for many glorious exploits, closed a long life of active services, anno 1770, at the great age of ninety-one, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Having no issue, his English titles expired with him; but the Irish ones, according to their limitation, descended to

EDWARD, his nephew, son of his brother Francis, beforementioned; which Edward was afterwards created earl Ligonier, in Ireland, and died S. P. in 1782. He married, first, Penelope, daughter of George Pitt, lord Rivers, a lady of no small notoriety in the annals of gallantry, from whom he was divorced; and married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Robert earl of Northington.

LINCOLN. (ROMARA.)

ARMS—G. seven Mafcles and Semée of Crofslets O.

WILLIAM DE ROMARA, lord of Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, was the first earl of that county after the Conquest. He was the son of Roger, son of Gerold de Romara; which Roger married Lucia, daughter of Algar earl of Chester, and sister and heir to Morcar, the Saxon earl of Northumberland and Lincoln.

In the time of Henry I. this William was with the king at the battle of Brenneville, where a glorious victory was obtained over Lewis king of France. However, the 22d Henry I. laying claim to those lands in England of his mother's inheritance, which Ranulph earl of Chester* (whom she had married in her widowhood), had delivered up to the king for that earldom; and being denied them, he retired into Normandy in great wrath, and there raised a flame of rebellion on behalf of William, son of Robert Curthose:^c but at length the king made him a compensation, and restored him to his right. After the accession of Stephen to the throne, he took the part of Maud, the empress; and on her side was at the battle of Lincoln, where Stephen was defeated, and taken prisoner. In 1142, he founded the abbey of Revesby, in com. Linc. bearing then the title of earl of Lincoln.

* Vid. the
earls of Ches-
ter, Vol. I.

His wife, according to Dugdale, was Maud (but Milles says Avis), daughter of Richard de Redvers, or Ripariis, by whom he had issue a son, William; who having married Hawyse, daughter of Stephen earl of Albemarle, died in his lifetime, leaving a son, William, who, it seems, never had the title of earl; but the 12th Henry II. on the affec-

^c This Robert was the eldest surviving son of the Conqueror, and in right of primogeniture ought to have succeeded to the crown; but was successively kept out by his younger brothers, William Rufus, and Henry (Beauclerk) I.

* Hearne's
Lib. Nig.
Scacc.

ment of aid for marriage of the king's daughter, certified his knights fees de veteri feoffamento, to be thirty-two, and those de novo, twenty-five, a fourth, and a third part;* and the 6th of Richard I. was with that king in his expedition into Normandy; after when, no further mention is made of him. And Milles asserts he died S. P.

But though the male line of this first William de Romara appear excluded from the inheritance of the earldom, his issue female is represented to have carried the honour into the family of de Gant, in the person of Gilbert de Gant, who married Hawyse, his only daughter.

GANT EARL OF LINCOLN.

Arms—Barry of Eight O. and Az. a Bend G. (Gwillim says, Barry of Six, &c.)

† Vid. Gant,
Vol. I.

THE family of Gant, as beforementioned,† came into this kingdom with the Conqueror, in person of Gilbert de Gant; whose grandson, another

† Dug. Bar.
Vol. I. p. 59.

GILBERT DE GANT, in his youth, being taken prisoner with king Stephen at the battle of Lincoln, was thereupon, by Ranulph earl of Chester, compelled to marry his niece, Hawyse, daughter, and at length heir of William de Romare, earl of Lincoln; whereby, in her right, he had that title. He died the 2d Henry II.^d leaving issue two daughters; viz. Alice, wife of Simon de St. Lis, earl of Northampton and Huntingdon; who, it is said, enjoyed, in her right, her father's honour during her time‡ and Gunnora; but they both died S. P.; whereupon Robert de Gant, their uncle, became their heir; whose eldest son,

^d Thus writes Dugdale; but if it be true, that he died the said 2d Henry II. then Hawyse his wife, could not at that time have been heir to her father, William de Romare, earl of Lincoln; as is plain, from the certificate made by his grandson, William de Romare, 12th Hen. II. of the knights fees then holden by him in com. Linc. Which certificate is authenticated by the liber niger of the exchequer.

GILBERT,

GILBERT, taking part with the rebel barons against king John, who had invited over Lewis, the dauphin of France, was by the said Lewis, constituted earl of Lincoln. But the tide of affairs afterwards changing, and king Henry III. overthrowing that party at Lincoln, this Gilbert was taken prisoner, and never after assumed the title; which was then conferred upon Ranulph (or Randall), de Meschines, furnamed Blundeville, earl of Chester.

MESCHINES EARL OF LINCOLN.

THIS RANULPH DE MESCHINES, though he thus had the earldom of Lincoln granted to him on the divestment of Gilbert de Gant, yet, nevertheless, had a certain degree of right thereto. For Gilbert de Gant, the last earl (so called), was not of the blood of Romare; whereas Randall the Second (furnamed Gernon), earl of Chester, his grandfather, was son and heir of Lucy countess of Lincoln, wife of William de Romare, by her third husband, Ralph (or Randall), de Meschines, earl of Chester; and thereby of the half-blood to Romare, and of the whole blood to Morcar, the Saxon earl of Lincoln.

This Ranulph (or Randall), dying S. P. his sisters became his co-heirs;* whereof, Hawyse, the fourth,^c in the division of the inheritance, had for her purparty the earldom of Lincoln, and the castle and honour of Bolingbroke; and married Robert, son and heir of Sayer de Quincy, earl of Winchester, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue a daughter, Margaret, who married John, son of Roger Laci, baron of Halton, and thereby conveyed the interest in the earldom to that family.

* Vid. Chester, Vol. I.

^c Dugdale observes, that the said Ranulph, in his lifetime, granted the earldom to her: that is, all he could grant, to the end that she might be countess thereof, and her heirs; which the king so far allowed of, inasmuch as he conferred the honour upon her son-in-law, John Lacy, &c.†

† Selden's
Titles of Honour, p. 653-4
(Edit. 1631.)

LACI EARL OF LINCOLN.

ARMS—O. a Lion rampant, purpuré.

* Vid. Chester, Vol. I.

† Vid. Laci, Vol. I.

WITH regard to the parentage of this house, it was paternally from Richard Fitz-Eustace, baron of Halton, and constable of Chester,* who married Albreda, daughter and heir of Robert de Lizours (by Albreda his wife, widow of Henry de Laci, baron of Pontefract), and sister of the half-blood to Robert de Laci (son of the said Henry), who died S. P.†. By her he had a son, John, who being made heir to his half-uncle, Robert de Laci, thereupon took that surname; and had issue Roger de Laci, who, by Maud de Clare his wife, was father of

‡ Vid. Chart. in Seld. Tit. Honour.

|| Pat. Rot. 17th Hen. III. m. 9. n. 35.

JOHN DE LACI, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert de Quincy, by Hawise, sister and coheir to Ranulph earl of Chester, and of Lincoln. And had, by Henry III. a charter of confirmation‡ of the said earldom, to him and his heirs by the aforesaid Margaret his wife.||

This John earl of Lincoln, according to Matthew Paris, was along with John le Scot, earl of Chester, drawn over by Peter bishop of Winchester, for a bribe of 1000 marks, to the king's party; whereas, before they were confederate with Richard earl Marshall, against the king.

" Quid non mortalia pectora, &c.

" Auri sacra fames, &c.!"

After this he was at the siege of Damietta, in the Holy Land; and the 21st Henry III. was one of those appointed to prohibit Otto, the pope's legate, from establishing any thing derogatory to the crown and dignity. Soon after which he died; viz. 24th Henry III. leaving
Margaret

Margaret his wife,^f surviving (who remarried Walter, or William Marshall, earl of Pembroke), and a son, Edmund; as also two daughters; of which, Maud married Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester.

EDMUND, son and heir of earl John, succeeded his father in the baronies of Halton, &c.; but by reason he deceased before his mother (through whom the earldom of Lincoln came), he is not recited as earl thereof; yet as he enjoyed (says Collins), the *tertium denarium* of the county, he cannot well be passed over unmentioned.

Matthew Paris writes, that in the beginning of May, 1247, two girls of Provence, in France, were married unto two very noble young gentlemen, Edmund earl of Lincoln, and Richard de Burgo; concerning which marriages there was much murmuring through the kingdom; because, it is said, those young noblemen were married contrary to their will and desires. The young lady married to earl Edmund, was Alice, daughter of the marquis of Saluces, in Italy, and cousin to the queen of England.

This Edmund deceased the 42d Henry III. having had issue,* Henry and John; and a daughter, Margaret, designed to have been married unto George Cantilupe, baron of Bergavenny.

* Dug. Bar.
Vol. I. p. 103.

HENRY DE LACI, next earl of Lincoln, was one of the most eminent nobles of his time; and was in the greatest favour with Edward I. who gave him the lands of Denbigh, in Wales; where he began the town of Denbigh, walling it, and building a castle, on the front of which was his statue in long robes. He was a famous soldier, and performed many notable exploits. He was a just man, and a great counsellor; wherefore he was appointed the chief commissioner for the rectifying and discovering of the abuses and bribes among the judges, complained of in the parliament, 18th Edward I. (1290), when Thomas Weyland, chief justice of the common pleas, was banished, and all his estates confiscated; Sir John Lovetot compounded

^f Though unnoticed by Dugdale, and some others, Sir Peter Leycester, in his History of Chester,† asserts, that he had a former wife, Alice, daughter to Gilbert de Aquila, who was buried at Norton Abbey, *by whom he had two daughters, Maud and Idonia.*‡

† P. 270.

‡ M. S.
Visit. com.
Cest. pen.
Hugh Chelm.
Dec. Cest.

* Weever,
p. 366.

for 500 marks; Roger Leycester (clerk), for 1000; Sir William Brompton for 6000; with several others, who were also fined. In a word, he was, “*Vir illustris in conciliò, strenuus in præliò, princeps militiæ in Angliâ, et in omni regno ornatissimus;*” as is cited by Weever in his *Funeral Monuments*.*

He bought the house in Middlesex, now called Lincoln’s Inn; deriving its name from his title. A little before his death, he represented to his son-in-law, Thomas earl of Lancaster, the slavery of the church, the impoverishment of the realm, and other grievances; exhorting his earnest attention, and endeavours to redress the same. Shortly after which he died, the 4th Edward II. and was buried in St. Paul’s cathedral.

† Vid. Martin, Vol. I.

By Margaret, his first wife, daughter and heir of William Longespee, earl of Salisbury (in whose right, Dugdale writes, that he had the earldom), his issue were, Edmund, who died in his lifetime, being drowned in a deep well at Denbigh Castle; John (or Joane), who also died before him, S. P. and Alice, who became his heir. His second wife was Joane, sister and heir of William Martin;† but by her he had no issue. Whereupon

(PLANTAGENET EARL OF LINCOLN,)

THOMAS PLANTAGENET, earl of Lancaster, who married the said Alice, sole surviving daughter and heir of earl Henry, was, in her right, the next earl of Lincoln; which title, upon his decease, she next carried to

EUBOLO LE STRANGE EARL OF LINCOLN.

EUBOLO LE STRANGE, her second husband, who had the said title attributed to him, but he died S. P. ;* and Alice, his countess, surviving, remarried with a third husband,

* Vid.
Strange,
Vol. II.

(DE FRENES EARL OF LINCOLN,)

HUGO DE FRENES, who is said† to have usurped the title of earl of Lincoln in her right. But he likewise had no issue by her, so that upon her decease, those great honours, and splendid inheritance, came to Henry, brother and heir to Thomas earl of Lancaster, her first husband; partly by her deed and will, and partly by reason of a render made by Henry earl of Lincoln, her father, to Edward I. and a regrant, by charter,‡ from that king to him, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Edmund earl of Lancaster, and his heirs. And thus through the accession of the line of Lancaster to the throne, the whole patrimony became at length invested in the crown.||

† Vincent,
p. 320.
Sandford,
p. 108.

‡ Cart. 21st
Edward I.
n. 29.

|| Vid. Lan-
caster.

This great countess died 22d Edward III. and was buried at Berlyng Abbey, with her second husband, Eubolo le Strange.

DE LA POLE, EARL OF LINCOLN.

JOHN DE LA POLE, son and heir of John duke of Suffolk,§ by Elizabeth his wife, sister to king Edward IV. was by the said king created

§ Vid. De la
Pole, Vol. II.

created earl of Lincoln, the 13th March, 7th of his reign; and was declared heir apparent to the crown, by Richard III. after the death of his only son, Edward, called prince of Wales. The fate of this unfortunate nobleman is so well known, as to render a long account here unnecessary; he was slain in the battle of Stoke against Henry VII. anno 1487, without issue. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, according to Milles; but Hearne, in his *Liber Niger*,* asserts, that she was the only daughter and heir of Sir John Golafre, who lies buried in Fyfield church, in Berkshire.

* Hearne's
Lib. Nig.
Seacc Vol.II.
p. 597.

BRANDON EARL OF LINCOLN.

HENRY BRANDON, son and heir of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by Mary, the French queen, sister to king Henry VIII. was by his uncle, Henry VIII. the 17th of his reign, created earl of Lincoln; but he died at an early age, unmarried.

After this, the title was next conferred upon EDWARD lord Clinton; who, by queen Elizabeth, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Lincoln; in which family the honour at present remains, but merged in the dukedom of Newcastle.

LITCHFIELD.

ARMS—Vid. Richmond.

LORD BERNARD STUART, a younger son of Esme earl of March, brother to Lodowick duke of Richmond, was designed to have been created earl of Litchfield, the 21st of his reign; but was prevented by his premature death, in the action at Routon Heath; where he was
slain,

slain, unmarried, in 1645, before the patent for his creation was passed. Whereupon

CHARLES STUART, his nephew (son of George lord Aubignie, his eldest brother), was created baron Stuart, of Newberry, in com. Berks, and earl of Litchfield, in com. Staff.; but afterwards succeeding his cousin Esme, in the dukedom of Richmond, these titles merged therein. He was also made a knight of the garter; and living to see the restoration, was sent ambassador into Denmark, where he died, 12th December, 1672; but was brought over to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey.

He was three times married: viz. first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Rogers, of Brianston, in com. Dorset, esquire; secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Laurence, son and heir of Sir Robert Banister, of Passenham, in com. Bucks, knight; and, thirdly, to Frances, daughter of Walter Stuart, esquire; but by neither lady had any issue.

LEE EARL OF LITCHFIELD.

ARMS—Arg. a Fess between three Crescents S.

THIS family of Lee, is stated to be descended from Sir Walter Lee, of Wyburnbury, in Cheshire; and had their name from the lordship of Lee, where they resided, temp. Edward III. Thus much as to the traditionary account of their antiquity and descent: but the first who arrived at the honour of the peerage, was

SIR EDWARD HENRY LEE, son and heir of Sir Francis Lee, baronet, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Pope, earl of Downe, in Ireland. Which Sir Edward, being a person of ample fortune (for no peculiar services are mentioned), was, in 1674, created baron of Spellsbury (or Ditchley), in com. Oxon; viscount Quarendon,

don, in com. Bucks; and earl of Litchfield, in com. Staff. A great concentration of honours conferred at one time; yet probably easily to be accounted for, when it is seen, that the sovereign who granted them, had married the same person to one of his own natural daughters; viz. Charlotte Fitzroy, daughter of Charles II. by Barbara Villiers, duchess of Cleveland. On the accession of James II. this nobleman being a perfect courtier, was made lord lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of Oxfordshire, high steward of Woodstock, a lord of the bedchamber; and in 1688, colonel of the first regiment of foot guards.

On the revolution being effected, his lordship declined taking the oath prescribed by parliament; which rendered him a very suspicious person in the eyes of government: but he, nevertheless, died in 1716, without having been a sufferer either in person or estate. His issue were thirteen sons, and five daughters;* whereof six of the former, and two of the latter, died young.

* Vid. Tab.
Gen.

GEORGE-HENRY, the second earl, succeeding his father, took his seat in the house of peers the same year, and in 1732 had the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him by the university of Cambridge. He married Frances, daughter of Sir John Hales, of St. Stephens, Tunstall, and Woodchurch, in Kent; and had issue four sons; whereof the eldest was his successor; and the other three died S. M. P.; likewise six daughters, as recited in the annexed Table.† He died in 1743, when

† Ibid.

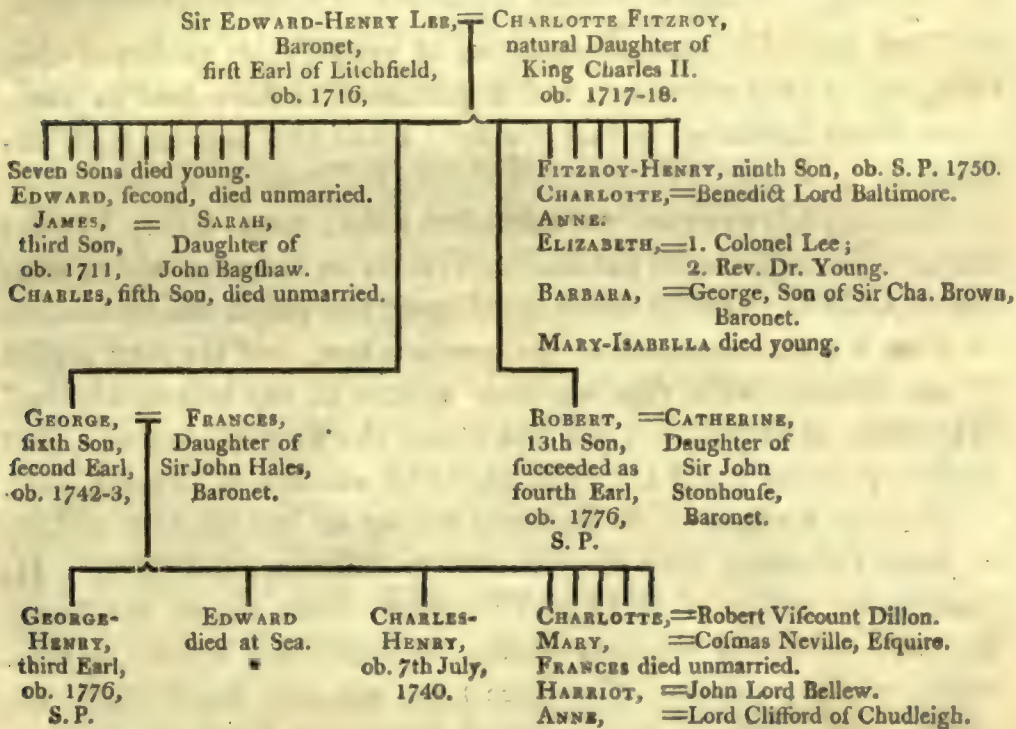
GEORGE-HENRY, his son and heir, became the next earl; who was chancellor of the university of Oxford, and captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, as also custos brevium in the common pleas; a place more of sinecure profit, than ostensible honour.

He married Diana, only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkelby, in Yorkshire, baronet; but having no issue, the titles, upon his decease in 1775, devolved upon his uncle,

ROBERT, who was some time one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Oxford; and married Kitty (or Catherine),
daughter

daughter of Sir John Stonehouse, of Radley, near Abingdon, Berks, but had no issue; and dying in 1776, the titles have ever since been considered extinct.

SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF LITCHFIELD.



* So named by Edmonson; but in the list of deaths in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1742, he is called the hon. James Lee, second son of the earl of Litchfield; and stated to die in that year, at Gibraltar.

LITTLETON OF MOUNSLOW.

§ARMS—Arg. a Chevron between three Eschallop Shells S.

THIS family is handed down, as of considerable rank and long standing in Worcestershire; and is presumed to have had its name from South Littleton, in that county. From this ancient stock descended,^h

THOMAS LITTLETON, the celebrated judge, temp. Henry VI. and Edward IV. who wrote the famous Treatise on Tenures; which chief justice Coke so learnedly commented upon, and passed this encomium: “ That it is the ornament of the common law; and the most perfect “ and absolute work that was ever written in any human science.” The same chief justice Coke styles him the English Justinian, and father of the law; and Dr. Holland, in his addition to Camden, says, “ That the students of the common law are no less beholden to Lytleton’s Tenures, than the civilians to Justinian’s Institutes.” He married the widow of Sir Philip Chetwynd, Joane, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Burley, of Bromscroft Castle, in com. Salop, esquire, and had issue three sons; whereof, Sir William, the eldest, was ancestor to the late lord Littleton, of Frankley; Richard, the second, was progenitor to the baronet’s family at Pillaton Hall, in Staffordshire; and from Thomas, the youngest son, came

§ These were the arms of Littleton, according to Mr. Collins; who says, Westcote’s arms were, Arg. two Bends S. a Border ingrailed, G. bezante. And the judge used the arms of Burley: Arg. a Lion rampant S. over all a Fess checquy Or. and Az.

^h The line from whence this branch was derived ended in an heir female; Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Littleton, esquire, temp. Henry V. Which Elizabeth married Thomas Westcote, esquire, who thereupon settled at Frankley; when it was stipulated before marriage, that their issue, inheritors of her estate, should be called Littleton. They had four sons; whereof the three youngest retained the name of Westcote; but Thomas, the eldest, took his mother’s name, and was the judge abovementioned.

Sir EDMUND LITTLETON, of Mounslow, in Shropshire, who was made chief justice of the common pleas, and afterwards lord keeper of the greater seal; which he carried to the king at Oxford. In 1628, being a member of parliament, he had the management of the high presumption charged on the duke of Buckingham about the death of king James; wherein he conducted himself so discreetly, between the jealousy of the people, and the honour of the court, that Sir John Finch said, "He was the only man for taking things by a right handle." His learning was various and useful; his skill in the maxims of government, and of the fundamental statutes and customs of the kingdom, was particular; as was his experience, long and observing. His eloquence was powerful and majestic: in fact, such a man was worthy of that honour to which he was advanced; namely, of a peer of the realm.

In 1641, he was created baron Littleton, of Mounslow, in com. Salop; but this dignity he lived only to enjoy for a short time, as he died in 1644, S. M. P. when it became extinct.ⁱ He married his distant cousin, Anne, daughter of John Littleton, of Frankby, esquire, M. P. for the county of Worcester, who died in 1601; and had issue, an only daughter and heir, Anne, who married Sir Thomas Littleton, baronet, her second cousin.*

* Kimber's
Baronetage,
Vol. I. p. 290.

ⁱ Walpole, in his *Noble Authors*, while he recites the compositions of this eminent person, has this note: "That good man, bishop Hall, insinuates in his *Hard Measure*, p. 48, &c. "that the lord keeper attempted to make his peace with the prevailing party, by an untimely sacrifice of the protestation of the bishops. Vid. *Biogr. Brit.* p. 2492; and whoever will examine vol. II. p. 46. 123—199, of that curious and useful work, the *Parliamentary History*, "will find instances of even more than *time-serving* or *prevarication* in the keeper."

The name of Littleton, as here spelt, is after Dugdale; but the present lord, instead of an I, puts a Y.

LITTLETON OF FRANKLEY.^k

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron between three Eschalops S.

THIS family is derived from William, eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Littleton, K. B. the celebrated judge. Which

WILLIAM had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him at the battle of Stoke, 2d Henry VII. and was ancestor to

Sir GEORGE LITTLETON, baronet, who, in 1757, was created baron of Frankley, in com. Wigorn. His lordship was well known as an excellent scholar, and a great patron of learning and merit; also as an author of great celebrity, whose works are yet read, admired, and esteemed; viz. his Persian Letters, Dialogues of the Dead, History of the Age and Reign of Henry II. Conversion of St. Paul, &c.

He married, first, Lucy, daughter of Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, in com. Devon, esquire, by whom he had issue a son, Thomas, and two daughters; Nancy, married to Arthur Annesley, called viscount Valentia, in Ireland; and Mary, who died an infant. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Rich, baronet; but by her had no issue. His lordship died in 1773, and was succeeded by

^k Thomas de Littleton, of Littleton, in the county of Worcester, temp. Henry III. the ancestor of this house, is said to have married Emma, sole daughter and heir of Simon de Frankley, owner of that lordship, and by her to have had an only daughter, Emma, who married Augenes de Tatlington, on the decease of whose grandson, Thomas de Tatlington, S. P. the inheritance of Frankley was re-acquired to the Littleton family, who thenceforth made it their principal seat. Probably the acquisition of it was by some entail, contrived in as honourable a manner as this family of lawyers contrived to get possession of the manor of Shirford, in Warwickshire; of which transaction Dugdale makes mention in his Antiquities and History of that county.*

* Dugdale's
Antiq. Warw
p. 38.

† Vid. Cob-
ham.

^l He was great grandson of Sir Thomas Littleton, created a baronet in 1618; and son and heir of Sir Thomas Littleton, baronet, by Christian his wife, one of the sisters and coheirs to Richard Temple, viscount Cobham.†

THOMAS,

THOMAS, his only son and heir, who died in 1779, S. P. so that the honour of the peerage terminated with his life. He was a person of good talents, and great eccentricity. His death was sudden; and said to have been attended with circumstances, which those who believe in second sight and vision, have represented as most extraordinary.

LONGUEVILLE.

THIS was the name of a place in France, whereof Gaston de Foix was made earl by Henry V. whose son, John, was created earl of Kendal by Henry VI.* It was also the name of an eminent family in England. Of which,

* Vid. Kendal.

Sir MICHAEL LONGUEVILLE married Susan, sister and heir to Henry Grey, earl of Kent; and had issue a son, Charles, who claimed and was allowed the barony of Grey of Ruthyn. Which Charles had an only daughter and heir, Susan, married to Sir Henry Yelverton; whose second son,

HENY YELVERTON, succeeded his elder brother Charles in the barony of Grey of Ruthyn, was created viscount Longueville, in 1690.†

† Vid. Grey of Ruthyn, Vol. II.

LONSDALE.

Arms—O. Six Annulets three, two, and one, S.

THE family of Lowther is of great antiquity in the county of Westmoreland; has flourished at Lowther for many generations back, and has produced many eminent persons; whereof, in late times,

Sir

Sir JOHN LOWTHER, baronet (grandson and heir of Sir John Lowther, who, in 1640, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia), in 1696, was advanced to the dignity of peerage, by the title of baron Lowther, of Lowther, and viscount Lonsdale, both in Westmoreland.

In 1699, he was made lord privy seal; and was twice one of the lords justices for the government of the kingdom during his majesty's absence. His other employments, virtues, and accomplishments, are set forth upon a monument erected for him in the church of Lowther, where he was interred; from which it appears, that he was the thirtieth knight of his family in descent.

He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, and sister to Thomas viscount Weymouth,^m and had issue three sons, and five daughters. Of the former, Richard and Henry succeeded to the title; and Anthony, the third, who was one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, died unmarried in 1741. Of the latter, Mary married Sir John Wentworth, of North-Elmsal and Broadsworth, in com. Ebor. baronet; Elizabeth married Sir William Ramsden, of Byrom, in com. Ebor. baronet; Jane died single; Margaret wedded Joseph, afterwards Sir Joseph Pennington, of Muncafter, in Cumberland, baronet; and Barbara, Thomas, son and heir of William Howard, of Corbey, in Cumberland, esquire. His lordship died 6th July, 1700, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

RICHARD, second viscount Lonsdale, who died of the small-pox, at Lowther, the same year that he came at age, in 1713; leaving his brother, Henry, his next heir. Which

HENRY, third viscount Lonsdale, if considered in his attachment to the Protestant succession, his love to the king, and his readiness to co-operate with his ministers, whenever he thought them in the right, *was a perfect courtier*. But if we regard his constant adherence to the

^m In Longmate's Supplement to Collins' Peerage, it is mentioned, that he had another wife, viz. Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Holles, earl of Clare, widow of lord Barnard. Which, if the fact, she must have been a former wife; as, by the monumental inscription at Lowther, it appears the said Catherine survived him, and caused that monument to be erected.

interest of his country, his contempt of honours and advantage to himself, and his steady opposition to every measure which he considered detrimental to the public, *he was indeed a patriot*. Beloved by his friends, respected even by his enemies, he was in the senate honoured with attention from both: courted by all parties, he enlisted with none, but preserved through life a remarkable independency. These public virtues arose from the excellence of his private disposition, from the benevolence of his heart, from the uprightness of his intentions, from his great parts, and uncommon penetration.

This great man deceased the 12th March, 1750-1, unmarried; wherefore the title of baron Lowther, and viscount Lonsdale, became extinct. But in 1784, they were again revived in the person of

Sir JAMES LOWTHER, baronet, the heir male of the family; viz. son and heir of Robert, eldest son and heir of Richard Lowther, next brother to John, father of John first viscount Lonsdale, beforementioned. This Sir James Lowther, besides being very eminent for his weight in parliamentary interest, became conspicuous for an offer made by him, in 1782, to build and equip a ship of war of seventy-four guns at *his own expense*; but although the seemingly generous and patriotic offer was accepted by his majesty, the country has never yet witnessed the construction of *this man of war* for her service; but very soon after saw announced in the Gazette, the promotion of Sir James Lowther, baronet, to the following great honours; viz. baron Lowther, of Lowther, in Westmoreland; baron of the barony of Kendal, in the said county; and baron of the barony of Burgh, in Cumberland; viscount Lonsdale, and viscount Lowther, and earl of Lonsdale, in the county of Westmoreland. His lordship married lady Margaret Stuart, daughter of *John earl of Bute*; whose well known influence might probably not a little contribute to this extraordinary conferment of so many dignities on one person, and at one creation.

Having no issue, his lordship perceiving that his honours were likely to become extinct, he, in 1792, was created viscount and baron Lowther,

ther, of Whitehaven, with remainder to the heirs male of the reverend Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, baronet; and dying in 1802, the latter mentioned titles devolved upon the present nobleman, who has since been raised to the dignity of earl of Lonsdale.

LOUGHBOROUGH OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

ARMS—Arg. on a Chevron between three Roses G. barbed and seeded proper, a Fleur de Lis Arg.

IN 1780, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, an eminent lawyer, derived from an ancient family in Scotland, was appointed lord chief justice of the common pleas, and created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, with limitation to his issue male.* Whilst a commoner, his lordship greatly distinguished himself as a member of parliament; and after his elevation to the peerage, displayed the power of his great talents and legal abilities, in the discharge of that high, yet arduous office of lord high chancellor of England: which for some years he fulfilled with dignity, honour, and integrity. He was twice married: first, to Betty-Ann, daughter and heir of John Dawson, of Morby, in Yorkshire; and, secondly, to Charlotte, daughter of William, and sister to the present viscount Courteney; but by neither lady left any issue. In 1795, perceiving that his titles were likely to prove extinct, he obtained a new patent of creation, and was thereby made baron

* In former times, it was usual to summon the judges to parliament among the barons, *to give their advice*; but these writs of summons were never considered as thereby creating an hereditary peerage in the family of the person so summoned. Yet of late years, there has rarely been an example of any one raised to the chief justiceship of either court, without having a patent of creation to some title; so that at this day, the influence of the crown, in the upper house, has very considerably increased, and the ambition of lawyers been cultivated to a degree hitherto unknown in the records of nobility.

Loughborough,

Loughborough, of Loughborough, in the county of Surrey, with remainder, severally and successively, to Sir James St. Clair Erskine, baronet; and to John Erskine, his brother: moreover, in April 1801, his lordship was created earl of Rofslyn, with the like remainders; and dying S. P. in 1805, he was succeeded in the beforementioned honours according to the patent; and the title of baron Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, became extinct.

LOVEL OF MINSTER LOVEL.

IN 1728, Sir THOMAS COKE, K. B. was made baron Lovel, of Minster Lovel, in com. Oxon; and in 1744, viscount Coke, and earl of Leicester. (Vid. Leicester.)

LOVELACE.

ARMS—G. on a Chief indented S. three Martlets Arg

THE first of this family who attained the rank of nobility, was Sir Richard Lovelace, knight, son of Richard Lovelace, of Hurley, in Berkshire.^o Which

Sir RICHARD LOVELACE, the 3d of Charles I. was, by letters patent, created lord Lovelace, baron of Hurley, in com. Berks. He married, to his first wife, Catherine, daughter of George Hill, and widow of William Hyde, esquire; but by her had no issue. His second wife was Margaret, daughter and heir of William Dodsworth,

^o John Lovelace, who died in 1558, possessed of the manor of Hurley, &c. was grandfather to Sir Richard Lovelace, who, according to Lyfons,* was knighted in the wars, and went on an expedition with Sir Francis Drake, and built the mansion house with the money he gained in that adventure.

* Lyfons' Mag. Brit. Vol I. p. 299.

citizen of London, by whom he had two sons, John and Francis; and two daughters; Elizabeth, who married Henry, son and heir of Sir Henry Martin, knight; and Martha, who wedded Sir George Stonehouse, baronet.

* Vid. Cleveland.

JOHN, second lord Lovelace, married the lady Anne, daughter of Thomas earl of Cleveland;* and dying in 1670, left issue John, his only surviving son, and three daughters: Anne, who died unmarried; Margaret, married to Sir William Noel, of Kirkby-Malory, in com. Leic. baronet; and Dorothy to Henry, son and heir of Sir James Drax, knight.

JOHN, the third lord, was an early friend to the Revolution;^p but as he was going to join the prince of Orange with a considerable force, was made prisoner. On the accession, however, of the prince to the throne, this nobleman was made captain of the band of pensioners. He lived in a most prodigal and splendid style; which involved him in so much difficulty, that a great part of his estates were sold under a decree in chancery to pay his debts. He married Margery, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Edmund Pye, of Bradenham, in com. Bucks, baronet; by whom he had a son, John, that died an infant; and three daughters, Anne, Martha, and Catherine; whereof the first and last died before their father, S. P. and his lordship dying without issue male, the barony of Wentworth descended to his only surviving daughter, Martha,† and the title of Lovelace to

† Vid. Wentworth, Vol. II.

JOHN LOVELACE, son of William, son of Francis (second son of Richard, first lord Lovelace), by Mary, daughter of William King, of Iver, in com. Bucks, esquire. Which John, fourth lord Lovelace,

^p Mr. Lysons, in his *Magna Britannia*, under the account of Hurley, in com. Berks, Vol. I. p. 299, says, "Lady-Place, the seat of Mr. Kempenfelt, was built about the year 1600, by Sir Richard Lovelace. It was fitted up with great splendour by John lord Lovelace, in the reign of king William; the hall and stair-case are very magnificent, &c. Under the hall is a vault, in which, according to tradition, secret meetings were held for promoting the Revolution, in 1688; and it is further said, that king William, visiting lord Lovelace after that period, was taken by his host to see the vault. His present majesty is also recorded to have visited the same in 1785."

died

died in his government of New York, 6th May, 1709. He married Charlotte, daughter of Sir John Clayton, knight, by whom he had three sons; John, Wentworth, and Nevil. Wentworth died about a month before his father.

JOHN, fifth lord, survived his father about a fortnight; when his brother, Nevil, became his heir, and the next lord. Which

NEVIL, sixth, and last lord Lovelace of his family, died in 1736, when the title became extinct.

LUCAS OF SHENFIELD.

Arms—Arg. a Fels between six Annulets, G.

THIS family long flourished in the counties of Suffolk and Essex; and at length became eminent in the person of

Sir JOHN LUCAS, knight; who having most faithfully and zealously attached himself to the cause of his sovereign, in which, with his valiant brothers, he greatly distinguished himself, was, in consideration of his meritorious services, created baron Lucas, of Shenfield, in com. Essex, the 20th Charles I. with limitation, in default of issue male, to his brother, Sir Charles Lucas, and his issue male; and in default, to his other brother, Sir Thomas, and his issue male.

This nobleman married Anne, daughter of Sir Christopher Nevill, of Newton St. Lo, in Somersetshire, K. B. by whom he had an only daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Anthony earl of Kent. On whose behalf, considering that he had no issue male, and that Sir Charles Lucas, his brother, who was put to death upon the surrender of Colchester to the parliament army,* had no issue, he obtained other letters patent, dated 15th Charles II. whereby she was created baroness Lucas, of Crudwell, in Wiltshire, with remainder to her heirs, male or female, by her husband, the said Antony earl of Kent. And dying in 1670, his nephew

* History of
England.

MACARTNEY.

CHARLES, son and heir of his brother, Sir Thomas Lucas, knight, succeeded to the title by virtue of the limitation in the patent of creation beforementioned. He married Penelope, daughter of Francis Leke, earl of Scarfdale; but having no issue male,^a the honour, on his death, fell to

THOMAS, his brother; with whom, through the like default, it became extinct, by his death, unmarried, in 1705.

LUDLOW.

(Vid. POWYS.)

MACARTNEY.

ARMS—O. a Buck trippant within a Border G.

THIS family is stated to be of very ancient extraction in Ireland; a descendant from which,

Sir GEORGE MACARTNEY, K.B. having by his services and personal merit, recommended himself to the notice of his sovereign, was first of all elected a knight of the bath, and afterwards made an Irish baron in 1776, a viscount in 1793, an earl in 1794, and at length, in 1796, advanced to the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the title of baron Macartney, of Parkhurst, in Surrey, and of Auchinleck, in the stewardship of Kircudbright. His lordship was employed on several diplomatic occasions, and particularly in an embassy to the emperor of China; of which, a very full and pompous account has been published by his secretary, Sir George Staunton.

^a He had issue two daughters; viz. Anne, who married --- Carey, father of --- lord Falkland; and N. N. whose husband was a Mr. Self. Thus says Collins in his Extinct Peerage; but no statement of the fact appears in any published account of the lord Falkland's family.

This

This nobleman married Jane, a daughter of the late earl of Bute; an alliance which, doubtless, did not a little contribute to the honours and official situations to which he arrived; but having no issue, his titles terminated with his own existence, in 1806.

MACCLESFIELD.

IN 1679, CHARLES GERARD, baron Gerard of Brandon, in Suffolk, was created earl of Macclesfield, in Cheshire; with whose son, Fitton Gerard, his titles ended in 1701-2.*

* Vid. Gerard of Brandon.

MALTON.

(Vid. WATSON WENTWORTH, MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM.)

MANSEL.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron between three Maunches S.

IN 1711, Sir THOMAS MANSEL, baronet, knight of the shire for Glamorgan, was created baron Mansel of Margam, in that county, by queen Anne; in whose reign he was comptroller of the household, and a teller of the exchequer.

The family of Mansel, according to genealogists and antiquarians,† is derived from an ancient stock; whereof Philip Mansel is said to have come over with the Conqueror, and to have had issue several sons; from the eldest of which, Henry, descended John Mansel, who, the 31st of Henry III. being chancellor of the church of St. Paul's, was appointed

† Collins' Peerage.

appointed keeper of the king's seal, and was a very eminent man in that reign. He, by the pedigrees of the family, is stated to have married Joane, daughter of Simon Beauchamp, of Bedford; and to have had Sir Thomas, father of Henry, who, in the time of Edward I. settled in Glamorganhire, and was ancestor to Sir Thomas Mansel, created a baronet at the first institution of that order, in 1611; whose son and heir, Lewis, had issue, Edward, father of Sir Thomas Mansel, his second son, who was created a peer of the realm, as beforementioned.

This nobleman married Martha, daughter and heir of Francis Millington, of the city of London, merchant, by whom he had three daughters; Martha, Elizabeth, and Mary; and also three sons, Robert, Christopher, and Bussy Mansel.

ROBERT, eldest son of Thomas lord Mansel, died *vitâ patris*, 29th April, 1723; having had issue by Anne his wife, daughter and coheir of the celebrated, but unfortunate, admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel, knight, a daughter, and a son, Thomas. Which

THOMAS, on the decease of his grandfather, in December, 1723, succeeded to the barony, but died, unmarried, in 1743; whereupon his uncle,

CHRISTOPHER, became the next lord, who also died, unmarried, the next ensuing year, 1744, leaving his younger brother,

BUSSY MANSEL, his successor in the title; who enjoyed it but a short time, deceasing, without issue male, in 1750, when it became extinct. He married, first, the lady Betty Harvey, daughter of John earl of Bristol, who died in 1727; after when, to his second lady, he took Barbara, widow of Sir Walter Blacket, baronet, and daughter to William earl of Jersey; and had issue an only daughter and heir, Louisa-Barbara, who married George Venables Vernon, lord Vernon, by whom she had a daughter, Louisa, who died in 1786; George, who died an infant; and another daughter, Charlotte, who died young. The said Louisa-Barbara lady Vernon deceased in 1786.

* Edward, his eldest son, died in his lifetime, aged fifteen; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

MANSFIELD.

(Vid. CAVENDISH DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.)

MARCH. (MORTIMER.)

THIS title is considered to be taken from the Marches in England, which were those bateable lands between England and Wales, or between England and Scotland; so termed bateable, as they were frequently the cause of strife, depredation, and quarrel.

ROGER MORTIMER, lord of Wigmore, in Herefordshire, was the first person who had the title of earl of March; of whom, and of his descendants, an account has already been given in the second volume of this work.* From which family, by the marriage of Anne, the sister, and at length sole heir of Edmund Mortimer, the last earl of March, the honour came to

* Vid. Mortimer, Vol. II.

(PLANTAGENET EARL OF MARCH,)

RICHARD PLANTAGENET (son and heir of Richard earl of Cambridge, by the aforefaid Anne Mortimer, his wife); which Richard thereupon had the title of earl of March (being also duke of York), and the same descended on his death to his son and heir,

EDWARD PLANTAGENET; who having afterwards ascended the throne by the name of Edward IV. conferred this honour upon

EDWARD prince of Wales, his unhappy son, who was murdered by his uncle, Richard duke of Gloucester.

STUART

STUART EARL OF MARCH.

THE next family which had this honour, was that of the royal house of Scotland, in the person of

ESME STUART, lord Aubigny; who, in 1619, was created earl of March: for an account of which illustrious dynasty, the reader is referred to their superior title of Richmond.*

* Vid. Stuart
duke of Rich-
mond.

On the termination of the Stuart male line, the earldom coming to the crown, was afterwards revived by his majesty Charles II. in one of his numerous bastard sons; viz.

CHARLES LENOX (or Lenox), whom he created baron of Settrington (or Settringham), in Yorkshire; earl of March; and duke of Richmond, also in Yorkshire. All which honours yet remain in his posterity.

MARLBOROUGH.

THIS place is famous in our law books, for a parliament there holden, the 53d Henry III. in which were made the " Statutes (from thence called) of Marlborough, right necessary for the peace and tranquillity of the people; as is affirmed in the preamble to the same."

In 1626, JAMES baron Ley, of Ley, in the county of Devon, was created earl of Marlborough, as has already been mentioned;† upon the extinction of whose male line the honour terminating, was next revived in the house of Churchill.

† Vid. Ley.

CHURCHILL

CHURCHILL EARL AND DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

ARMS—S. a Lion rampant, Arg. on a Canton of the second the Cross of England.

THE genealogical flattery of heralds has derived this family from the ancient one of Leon, in France; whereof Gitto de Leon was living in Normandy, anno 1055, whose second son, Wandril, was father of

ROGER, who, accompanying the Conqueror into England, had, in reward of his services, divers lands in several counties; among which was the lordship of Churchill, in Somersetshire, from whence he assumed his surname. Be this relation as it may, the first person of the name who obtained the rank of nobility, was

JOHN CHURCHILL, second son of Sir Winston Churchill (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Drake, of Ashe, in com. Devon, baronet, by Eleanor his wife, daughter and coheir to John lord Butler, of Bramfield,* by Elizabeth his wife, sister to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham); which John, most probably, owed the first foundation of his honour, at least his introduction in the court, to the influence of his sister, Arabella Churchill, with James II. whose mistress she was; and by him had the celebrated duke of Berwick, another son, called Henry Fitz-James, and a daughter, Henrietta, who married Sir Henry Waldegrave, of Chuton, in com. Somers. baronet; as also another daughter, who became a nun.

* Vid. Butler
of Bramfield.

The character, actions, and the part this eminent person had in the glorious Revolution of 1688, are so well known, and have, by historians and biographers, been so amply detailed, as to render the mention of them at any length unnecessary.

The first title conferred upon him was, that of baron of Eymouth,

in Berwickshire, in December, 1682. Soon after which, in 1685, he was created baron Churchill, of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire.

His lordship commanded a body of troops, and contributed greatly to the defeat of the duke of Monmouth at Sedgemoor. With respect to his after conduct towards king James, for which he has been so severely censured, as guilty both of ingratitude and treachery to a very kind and liberal master, bishop Burnet observes, " That he never
" discovered any of the king's secrets; nor did ever push him on to
" any violent proceedings; on the contrary, whensoever he spoke to
" the king of his affairs, he always suggested moderate counsels; that
" he had taken a resolution, that if the king persisted in his design of
" overturning our religion and liberties, that he would serve him no
" longer; but withdraw from him, and join the prince of Orange
" when he should come over, which he did accordingly; but without
" betraying any post, and only retiring with such officers as he could
" trust with such a secret."

When the crown was given to the prince of Orange, that prince not only confirmed to the lord Churchill his rank in the army, but, in 1689, created him earl of Marlborough; nevertheless, in 1692, upon a surmise of an insurrection in England, he was apprehended by a warrant from the privy council; and, with the earl of Huntington, sent prisoner to the Tower: the reason of this commitment has never been fully understood. However, in 1698, when the duke of Gloucester's household was settled, the king named his lordship for that young prince's governor. After when, during his majesty's absence abroad, he was three several times appointed one of the lords justices of the kingdom; and in 1701 was declared commander in chief of the English forces in Holland, and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Hague.

Upon the accession of queen Anne, he was continued in all those high posts; moreover, was made a knight of the garter, and declared captain general of all the forces at home and abroad; and in 1702, was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Blandford, and duke of Marlborough,

Marlborough. The events of his glorious campaigns are well known, and need not be here particularized.

In March 1705, after his victory at Blenheim, the honour and manor of Woodstock, and hundred of Wooton, were vested in him and his heirs for ever; rendering to the queen, and her heirs and successors, annually, on the 2d of August, at the castle of Windsor, one standard, or colours, with three Fleur de Lis painted thereon, for all manner of rents, services, &c. On account of the same great victory, the Emperor conferred upon him the dignity of a prince of the empire, by the title of, prince of Mindelheim, in the Circle of Suabia. But notwithstanding the immortal fame his grace had acquired in the field, and the long ascendancy his duchess had possessed over the queen, a party raised itself against him, and he was dismissed from all his high posts and employments. Hereupon his grace and his friends entered into a vigorous opposition to the court measures: but when the treaty of Utrecht was concluded, and he saw that either a civil war, or an entire submission to those measures must follow, he resolved to retire abroad, and accordingly left the kingdom, 24th November, 1712. This exilement was, however, of short duration; for when George I. came to the crown, his grace returned again, and was received with particular distinction; and constituted captain general of the land forces, colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, and master general of the ordnance.

He married Sarah, daughter and coheir of Richard Jennings, of Sandridge, in the county of Hertford, esquire, and by her had issue four daughters; of which, the lady Henrietta married Francis earl of Godolphin; Anne, Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland; Elizabeth, Scroop Egerton, duke of Bridgewater; and Mary, John duke of Montague: as also one son, John, who died in 1705, without issue. Whereupon the duke, in 1706, obtained an act of parliament, which settled his honours and certain estates, in default of issue male, upon his heirs female, successively, and their issue male respectively; who at length came to enjoy them.

In 1722, his grace departed this life, in peace, wealth, and glory; after an happy course of the most illustrious actions, crowned with honour and renown; in which his transcendant merit and abilities, as a general and a statesman, will remain in history the subject of universal applause. His duchess, Sarah, survived him;* and his honours devolved upon

HENRIETTA, his daughter, wife of the earl of Godolphin, by virtue of the limitation of the act of parliament beforementioned, who thereupon became duchess of Marlborough; but she dying in 1733, was buried in Westminster Abbey; and having no issue male, the honours descended to her nephew, Charles Spencer, earl of Sunderland, in whose family they at present continue.

* She wrote, "An Apology for the Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough, from her first coming to Court, to the Year 1710, in a Letter from herself to my Lord - - - - Lond. 1742." On this performance, Walpole in his *Noble Authors* observes: "From her grace of Marlborough we may collect, that queen Anne was driven to change her ministry, and in consequence the fate of Europe, because she dared to affect one bedchamber woman as she had done another. The duchess could not comprehend how the two cousins, Sarah Jennings and Abigail Hill, could ever kneel into competition; though the one did but kneel to gather up the clue of favour which the other had haughtily tossed away, and which she could not recover, by putting the Whole Duty of Man into the queen's hands, to teach her friendship.* This favourite duchess, who, like the proud duke of Espernon, lived to brave the successors in a court where she had domineered, wound up her capricious life, where, it seems, she had begun it, with an Apology for her Conduct. The piece, though weakened by the prudence of those who were to correct it; though maimed by her grace's own corrections; and though great part of it is rather the annals of a wardrobe than of a reign, yet has still curious anecdotes, and a few of those sallies of wit, which fourscore years of arrogance could not fail to produce in so fantastic an understanding. And yet, by altering her *Memoirs* as often as her will, she disappointed the public as much as her own family. However, the chief objects remain; and one sees exactly how Europe and the back stairs took their places in her imagination, and in her narrative. The Revolution left no impression on her mind, but of queen Mary turning up bed-clothes; and the Protestant hero, but of a selfish glutton, who devoured a dish of peas from his sister-in-law. Little circumstances, indeed, convey the most characteristic ideas; but the choice of them may as often point the genius of the writer, as of the person represented."

* Vid. Her Apology, p. 263.

MARNEY.

ARMS—G. a Lion rampant, guardant Arg.

The family of Marney was of a very ancient account in Essex, so early as the reign of Henry II.; for, according to Morant,* William de Marney, in 1166, held a knight's fee under Henry de Essex, of the honour of Hagnet. And in after times, the seat of his descendants appears to have been at Layer-Marney, in the said county. 'Of which line;

* Morant's
Essex, Vol. I.
p. 406.

Sir HENRY MARNEY, in the time of Henry VII. was a commander against the earl of Lincoln at the battle of Stoke, as also against the Cornish rebels at Blackheath; and in the reign of Henry VIII. for his gravity, wisdom, and singular endowments, was not only elected one of the knights of the garter, but was advanced to the degree of a baron of the realm, by the name of lord Marney, of Marney, in com. Essex; being likewise keeper of the privy seal. He died 15th Henry VIII. and was buried at Layer-Marney.

He was twice married: first, to Thomasine, daughter of John Arundel, of Lanherne, in Cornwall; by whom he had two sons, John and Thomas, who died before him; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas Bonham, esquire; secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Wifield, lord mayor of London; but by her he had only one daughter, who married Sir Henry Bedingfield, knight.

JOHN, second lord Marney, in the lifetime of his father, was governor of Rochester castle, and esquire of the body to Henry VIII. but

* Layer-Marney Hall, built, as supposed, by Henry lord Marney, was a grand and capacious house, of a quadrangular form, enclosing a court, with a noble entrance towards the South. This entrance, or tower, is represented in a plate finely engraved by Vertue, in Morant's Essex, Vol. I. p. 408.

* Vid. Bindon.

did not long enjoy his honour, dying 17th of the same reign; when having no issue male, the title became extinct. He was twice married: first, to Christian, daughter and heir of Sir Roger Newburgh, by whom he had two daughters, his heirs; whereof, Catherine married, first, George Ratcliffe, esquire; and, secondly, Thomas lord Poynings; and Elizabeth wedded lord Thomas Howard (a younger son of Thomas duke of Norfolk), who was afterwards created viscount Bindon.* His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave, knight, and widow of Thomas Finderne, esquire; but by her, who survived him, he had no issue.

MASHAM.

ARMS—O. a Fefs humette G. between two Lions passant S.^t

OF whatever antiquity this family may be, or how honourably descended in the paternal line, yet the greatest honour of descent appears to have been acquired by the marriage of

† Vid. Montagu, Vol. II.

Sir WILLIAM MASHAM, of High-Laver, in Essex (who was created a baronet, 20th December, 1621), with Winifred, daughter to Sir Frances Barrington, baronet, son of Sir Thomas Barrington, by Winifred his wife, second daughter and coheir to Henry Pole, lord Montagu,† son and heir of Sir Richard Pole, K. G. by his wife, Margaret countess of Salisbury, daughter, and at length heir to George duke of

^t The motto of this family accompanying these arms; viz. "*mili jussa capeffere*;" conveys a curious sample of court flattery and subservience. This is part of the answer of Eolus, god of the winds, in the first Æneid of Virgil, to Juno, when she applied to him to disperse or destroy the fleet of Æneas. The sentence complete runs thus:

" - - - Tuus, O regina quod optes

" Explorare labor; mihi jussa capeffere fas est."

i. e.—'Tis your's to command, and mine to obey.

Clarence,

Clarence, younger brother to king Edward IV. This Sir William was grandfather to

Sir FRANCIS MASHAM, baronet; whose eighth son, Samuel, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Sir William Scot, of Rouen, in Normandy (marquis de la Mezanfene, in France), at length became the heir male of his family, and succeeded to the baronetcy. Which

SAMUEL married Abigail, daughter to Francis Hill, a Turkey merchant, and sister to general John Hill; which lady being a near relation to Sarah duchess of Marlborough, was by her means first introduced to the notice of queen Anne, and thereby laid the foundation of her own, and of her husband's future fortune and honour.

He had been a page to the queen, whilst princess of Denmark; and also one of the equeries, and gentlemen of the bedchamber, to prince George; and at length, when his wife had supplanted the haughty duchess in the royal favour, and the Marlborough party were out of power, was created a peer of the realm, by the title of baron Masham, of Otes, in the county of Essex, anno 1711; and having obtained a grant, in reversion, of the office of remembrancer of the exchequer, he, on the death of lord Fanshaw, in 1716, succeeded thereto.

He had issue two daughters; viz. Anne, who married Henry Hoare, esquire; and Elizabeth, who died in 1724, aged fourteen; as also three sons, George, Samuel, and Francis; whereof the eldest and youngest died unmarried; and his lordship deceasing in 1758, was succeeded by

SAMUEL, his second, and only surviving son, who, as well in his father's lifetime, as afterwards, fulfilled several lucrative and honourable employments. He married, first, Harriet, daughter of Salway Winnington, of Stanford Court, in the county of Worcester, esquire, but by her, who died in 1761, had no issue. His second lady was the daughter of John Dives, esquire, of Westminster, one of the maids of honour to the dowager princess of Wales, by whom, also, he had no issue; and dying in 1776, S. P. the barony of Masham expired.

MAYNARD OF ESTAINES-PARVA.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron Az. between three Sinister Hands erect, couped at the Wrist. G.

IN 1620, Sir WILLIAM MAYNARD, baronet, was created, by letters patent, baron Maynard, of Wicklow, in Ireland; and in 1628, was advanced to the dignity of an English peer, by the title of baron Maynard, of Estaines Parva, in Essex; whose son, William, succeeded him, and was father of Banaster, the third lord; whose sons, Henry and Grey, were successively the fourth and fifth barons; and dying unmarried, as also all their other brothers, S. P. Charles, the eighth and youngest brother, became the sixth and last baron; who, in 1766, was created baron Maynard, of Much-Easton, alias Easton ad Montem, in Essex; and viscount Maynard, of Easton Lodge, in the same county; with limitation, in default of issue male of his own body, to Sir William Maynard, baronet, and his heirs male; which Sir William was descended from Charles Maynard, a younger brother to Sir William, the first baron.

In 1775, upon the death of the said William viscount Maynard, S. P. the barony of Maynard of Estaine-Parva became extinct; and the other titles descended, according to the entail made in the patent of creation abovementioned.

MELCOMBE.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron between three Bugle-Horns, S.

IN 1761, GEORGE DODDINGTON was created baron Melcomb, of Melcomb-Regis, in the county of Dorset.

This eminent person, whose paternal name was Bubb, assumed that
of

of Doddington, by act of parliament, in pursuance of the will of his uncle, George Doddington, esquire, of Eastbury, in the county of Dorset, who left him the chief of his very considerable estate; whereof the capital mansion was considered, when completed by lord Melcombe, as one of the most expensive and magnificent in the county; and was fitted up in the most superb and costly manner.* His lordship, while a commoner, was envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, member of parliament for Bridgewater, Weymouth, and Melcombe-Regis; and held many great posts and employments in the reigns of George I. and II. He was of the most distinguished celebrity in history; which his curious and well-known Diary (published after his death), most evidently demonstrates; at the same time that it discloses mysteries of state, worthy the perusal and observation of the inquisitive politician.

His lordship dying unmarried in 1762, enjoyed his elevated rank but a twelvemonth; and it became extinct. His noble seat and estate at Eastbury, by some family settlement, went to Richard earl Temple; but the bulk of his fortune he left to Thomas Wyndham, of Wyndham, esquire.*

* Hutchins' Dorset, Vol. II. p. 165.

MIDDLESEX.

ARMS—O. on a Pale, Az. three Fleur de Lis of the first.

LIONEL CRANFIELD, son of Thomas Cranfield, was first bred up a merchant; and having married a kinswoman of Villiers, the reigning favourite,† he was brought to court, when the king bestowed on him the honour of knighthood; and finding him capable of business

† Vid. Villiers duke of Buckingham.

* In Hutchins' History of Dorset, is a good account of this fine building; which on the decease of its noble owner, was pulled down, and sold piece-meal. In Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus, are exhibited plates of the house, garden, &c. well worth inspection.

(for he was a man of very good accomplishments), made him, first master of the requests; next, master of the great wardrobe, master of the wards, a privy counsellor, and soon after created him baron of Cranfield, in Bedfordshire; and the year following, earl of Middlesex: having also constituted him lord treasurer of England.

As these sudden and great preferments, from so low a beginning, had procured him the envy of many of the ancient nobility, so Buckingham, who had raised him, took up a resolution to crush him, lest he should outrival him in power and favour. Which was the more easily accomplished, for as Middlesex wanted innocence to defend himself, so he wanted humility that others might do it for him; having transacted many things in his office of lord treasurer, such as only the king's special indulgence could screen him from punishment. In reference whereto, there is one story very memorable.

* Vid. Bacon
viscount St.
Alban's.

Lord Bacon, after he was sentenced in parliament,* meeting with Middlesex soon after he had been made treasurer, and having first congratulated him on his advancement to so high a post, told him, between jest and earnest, that there was one thing he would recommend to his lordship, and through him to *all other great officers at court*, namely, *to remember a parliament will come*.

Whether my lord Bacon spoke by the spirit of divination or not, yet certain it is, it was not two years before this earl was impeached in parliament; which was seconded by Buckingham, and readily received by the lords. His accusation was for bribery, extortion, oppressions, and other heinous misdemeanours, for which he had judgment; viz.

That Lionel earl of Middlesex, now lord treasurer of England, shall lose all his offices which he holds in this kingdom; and shall be made for ever incapable of any office, place, or employment in the state and commonwealth.

That he shall be imprisoned in the Tower of London during the king's pleasure.

That he shall pay to our sovereign lord the king the sum of £.50,000.

That

That he shall never more sit in parliament.

And that he shall never come within the verge of the court.

A bill was likewise passed, to make his estate liable to the king's fine, and other accounts; and to make restitution to all such whom he had wronged, as should be allowed by the discretion of the house.

Such was the sudden rise and fall of this popular man; and all in the period of about ten years from his first coming to court.

This nobleman was twice married: his first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Shepherd, a merchant in London, by whom he had three daughters; of which, Martha was wife of Henry Carey (after earl of Monmouth); Elizabeth, of Edmund lord Sheffield, grandson and heir of Edmund earl of Mulgrave; and Mary, who died unmarried. His second wife was Anne, daughter of James Brett, of Houby, in com. Leic. by Anne his wife, sister to Mary countess of Buckingham, by whom he had four sons; James, Lionel, and Edward, who died unmarried; and William, who died young; as also two daughters; viz. Frances, who became wife of Richard earl of Dorset;* and Susan, who died young. His lordship died in 1645, aged seventy; and notwithstanding his disgrace, had sepulture in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

JAMES, second earl of Middlesex, married Anne, third daughter and coheir to Edward earl of Bath, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who wedded John lord Brackley, eldest son of the earl of Bridgewater; but having no issue male, and dying in 1651, he was succeeded by his brother,

LIONEL, the third and last earl of his family; who having married Rachel, daughter of Francis earl of Westmoreland, widow of Henry earl of Bath, died in 1674, S. P. when his honours became extinct; and he was interred in Westminster Abbey with his father.

In 1675, however, Charles, eldest son and heir apparent of Richard earl of Dorset, was created baron of Cranfield, and earl of Middlesex. Which titles are now merged in the dukedom of Dorset.

* Collins, in his *Extinct Peerage*, says she was remarried to Henry Poole, esquire.

MILFORD HAVEN.

* Vid. Cambridge.

IN 1706, GEORGE-LEWIS, electoral prince of Hanover, was created, among other honours, earl of Milford Haven, marquis and duke of Cambridge.*

MILTON OF DORSETSHIRE.

ARMS—Barry nebulée of six Ar. and G. a Bend engrailed Az.

IN 1753, JOSEPH DAMER, esquire, of Milton Abbey, in the county of Dorset was created baron Milton, of Shrone Hill, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland; and in 1762, an English peer, by the title of baron Milton, of Milton Abbey, in Dorsetshire. Furthermore, in 1792, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Dorchester.

† Vid.
D'Amory,
Vol. I.

With regard to the descent of this family, Edmonson, and others, have derived it from the ancient barons D'Amory, of whom mention has been made in the first volume of this work;† but although such may be the fact, yet there certainly are not a few who doubt the correctness of this noble lineage; and at the same time would like to know what services, on behalf of the country, in the cabinet or in the field, could recommend Mr. Damer to be elevated from a commoner, to the rank of one of the hereditary legislators of the kingdom.

His lordship, in 1742, married the lady Caroline Sackville, daughter of Lionel duke of Dorset; and had issue a daughter, Caroline, who became the wife of Mr. baron Grant (of Scotland); and also three sons; of which, John married Anne, daughter of the late field marshal Conway,

way, but died in 1776, S. P.;^y George was the next earl; and Lionel wedded Williamza, daughter of William Jansen, esquire; and died S. P. M. in 1806.

GEORGE, second, but eldest surviving son, on the death of his father in 1798, was his successor. He died, unmarried, in 1808; and with him, for want of issue male, terminated the honours of this family.

MINSHULL.

²JOHN MINSHULL, of a good and wealthy family in Cheshire, in 1642, was, by Charles I. created baron Minshull, of Minshull, in the same county.* But all the peerage accounts are erroneous, which assert that the title ended with him for want of issue male;† for certain it is, that he left male issue, from which the present Mr. Serjeant Minshull, of Aston Clinton, in the county of Buckingham, is considered to be derived; and to be the heir male entitled to the dignity of this peerage. The fact, however, seems, that at this distant day, the patent of creation cannot be found registered, or enrolled, in any of those offices where such instruments are usually entered and preserved. It nevertheless appears, that in the possession of the same Mr. Serjeant Minshull, is an old family settlement, wherein the said first baron is described by his title of honour; which settlement, on some

• Beatson's
Pol. Ind.
an. 1643.

† Bolton's
Ext. Peer.
et alii auct.

^y The sudden and melancholy exit of this gentleman is too well known to be here repeated. His widow yet survives; whose fame as a statuary has long been celebrated.

² Haisted, in his History of Kent, asserts that his name was Richard Minshull; and that he married Mary, daughter of Sir George Parkyns, by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Edward, son of Henry Iham, esquire; which Henry was the second husband of Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Fogge, serjeant porter of Calais, son and heir of John Fogge, esquire, of Repton, by Alice his wife, daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Keriell, K. G. descended from Nicholas Keriell (or Criol), a great baron in Kent, temp. Henry III.

important

important occasion, was produced in the court of chancery, and received as evidence of the matter it was adduced to substantiate.

MOHUN OF OKEHAMPTON.

ARMS—O. a Cross ingrailed S.

• Vid. Vol. I. HAVING in the first volume of this work* made mention of the ancient lords Mohun, whose principal seat was at Dunster Castle, in Somersetshire, it here remains to notice

REGINALD MOHUN, of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, the chief heir male by a younger branch of that noble family; which Reginald, by letters patent, 10th James I. was created a baronet; and by Philippa his wife, daughter of John Hele, esquire, left issue

JOHN, his son and heir; who, the 4th of Charles I. was by letters patent, created lord Mohun, baron of Okehampton, in com. Devon. He afterwards, upon the breaking out of the unhappy civil war, was one of the chief commanders for his majesty, in Cornwall and the West of England; and did for him very considerable service on several occasions. He married Cordelia, daughter of Sir John Stanhope, of Shelford, in com. Notts. (widow of Sir Roger Aston), and had issue three daughters; viz. Cordelia, who became wife of John Harris, of Heane, in com. Devon, esquire; Theophila, of James, son of alderman Campbell, a merchant in London; and Philadelphia. As likewise three sons; John, his successor; Warwick, heir to his brother John; and Charles, who was slain at Dartmouth, in arms for the king.

JOHN, second lord Mohun, died unmarried; whereby the title devolved upon his brother

WARWICK, who thus became the fourth lord; and dying in 1665, left by Catherine his wife, daughter of - - - - Welles, of Brember, in com. South. esquire,

CHARLES,

CHARLES, his son and heir, whose wife was Philippa, daughter of Arthur earl of Anglesey, remarried to Mr. Serjeant Coward, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, that died in 1709, unmarried; and a son, Charles, his heir. Which

CHARLES, fifth and last baron of his family, was of a vehement and impetuous disposition; and by reason of his education being much neglected, was guilty of many wild follies and excesses of youth. He was twice tried for murder, but both times acquitted; and the latter, with much honour and reputation, by the unanimous suffrage of his peers; having with great modesty and elocution made his innocence so clear, that he obtained the opinion of all present.

He was for some time in the army; but this he afterwards quitted, and applied himself to the affairs of the nation, whereon he sometimes spoke in parliament with a considerable degree of eclat. But at length, by reason of an estate that had been left to him by the earl of Macclesfield, which occasioned a law-suit between him and James duke of Hamilton, an unhappy quarrel arose, which terminated in a duel, wherein both these noblemen were killed, the 15th November, 1712.

His first wife was Charlotte, the daughter of ----- Mainwaring, esquire, by the lady Charlotte Gerard, sister to Charles earl of Macclesfield; and his second, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Lawrence (widow of colonel Griffith); but having no male issue by either lady, his title upon his decease became extinct.

MONMOUTH.*

ARMS—Arg. on a Bend, S. three Roses of the Field a Crescent for difference.

ROBERT CAREY (fourth son of Henry first lord Hunsdon), on whom this title was conferred, although a near relation to queen Elizabeth,

* This was anciently the barony of John de Monmouth; of whose family an account is given in the first volume of this work.*

* Vid. Vol. I.

yet appears to have owed his preferment to the dispatch he used in informing her successor of her death.^b

This celebrated person, who has left "Memoirs of his own Life," which were published by John earl of Corke and Orrery, in 1759, was born about 1560; the youngest surviving, he says, of ten sons. In 1577, he accompanied Sir Thomas Leighton in his embassy, first to the States, and then to Don John of Austria. After this, he went with secretary Walsingham to Scotland; when the king liked him so much, that he wrote a request to queen Elizabeth, to suffer him to return thither to attend at his court.

In 1588, he was on board the fleet at the destruction of the Spanish Armada; and the next year he relates, "that he won a wager of £.2000, by going on foot, in twelve days, to Berwick." "After this," he continues, "I married a gentlewoman (Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Trevanion), more for her *worth* than her *wealth*; for her estate was but £.500 a-year jointure.^c She had between £.500 or £.600 in her purse. Neither did she marry me for any great wealth; for I had in all the world but £.100 a-year out of the exchequer, as a pension, and that was but during pleasure; and I was near £.1000 in debt. Besides, the queen was mightily displeased

^b Queen Elizabeth seems to have been as little fond of advancing her relations by the mother, as she was desirous to keep down those who partook of her blood royal. This will excuse earl Robert's assiduity about her heir; which indeed he relates himself with great simplicity. The queen treated him with much familiarity. Visiting her in her last illness, and praying that her health might continue, she took him by the hand, and wrung it hard, and said, "No, Robin, I am not well;" and fetching not so few as forty or fifty sighs, which he professes he never knew her do in all his lifetime (but for the death of the queen of Scotland), he found she would die. "I could not," says he, "but think in what a wretched state I should be left; most of my livelihood depending on her life. And hereupon I bethought myself with what grace and favour I was ever received of the king of Scots whensoever I was sent to him." These words are taken from an account of that princess' death, published by Dr. Birch, among Sir Thomas Edmonds' papers, and are extracted from the only work of this nobleman; viz. "Memoirs of his own Life," a M.S. in the possession of the earl of Corke and Orrery; under whose sanction they have since been published.

^c She was probably a widow of the Widrington family; for it seems that Witherington (or Widrington), was her jointure house.

"with

“ with me for marrying, and most of my best friends; only my father
 “ was no ways offended at it, which gave me great content.”

On the death of queen Elizabeth, he was the first harbinger to king James of Scotland, that he had succeeded to the throne of England; producing to him a blue ring,^d as a token that he was a true messenger.

The king received him graciously; and observed, “ I know you
 “ have lost a near kinswoman, and a mistress; but take here my hand,
 “ I will be as good a master to you; and will requite this service with
 “ honour and reward.”

Notwithstanding, however, this most kind and encouraging promise,^e it appears, that it was not until the 19th of James I. he had any honour conferred upon him; for it was only then (anno 1622) he was, by letters patent, created baron Carey, of Leppington, in Yorkshire; and not till after the death of king James, that he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Monmouth, viz. in 1626, the 2d of Charles I. His lordship lived to a good old age, nearly eighty, and died in 1639; having had issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Trevannion, of Corriheigh, in Cornwall, two sons, Henry and Thomas;^f and a daughter, Philadelphia, who married Sir Thomas Wharton, knight.

HENRY

^d The account of the blue ring which lady Elizabeth Spelman gave to lord Cork, was this: king James kept a constant and private correspondence with several persons of the English court during many years before queen Elizabeth died. Among them was lady Scroope (sister of this Robert Carey to whom his majesty sent, by Sir James Fullerton, a sapphire ring, with positive orders to return it to him by a special messenger, as soon as the queen was actually expired. Lady Scroope had no opportunity of delivering it to her brother Robert, whilst he was in the palace of Richmond; but waiting at the window till she saw him at the outside of the gate, she threw it out to him; and he well knew to what purpose he received it.

^e In the memoirs of his life beforementioned, this nobleman observes, “ I only relied on
 “ God and the king. The one never left me; the other, shortly after his coming to London,
 “ deceived my expectation, and adhered to those who sought my ruin.”

^f He was groom of the bedchamber to Charles prince of Wales, as also afterwards when he became king; and on the breaking out of the rebellion, closely adhered to his royal master: but

HENRY, second earl of Monmouth, on his accession to his father's titles, was noted, says Anthony Wood, "as a person well skilled in the modern languages, and a generous scholar; the fruit whereof he found in the troublesome times of the rebellion, when by a forced retiredness, he was capacitated to exercise himself in studies, while others of the nobility were fain to truckle to their inferiors for company's sake."

He was a voluminous author; but, as Walpole observes, "though there are several large volumes translated by him, we have scarce any thing of his own composition; and are as little acquainted with his character as with his genius." In Chauncy's Hertfordshire, is the inscription on his monument in the church at Rickmansworth; which mentions his living forty-one years in marriage with his countess, Martha, daughter of the lord treasurer Middlesex; by whom he had ten children, two sons and eight daughters. Lionel, the eldest, was slain at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, unmarried; and Henry died of the small-pox in 1641.

Of the daughters, Anne married James Hamilton, earl of Clanbrassil; Philadelphia died single; Elizabeth-Mary, wedded William earl of Desmond; Trevaniana died unmarried; Martha became the wife of John earl of Middleton, in Scotland;[§] and Theophila and Magdalen, both died unmarried.

His lordship deceased in 1661, and was buried at Rickmansworth; and his honours expired for want of male issue.

* Monumen.
Inscript. in
Westminster
Abbey.

when that unhappy monarch had lost his head, he took it so much to heart, that he fell sick, and died, about the year 1648, aged circ. thirty-three, *and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was author of several poems, printed scatteredly in many books; and on that account esteemed an ingenious poet. Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir, married John Mordaunt, created viscount Mordaunt, of Avalon, whose son, Charles, was afterwards made earl of Monmouth.

‡ It was his daughter, the lady Elizabeth Spelman, who furnished the earl of Cork with the MS. of her ancestor, Robert, the first earl of Monmouth's Memoirs.

SCOT DUKE OF MONMOUTH.

JAMES, eldest son of king Charles II. by Mrs. Lucy Walters, (daughter of Richard Walters, of Haverford West, in com. Pembroke, esquire), was born in Holland, at Rotterdam, and bore the name of Crofts, till by his marriage with the lady Anne Scot, daughter and sole heir to Francis earl of Buccleugh, in Scotland, his father then allowed him to take that surname.

In 1662, he was brought over into England; and the same year,* was created baron of Tyndale, in Northumberland; earl of Doncaster, in Yorkshire; and duke of Monmouth, in Wales; to hold the said honours to him and his issue male. The fate of this unhappy nobleman is so well known, and the circumstances of his life, as well as death, are so fully recorded by our historians, that to dwell upon them here becomes unnecessary.

* Sandford,
Segar, &c.

He died in the flower of his age (thirty-seven); probably more a sacrifice to the jealousy of James II. than to the impossibility of forgiving the crime of rebellion, for which he suffered. But James had not a particle of mercy or generosity in his disposition.

Bishop Burnet says of the duke, "He had several good qualities, and some that were as bad: he was soft and gentle, even to excess; and too easy to those who had credit with him. He was both sincere and good-natured, and understood war well; but he was too much given to pleasure, and to favourites."^a

^a Dr. Wellwood gives the following character of him: "He was brave, generous, affable, and extremely handsome: constant in his friendships, just to his word, and an utter enemy to all sort of cruelty. He was easy in his nature, and fond of popular applause, which led him insensibly into all his misfortunes; but whatever might have been the hidden designs of some *working heads* that he embarked with, his own were noble, and chiefly aimed at the good of his country, though he was mistaken in the means to attain it. Indeed, he seemed born for a better fate; for the first part of his life was all sunshine, though the rest was clouded."

* Vid. Wentworth,
Vol. II.

He had parted from his duchess, and lived with Henrietta lady Wentworth;* for which he endeavoured to justify himself, by alleging, that he had married his duchess too young, to give a free and legal consent. By her, however, he had four sons and two daughters; of the former, two died young; another continued the line, and was ancestor of the present duke of Buccleugh; and the other was created earl of Deloraine, from whom descended the late nobleman who bore that title.

Upon the decapitation of the duke, in 1685, his honours became forfeited, by reason of his attainder; but, nevertheless, in 1743, two of them, viz. baron Scot of Tyndale, and earl of Doncaster, were restored, by act of parliament, to Francis, his grandson; by whose descendant, the present duke of Buccleugh, they still continue to be possessed.

But with regard to the title of Monmouth, it was granted by king William III. anno 1689, to Charles viscount Mordaunt, of Avalon, who was created earl of Monmouth; and afterwards succeeding his uncle in the earldom of Peterborough, those two dignities became coalesced in each other, and so yet remain.

MONTACUTE. (NEVIL.)

ARMS—G. a Saltier, Arg. a Label gobony Arg. and Az. a Crescent for difference.

† Vid. Salisbury.

‡ Dugd. Lists of Summons.

JOHN NEVIL (on whom this title was conferred), was grandson, maternally, of Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury;† and younger brother to Richard Nevil, the famous earl of Warwick, called King Maker. This John was first summoned to parliament as baron Nevil, of Montacute, 38th Henry VI.‡ and the 3d of Edward IV. was advanced to the title of earl of Northumberland (by reason of Henry Percy, the legal earl thereof, having fled into Scotland with Henry VI.) but afterwards, the 10th Edward IV. resigning the patent of the said earldom,

earldom, he was, in lieu thereof, created marquis of Montacute. Soon after this, however, his brother, the earl of Warwick, having become disgusted with king Edward IV. (although he had raised him to the throne), took up arms to depose him again; whereupon this marquis joining with him in the confederacy, met his fate in the battle of Barnet; where they were both slain, on Easter Day, the 14th April, 1471, the 11th Edward IV.

He married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Edmund Ingoldesthorpe, knight; and had issue two sons, George and John; which last was buried at Salston, in Cambridgeshire: as also five daughters; whereof, Anne married Sir William Stoner, knight; Elizabeth, ---- lord Scroope, of Upsall; Margaret, first, Sir John Mortimer; and, next, Robert Horne; Lucy, first, Sir William Fitz-William, of Aldwarke, knight; and, secondly, Sir Anthony Brown, knight; and Isabel, Sir William Huddleston, of Salston, knight.

GEORGE, eldest son of the deceased earl, in the lifetime of his father, was created duke of Bedford by Edward IV. with intention of being married to that king's eldest daughter, Elizabeth. But after his father's attainder, he was degraded from all his dignities and honours by the parliament of 17th Edward IV. and dying S. P. in 1483 (1st Edward V.) was buried at Sheriff Hoton.

BROWNE VISCOUNT MONTACUTE, OR MONTAGU.

ARMS.—S. three Lions passant in bend between two double Cotises Arg.

OF this family was Sir THOMAS BROWNE, knight, treasurer to Henry VI. who had two sons; George, from whom Sir Adam Browne, of Beechworth, in Surry, descended; and

ANTHONY BROWNE, who married Lucy, widow of Sir William Fitz-

Fitz-Williams, knight, and one of the five daughters and coheirs of John Nevil, marquis of Montacute beforementioned. This Anthony had issue another Anthony, his son and heir, father (by Alice his wife, daughter of Sir John Gage, K. G.) of a third

ANTHONY, who, by letters patent, dated 2d September, 1st and 2d Philip and Mary, was created viscount Montacute (vulgo Montagu); according to the inscription upon his tomb, it appears that he was a knight of the garter, and chief standard-bearer of England. In the 4th of queen Mary, he was her majesty's lieutenant of the English forces at the siege of St. Quintin; and by queen Elizabeth, was employed on several embassies.

Being a staunch Roman Catholic, his religion probably recommended him so to queen Mary, as to be the means of his advancement to the peerage; while his great prudence, wisdom, and loyalty, obtained for him the esteem of queen Elizabeth. Who, Camden, in his Annals says, paid him a visit some time before his death; for she was sensible, his regard for that religion was owing to his cradle and education; and proceeded rather from *principle* than *faction*, as some people's faith did. He was on the trial of Mary queen of Scots; and dying, 19th October, 1592 (34th Elizabeth), was buried at Midhurst, adjoining his fine seat of Coudray.

This nobleman was twice married: his first wife was Jane, daughter of Robert earl of Suffex; by whom he had a son, Anthony, and a daughter, Mary, who became the wife, first, of Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton; and after, of Sir Thomas Heneage, knight; and, lastly, of Sir William Harvey, who was created lord Ros, in Ireland, and baron of Kidbrook, in England.* His second wife was Magdalen, daughter of William lord Dacre, of Gillefland, by whom he had five sons;† viz. Philip, William, Sir George,ⁱ Thomas, and

* Dugdale and Collins' Peerage.

† Monum. Inscr. apud Midhurst.

ⁱ He was of Wickham Breus, in the county of Kent; and by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Tirwhit, of Kettleby, in com. Leic. knight, had issue George, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Blount, of Mapledurham, in com. Oxon, knight; by whom he had George, Richard, and Eleanor.

HENRY;

Henry;^k of which, Philip, William, and Thomas, died before their father; as also three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Robert lord Dormer; Mabel, who died vitâ pat.; and Jane, whose husband was Sir Francis Lacon, of Willey, knight.

ANTHONY, eldest son and heir apparent beforementioned, married Mary, daughter of Sir William Dormer, knight; but died before his father, in June, 1592, having had issue three daughters; of which, Dorothy married Edmund Lee, of Stanton-Bury, in Bucks, esquire; Jane, Sir Francis Englefield, baronet; and Catherine, ---- Treganian; likewise three sons, Anthony, John,^l and William, who died S.P. Which

ANTHONY, on the decease of his grandfather, became the second viscount; and commendably followed the paths of that worthy person. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset; and by her had an only son, Francis, and six daughters; of whom, Mary, married, first, William, son and heir of William marquis of Winchester; and after, William, second son of Thomas lord Arundel, of Wardour; Catherine wedded William Tirwhit, of Kettilby, in com. Linc. esquire; Anne and Lucy became nuns abroad; Frances became the wife of John Blomer, of Hethrop, in com. Oxon, esquire; whose daughter and heir, Mary, married, first, Richard Draycote, esquire; and next, Sir John Webb, baronet; Mary, the youngest daughter, was wife of Robert, son and successor to William lord Petre. His lordship died in 1629, and was buried at Midhurst.

FRANCIS, third viscount, was a great sufferer in the cause of Charles I. but lived to see the restoration; and died in 1682. His lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Somerset, marquis of Wor-

^k He was seated at Kiddington, in Oxfordshire; and married Anne, daughter of Sir William Catesby, knight, by whom he had Sir Peter Browne, who was slain in the service of Charles I. leaving two sons, Henry and Francis; of which, the former was created a baronet by Charles II. with remainder, in default of issue male, to the said Francis, his brother.

^l This John, by his wife, Anne Giffard, had two son, Stanislaus and George; and three daughters.

cester, by whom he had three sons: viz. Anthony, who died unmarried in his lifetime; Francis and Henry, successively viscounts Montagu; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Christopher Roper, lord Teynham.

FRANCIS, the next viscount, being a strong Catholick, was by James II. appointed lord lieutenant of Suffex; and married Mary, daughter of William Herbert, marquis of Powis: but dying S. P. in 1708, his honours and estate devolved upon

HENRY, his brother and heir; who married Barbara, daughter of James Walsingham, of Chesterford, in Essex, esquire, and died in 1717; having had issue one son, Anthony, and six daughters; viz. Mary, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, a nun; Barbara, wife of Ralph Salvin, esquire; Catherine, of George Collingwood, of Northumberland, esquire; Anne, of Antony Kempe, of Slindon, in Suffex, esquire;^m and Henrietta, of Richard Harcourt, a merchant.

ANTHONY, sixth viscount, married Barbara, daughter of Sir John Webb, of Heythorpe, in com. Glouc. baronet, by whom he had two sons; of which one died young, and the other was his successor; and a daughter, Mary, whose husband was Sir Richard Bedingfield, of Oxborough, in com. Norf. bart. His lordship dying in 1767,

ANTHONY, his only surviving son, became his heir; and by Frances his wife, sister of Sir Herbert Mackworth, baronet, and widow of Alexander lord Halkerton, of Scotland, had issue an only son, George-Samuel, and a daughter, Elizabeth-Mary, who married, in 1794, William Stephen Poyntz, of Midgham, in com. Berks, esquire. This viscount was the first of his family who renounced the errors of Popery, and conformed to the established church. He died in 1787, and was succeeded by

GEORGE-SAMUEL, his only son and heir; whose early exit from the world, in the bloom of youth, deserves particular mention.

His lordship, accompanied by his friend Mr. Sedley Burdet, was

^m By whom she had a daughter and heir, Barbara, who married James Bartholomew Ratcliffe, earl of Newburgh.

uncommonly anxious to pass the famous waterfalls of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, which had hitherto been unattempted by any visitant. The magistrates of the district having heard of the resolution of these travellers, and knowing that inevitable destruction would be the consequence of such an attempt, had ordered guards to be placed, for the purpose of preventing the execution of it. Such, however, was the force of their curiosity, that they found means to elude every precaution. Having provided themselves with a small flat-bottomed punt, as they were about to step into it, lord Montagu's servant stopped short, and, as it were instinctively, seized his master by the collar, declaring for the moment he should forget the respect of the servant in the duty of the man. His lordship, however, extricated himself at the expense of part of his collar and neckcloth; and pushed off immediately with his companion. They got over the first fall in safety; and began to shout and wave their handkerchiefs, in token of success. They then pushed down the second fall, by far more dangerous; from which time they have not been seen or heard of. It is supposed, that the boat, hurried by the violence of the cataract, jammed them between two rocks. The servant remained three weeks near the place, bewailing the fate of his beloved master, who, in the prime of life, had thus fallen a victim to his curiosity, while he was hourly expected at Coudray; yet that magnificent mansion seemed as if it were to perish with its owner; for by an accidental fire it was burnt down in 1793, at the time the rash attempt of the noble viscount cost him his life. Dying unmarried the title was supposed to descend to

MARK ANTHONY BROWNE, a distant cousin, on whose death, in November 1797, it is presumed it became extinct. Yet the families of Browne marquis of Sligo, and baron Kilmaine, in Ireland, are by the various printed peerages represented to be derived from Richard, a younger son of Anthony first viscount Montagu; but from the monumental inscription on the tomb of the said Anthony, first viscount Montagu, at Midhurst, it is certain there is no notice made of any such son, for those who are mentioned thereon, have been already correctly stated.

MONTAGU OF BOUGHTON AND DUKE OF MONTAGU.

ARMS — Quarterly first and fourth Arg. three Lozenges conjoined in Fefs G. within a Border S. for Montagu. Second and third O. an Eagle displayed Vert. beaked and membered G. for Monthermer.

* Vid. Monthermer, Vol. II.

† Vid. Salisbury.

SIR JOHN DE MONTACUTE, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Monthermer,* was a younger son of William, first earl of Salisbury, of that surname, and had issue divers sons; of which, John, the eldest, succeeded to that earldom,† and the youngest,

SIMON, was ancestor of this ancient house. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Boughton, of Boughton, in Northamptonshire; and had Thomas, his son and heir, father of John, father of William, whose great grandson,

Sir EDWARD MONTAGU, was a famous judge, knighted, and made chief justice of the King's Bench, temp. Henry VIII. with whom he was in such favour and estimation, that he was by him constituted one of the executors to his will.^a He had issue another

Sir EDWARD, who was knighted in 1567, and sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1569. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Harrington, of Exton, in com. Rutland, and had many sons. Whereof,^o

EDWARD, the second, but eldest surviving one, at the coronation

^a Sir John Hayward, in his Life of Edward VI. reports, that the duke of Northumberland, in contriving the settlement of the crown upon the lady Jane, used only the advice of the lord chief justice Montagu and secretary Cecil, who furnished the patents with divers reasons of law, and some of policy in state.

^o Henry, a younger son, was ancestor of the present duke of Manchester; and Sydney, another younger son, was progenitor to the family of the now earl of Sandwich.

of James I. was made a knight of the bath; and in 1622, created lord Montagu, of Boughton, in com. Northamp. Of this noble lord two characters are given by two eminent writers. The first says, "That he was sincere in his religion; a pious and practising hearer, " and parishioner, who regarded not so much who spoke, as what was " spoken; that he was a patron to men of letters and merit; bestow- " ing the livings in his gift to learned men, and such as he knew " deserved them: but from his detestation to pluralities and non- " residence (though he exacted no other covenant), he ever required, " if they took any other living, they should return his again. That " he was a most tender father, an excellent master, a good and kind " landlord; easy of access, courteous to all, yet keeping the secrets of " his heart to himself; a strict observer of the laws; humble, just, " and charitable. That he bore the loss of his dear and beloved " friends with invincible fortitude; but that the loss of his second " wife touched him the most sensibly of any; she being a lady of a " most amiable disposition, and of great prudence and piety. His " housekeeping was liberal and bountiful; that it is scarce credible " what numbers (1200), were fed, cheered, comforted, and refreshed " by his beneficence." In the other character, he is stated " As a " person of a plain, downright English spirit; of a steady courage, a " devout heart; and though no Puritan, severe and regular in his life " and manners. That he lived among his neighbours with great " hospitality; was very knowing in country affairs, and exceedingly " beloved in the town and county of Northampton. That he was no " friend to changes, either in church or state; that when the civil " wars began, he was brought prisoner to town by the parliament " party, and confined in the Savoy; where he died, in the eighty- " second year of his age (anno 1644)."

He was thrice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Jefferies, of Chitting Leigh, in Suffex, knight, chief baron of the exchequer; by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Robert lord Willoughby, of Eresby, after earl of

Lindsey. His second lady was Frances, daughter of Thomas, and sister to the famous Sir Robert Cotton, baronet, who brought him three sons; viz. Christopher,^p Edward, and William;^q also a daughter, Frances, married to John earl of Rutland. His third wife was Anne, daughter of John Crouch, of Cornbury, in com. Hertf. esquire; but by her he had no issue.

EDWARD, second lord Montagu, and eldest surviving son of the former, enjoyed the title near forty years; namely, to 1683, when he died, and was buried at Weekly. This nobleman, after the restoration, lived mostly retired at his seat in the country. He married Anne, daughter, and at length heir of Sir Ralph Winwood, of Ditton Park, knight, principal secretary of state to James I., by whom he had Edward,^r who died before him; Ralph, his successor; and an only daughter, Elizabeth, whose husband was Sir Daniel Harvey, knight, ambassador at Constantinople, A. D. 1668.

RALPH,^s third lord, for his zeal in the Revolution, was, upon the
•accession

^p He died in 1641, before his father, in the twenty-second year of his age; being a young nobleman of most promising parts, and of an amiable disposition.

^q He was lord chief baron of the exchequer in 1686; when his quietus was sent him, for not complying with king James II. and giving his opinion, "*That the Test and Penal Laws could not be taken off without the consent of king and parliament.*"

He afterwards lived retired, greatly respected for his integrity, charity, and other virtues. By his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Aubrey, baronet, he had a son, William, who married Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Evelyn, of Woodcot, in Surrey, esquire; and a daughter, who was the wife, first, of --- Drake, esquire; and, secondly, of Samuel Trotman, of Syston, in com. Glouc. esquire.

^r This Edward was a person elegant in form, and accomplished in address. He took a very active part in bringing about the Restoration; and as the earl of Clarendon and Whitlock relate, "went often to the king, and made terms for general Montagu, and others, which were honourably performed; but he himself was not so well requited for his services, as those for whom he acted." He was by Charles II. constituted master of the horse to the queen, on the establishment of her household; but being afterwards dismissed from that post, and going a volunteer to sea in the second Dutch war (with his kinsman, the brave earl of Sandwich), he was slain in the attack of the Dutch East India ships, in the port of Bergen, in Norway, 3d August, 1665, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, unmarried.

^s While a commoner, he was a very conspicuous speaker in the lower house; and in 1678-9, being

accession of king William and queen Mary, created viscount Monthermer, and earl of Montagu, anno 1689; and on the 12th April, 1705, was further advanced to the dignity of marquis of Monthermer, and duke of Montagu, by queen Anne. He was a person of considerable abilities, of great honour, and integrity; and lived in a style of splendour suitable to his high rank and great estate.

When ambassador at the court of France, in 1669, he made his public entry there with a more than common degree of magnificence, and was received with several marks of distinction, and particular respect. It was during this period he formed his ideas of building and gardening; erecting his seat at Boughton afterwards (as far as the dimensions would allow), from the model of the palace and gardens of Versailles. His house in Bloomsbury (now the British Museum), yet remains a specimen of the grandeur and sumptuous establishment of our old nobility.

His grace married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton (widow of Josceline earl of Northumberland); by whom he had three sons, Ralph, Winwood (who both died single, vi. pat.); and John; also a daughter, Anne, who became the wife, first, of Alexander Popham, esquire; and secondly, of lieutenant-general Daniel Hervey, according to Collins; but Edmonson asserts, of Edward viscount Hinchinbroke. His second duchess was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle (widow of Christopher Monk, duke of Albemarle), but by her he had no issue; and dying 9th March, 1708-9, he was succeeded by his only surviving son,

being then one of the knights for Huntingdonshire, was among the chief members who distinguished themselves against the growth of Popery, and disabling the duke of York from inheriting the crown of England.

Bishop Burnet gives an account of the cause which occasioned the breach of friendship between Mr. Montagu and the earl of Danby, which ultimately tended to the impeachment of that nobleman; whereof the particulars are fully set forth, as well in Burnet, as in the general Histories of England.

JOHN,

JOHN, second duke of Montague, who at the coronation of George I. was lord high constable of England, anno 1715. In this reign his grace was appointed to divers posts and offices of the highest honour; and on the revivement of the military order of the bath, was created a knight, and made the first great master of that order, having been before elected a knight of the garter.

In 1723, he had a patent passed the seals, for granting him the government, as lord proprietor and captain general, of the islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, in America. Moreover, on the accession of George II. he was still continued in favour; and at the coronation of that king, carried the sceptre with the cross.

His grace married Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of the famous John duke of Marlborough; and had issue three sons, John, George, and Edward-Churchill; who all died young, in his lifetime; and also three daughters; of which, Isabella married, first, William duke of Manchester, by whom she had no issue; and, secondly, Edward Hussy, who was afterwards created earl of Beaulieu;* Eleanor died young; and Mary became the wife of George Brudenell, earl of Cardigan. Having thus no surviving male issue, the honours became extinct; unless there be any male descendant from William, the lord chief baron, youngest son of Edward, first lord Montagu, of Boughton; in which case, the said barony would be vested in such issue.

* Vid. Beaulieu.

BRUDENELL DUKE OF MONTAGU.

GEORGE BRUDENELL, earl of Cardigan, having thus married one of the daughters and coheirs of the last John Montagu, duke of Montagu, in 1766 was created marquis of Monthermer, and duke of Montagu; having taken the name and arms of Montagu. He was a

* The family arms of Brudenell are, viz. "Arg. a Chevron G. between three Morions or Chapeaus, Az."

nobleman

nobleman of excellent character and private worth; but a person who little interfered in the great political world, and contented himself with the favour and estimation of his sovereign; which he experienced, by being made governor of Windsor castle, a privy counsellor, and a knight of the garter. His grace had issue a son, John, who, in 1762, was created baron Montagu, of Boughton, and died in 1770, S. P.; as also a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Henry duke of Buccleugh; but having no surviving male issue, the titles of marquis of Monthermer, and duke of Montagu, became extinct on his grace's death, in 1790.

MONTGOMERY.

IN 1687, WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Powis, was created viscount Montgomery, and marquis of Powis, to him and his issue male. In the year 1688, before king James withdrew himself, his lordship attended the queen into France; where, on the king's arrival, he was advanced to the title of marquis of Montgomery, and duke of Powis: but these titles were never allowed in England.*

* Vid. Powis.

MONTHERMER.

(Vid. MONTAGU.)

MONTJOY OF THURVESTON.

ARMS—Barry nebulée of Six O. and S.

THE family of Blount is certainly very ancient; and in the first volume of this work an account has been given of the more early ancestors from whom this line is considered to be derived.

Sir

*Vid. Blount,
Vol. I. part 3.

Sir WILLIAM BLOUNT, who married Margery, daughter and coheir of the lord Verdun, and had summons to parliament temp. Edward III. died S. P.* leaving John, his brother and heir. Which

JOHN married Ifolda, daughter and heir to Thomas lord Montjoy, and granddaughter and heir to the lord Ralph Montjoy, whence that title became afterwards assumed as the name of the barony of his descendants, of whom, after several mesne descents,

WALTER BLOUNT, in the 4th of Edward IV. was constituted lord treasurer of England; and the next year, in consideration of his services, fidelity, and wisdom, was created a peer of the realm, by the title of baron Montjoy, of Thurveston, in com. Derby. Moreover, the 7th of Edward IV. he had a grant to himself, and his issue male, of divers lands in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Worcester; which came to the crown by the attainder of Thomas Courtney, earl of Devon, and others.

He seems to have been a very obsequious courtier to Edward IV. and to have owed his elevation and fortune to his attachment to the cause of that monarch. He died about the 14th Edward IV. and was buried in the Grey Friars, London; being then a knight of the garter. He married Anne, widow of Humphrey duke of Buckingham; and had issue several sons, William, John, and James; whereof, the eldest died in his father's lifetime, leaving by Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Itchingham, a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Andrews Windsor, the first lord Windsor;† and an only son and heir,

† Vid. Windsor,
Vol. II.

EDWARD, but seven years old on the death of his grandfather, whom he succeeded, and died in his minority the year following; whereby the said Elizabeth, his sister, became his heir; and the barony devolved upon his uncle,

JOHN, third lord Montjoy, who, 15th Edward IV. had a special livery of the lands of his inheritance; as also, the 20th of the same

* Dugdale does not mention the connection of this family of Blount with the more ancient house, in any exact degree; this account is taken from Kimber's Baronetage, under the History of "Blount of Sodyngton;" whose arms the lords Montjoy appear to have borne.

reign,

reign, of the dowry of Anne, duchess of Bucks, relict of Walter, first lord Montjoy, his father.* Yet long he did not enjoy his honour, but deceased 1st Henry VII. having by his will, dated 6th October in that year, bequeathed his body to be buried by his father; to his son, Rowland Blount, a chain of gold, with a gold lion set with diamonds; and to his daughter Constantine, £.100 for her *marriage portion*; and constituted Lora his wife, and James his brother, his executors.

WILLIAM, son and heir of the last, and fourth baron, the 8th of Henry VII. was one of the king's commanders against the Cornish rebels; and the 15th of the same reign, had a special confirmation of all the pre-eminences, dignities, honours, manors, &c. which John, his father, had enjoyed;* and in the 1st of Henry VIII. was constituted master of the mint. He was one of those who subscribed the articles exhibited against cardinal Wolsey; and that letter written to the pope, requiring his acquiescence in the king's divorce from queen Catherine. Three wives are mentioned to this nobleman; viz. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir William Say, knight; Dorothy, daughter of Henry Keble; and Alice. By the first, he had an only daughter, Gertrude, married to Henry Courtney, marquis of Exeter;† and by the second, a son, Charles; who, upon his death, the 27th Henry VIII. was his successor.

* Pat. Rot.
15th Henry
VII. p. 1.

CHARLES, next and fifth lord Montjoy, son and heir of the deceased, the 31st of Henry VIII. had a special livery of his father's lands; and the 38th, was in the wars of France; but died the year following, as the probate of his testament denotes.

He had issue by his wife, Anne, daughter of Robert lord Willoughby de Broke, several sons; viz. James, Francis, and William. Whereof

* Pat. Rot. 20th Edward IV. pars 2da, m. 8. "Licentia ingrediendi pro John Blount militi filio et hærede masculino Walteri Blount milit' nuper D'no de Mountjoy, ac consanguines, et hærede masculino Edwardi Blount, filii Willi Blount, filii ejusdem Walteri, &c. viz. frat' prædicti Willi patris prædicti Edw."

† She died in 1557, and was buried at Winborn Minster, in com. Dorset, having had two sons; viz. Henry, who died young; and Edward, who became second marquis of Exeter of his family, and died unmarried.

JAMES, sixth baron, was one of the peers on the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk, temp. queen Elizabeth. He married Catherine, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Wills, knight, of Yorkshire; and left two sons, William and Charles. Which

WILLIAM, on the decease of his father, circ. 35th Elizabeth, became the next lord; but died the year after (36th Elizabeth), leaving

CHARLES, his brother, and successor. This nobleman was a person of great eminence; and while a commoner, had followed the profession of arms with a considerable degree of credit, and had a command in the fleet which defeated the famous Spanish Armada. The 42d of Elizabeth, he was constituted lieutenant of Ireland; and repulsed the Spaniards with great honour at Kinsale.

The same important office he held again the 1st of king James I. And, moreover, was created earl of Devonshire, by letters patent, dated 21st July, the same year; being also made a knight of the garter.

Camden styles him a person famous for conduct; and so eminent for courage and learning, that in those respects, "he had no superior, and but few equals." And his secretary, Moryson, writes, "that he was beautiful in his person, as well as valiant; and learned, as well as wise."

But the enjoyment of his last honours was only for a short time; viz. about three years. It is said he had engaged in a mutual affection, and even promises of marriage, with the earl of Essex's sister, Penelope, before she was married to Robert lord Rich,² whom she afterwards abandoned, and had several children by the earl of Devonshire; who finding her, upon his return from Ireland, divorced from her husband, married her at Wanstead, in Essex, 26th December, 1605. The ceremony being performed by his chaplain, William Laud, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; an act which gave great concern to that prelate upon cooler reflection, and exposed him to much cen-

² By whom she had the earls of Warwick and Holland, &c. (Vid. Rich earl of Warwick, and of Holland.)

sure. And his lordship's conduct with respect to that lady, gave such a wound to his reputation, though he endeavoured to excuse it by a written apology, that the impression which the disgrace made upon him, was believed to have shortened his days.

Mr. Chamberlaine, in a letter to Mr. Winwood, dated 5th April, 1606, says, " The earl of Devonshire left this life on Thursday night last; soon and early for his years (forty-three), but late enough for himself; and happy had he been, if he had gone two or three years since; before the world was weary of him, or that he had left that scandal behind him."

By this lady, it is affirmed, he had five children^a fathered upon him at the parting from her former husband. Whereof the second son,

MONTJOY BLOUNT, by the special favour of James I. was created lord Montjoy, of Montjoy Fort, in Ireland; and afterwards, by Charles I. baron Montjoy, of Thurveston, in com. Derby, anno the 3d of his reign; and the next ensuing year, was advanced to the title of earl of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He married Anne, daughter of John lord Butler of Bramfield,* and had two daughters; viz. Isabel and Anne; as also three sons, George, Charles, and Henry; of which, on his decease in 1665,

* Vid. Butler of Bramfield.

GEORGE, the eldest, was his successor; who died unmarried in 1676, when

CHARLES, his brother, succeeded him; but did also, unmarried, soon after, leaving his younger brother,

HENRY, his heir; who married Susanna, daughter of John Briscoe, esquire, and widow of Edmund Mortimer, esquire; by whom he had no issue; and the titles terminated with his death, in 1681.

^a Charles, Montjoy, St. John, Elizabeth, and another daughter.

It is not a little singular, that in most (if not all), of the editions of Milles' Catalogue of Honour, the account of this nobleman, and his issue, is erased or mutilated.

MONTJOY OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

ARMS—G. a Saltire Arg. between twelve Crofs Crofslets O. a Crescent for difference.

THIS honour having expired in the family of Blount, was next revived in that of Windsor (otherwise Windsor-Hickman), derived in the female line from the Blounts, by the marriage of Andrews Windsor, the first lord, with Elizabeth, sister and heir (or coheir), to Edward Blount, second lord Montjoy of that surname.

THOMAS WINDSOR was the eldest son of Thomas earl of Plymouth, by Ursula, his second wife, daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Widdrington, of Shirburn Grange, in com. Northumberland. And having served in the army with great reputation in the wars of Flanders; and having evinced his attachment and fidelity to William III. was by that king created an Irish peer, by the title of viscount Windsor; and moreover, the 10th of queen Anne, was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Montjoy of the Isle of Wight.

He married the lady Charlotte Herbert, daughter and heir of Philip earl of Pembroke, and widow of John lord Jefferies, of Wem; by whom he had two sons, Thomas-Philip, who died young; and Herbert, his successor; as also four daughters; of whom, Ursula married John Wadman, of Imber, in Wiltshire, esquire; Charlotte, John Kent, of Salisbury, esquire; Catharine, a Dutch nobleman; and Elizabeth. His lordship died in 1738, and was buried at Salisbury.

HERBERT, the second lord, died in 1758, without any surviving issue male; whereby his honours became extinct. His lordship married Alice, sister and coheir to Sir James Clavering, baronet; and had two sons, who died young, in his lifetime; and also three daughters; of which, Alice died an infant, and the other two were his coheirs; viz. Charlotte-Jane, who was the first wife of the present marquis of Bute; and Alice-Elizabeth.

MULGRAVE.

MULGRAVE.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron between three Garbs G.

THE family of Sheffield was eminent so far back as the reign of Henry III. in the person of Sir Robert Sheffield, knight; who, by Felicia his wife, daughter and heir of Terneby, had Robert, his son, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Simon Goure; and had issue Thomas, who died S. P. and

ROBERT SHEFFIELD, who was knighted by Edward I. and having married Genette, eldest daughter and coheir to Alexander Lownde, of Butterwike, in com. Lincoln, in her right became lord of the said manor. He had Robert, his son and heir, from whom descended

SIR ROBERT SHEFFIELD, of Butterwike, knight; who married Margaret daughter of Sir John Zouche, of Codnor; and by her had a son,

EDMUND; who, the 1st Edward VI. two days preceding the king's coronation, was created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Sheffield, of Butterwike afore said. But the next ensuing year was slain by the insurgents who had risen under Ket, in Norfolk. His wife was Anne, daughter of John Vere, earl of Oxford; by whom he had three daughters, and a son, John, his successor. Which

JOHN, second lord Sheffield, died the 11th of Elizabeth; leaving issue by Douglas his wife,^b daughter to William lord Howard, of Effingham, a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas earl of Ormond, and a son, Edmund. Which

EDMUND, in the glorious reign of Elizabeth, greatly distinguished himself by many gallant services; particularly in the famous defeat of

^b She afterwards was married to the famous Dudley earl of Leicester, and by him had a son, Sir Robert Dudley; concerning whose legitimacy, there was in those days great controversy.*

* Vid. Leicester and Dudley.
the

the Spanish Armada. After when, he was constituted governor of the Brill (a chief town in Zealand), and, moreover, was made a knight of the garter: a certain token of his merit, and the esteem he had obtained of the queen; who was not wont to confer such marks of honour upon any but the most conspicuously deserving.

Furthermore, in the 1st of Charles I. he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Mulgrave, in Yorkshire.

During the reign of king James I. very little mention is made of him; further than that, the 14th James I. he was president of the council for the northern parts of the realm. He lived to 1646, being then fourscore years old. By his first wife, Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Tirwhit, of Ketilby, in com. Lincoln, he had nine daughters, named in the Table; and six sons; viz. Charles, who died a bachelor; Sir John Sheffield; Edmund-William, drowned in France; Philip (which Sir John, Edmund, and Philip, were drowned in the passage of Whitgift Ferry, over the river Humber, in December 1614, vi. pat.) and George, who broke his neck as he was exercising in a new riding house, said to have been made out of an old consecrated chapel. His second wife was Mariana, daughter to Sir William Urwyn, knight, who brought him three sons; James, Thomas, and Robert; and two daughters, Margaret and Sarah.

EDMUND, the next earl, was grandson of the last; viz. son of Sir John Sheffield, knight, his second son beforementioned, by Griffild his wife, daughter to Sir Edmund Anderson, some time chief justice of the common pleas. Which Edmund married Elizabeth, daughter to Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex; and died in 1658, leaving

JOHN, his son and heir, who became one of the most eminent noblemen of his day, appeared in various places of honour and trust, and was advanced to a degree of dignity above all his predecessors; being created marquis of Normanby, in Lincolnshire, the 6th of William and Mary; and in 1703, the 2d of queen Anne, duke of Normanby, and duke of Buckinghamshire.*

* Beatson's
Polit. Index.

The character of this great duke has been so often printed, and his
works

works are so well known, that it may suffice here to recite briefly what Walpole, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, has said of him; viz.

“ The life of this peer takes up fourteen pages and a half, in folio, in the General Dictionary, where it has little pretensions to occupy a couple. But his pious relict was always purchasing places for him, herself, and their son, in every suburb of the Temple of Fame: a tenure, against which, of all others, quo warrantos are sure to take place. The author of the article in the Dictionary, calls the duke one of the most beautiful prose writers, and greatest poets of this age; which is also, he says, proved by the finest writers his cotemporaries; certificates that have little weight, where the merit is not proved by the author's own works. It is certain, that his grace's compositions in prose have nothing extraordinary in them; his poetry is most indifferent; and the greatest part of both is already fallen into total neglect. It is said that he wrote, in hopes of being confounded with his predecessor in the title; but he would more easily have been mistaken with the other Buckingham, if he had never written at all. He had a great deal of bravery, and understood a court. Queen Anne, who undoubtedly had no turn to gallantry, yet so far resembled her predecessor, Elizabeth, as not to dislike a little homage to her person. This duke was immediately rewarded on her accession, for having made love to her before her marriage. Though attached to the house of Stuart, and their principles, he maintained a dignity of honour, in some points, independent of all connections; for he ridiculed king James'* religion, though he attended him to his chapel; and warmly took the part of the Catalans against the Tory ministry, whom he had helped to introduce to the queen.”

His grace married, first, Ursula, daughter of colonel Stawel, and widow of the earl of Conway; but had no issue. His second wife was Catherine, daughter of Fulk Greville, lord Brooke, relict of Baptist earl of Gainsborough, who died anno 1703-4, S.P. His third duchess was Catherine,

* Burnet,
Vol. I. p. 683.

*Vid. Anglesey.

Catherine, natural daughter of James II. who had before married James earl of Anglesea,* from whom she was separated by consent of parliament, for his cruelty, and causeless ill-treatment. By this lady he had a daughter, Sophia, who died very young; a son, John, who lived but a few weeks; Robert, born 11th December, 1711; and another son, Edmund, born in 1716. And dying in 1720,^c the said

EDMUND, his only surviving son, became his successor, who died in 1735, in his minority; and with him ended the honours of the Sheffield family. This noble youth was magnificently interred in Westminster Abbey, with these adulatory lines to his memory, from Mr. Pope:

If modest youth, with cool reflection crown'd,
And ev'ry op'ning virtue blooming round;
Cou'd save a parent's justest pride from fate,
Or add one patriot to a sinking state;†
This weeping marble had not ask'd thy tear,
Or sadly told how many hopes lie here.
The living virtue now had shone approv'd;
The senate heard him, and his country lov'd:
Yet softer honours, and less noise of fame,
Attend the shade of gentle Buckingham;
In whom a race, for courage fam'd, and art,
Ends in the milder merit of the heart;
And chiefs, or sages, long to Britain giv'n,
Pays the last tribute of a saint to heav'n.

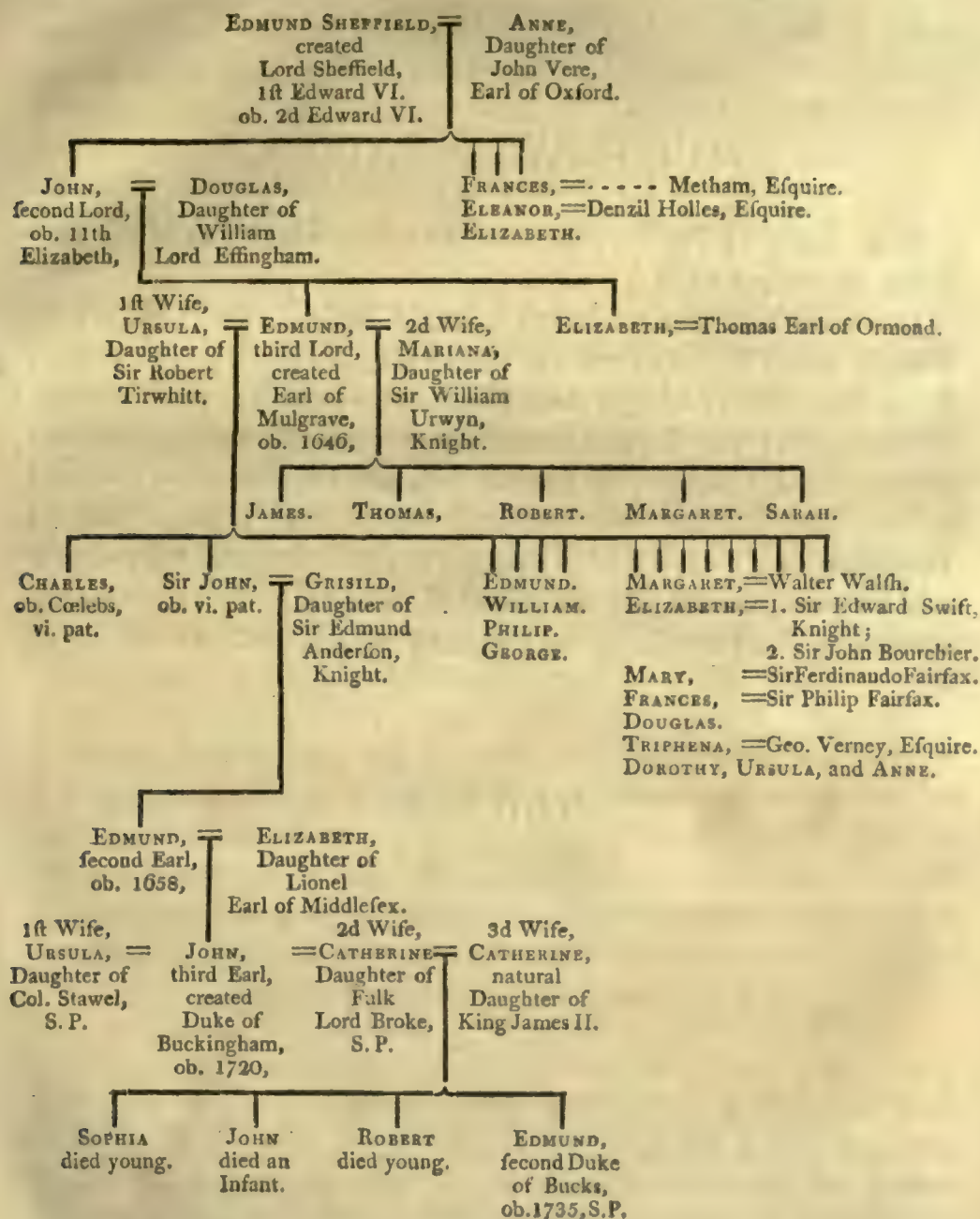
† Vid. Berwick.

It seems this promising young nobleman was of a martial disposition; and though at very tender years, yet, in 1734, went a volunteer under the command of his uncle, the duke of Berwick,† in Germany, whom he served as aid-de-camp at the siege of Fort Kiel and Philippsburgh; at which place the said duke was killed by a cannon ball. The next year, however, he died of a hasty consumption at Rome; and his body was sent over to England for interment.

^c He had by a Mrs. Lambert, a natural son, called Charles Herbert, who afterwards took the name of Sheffield, and was created a baronet, March 1, 1755; and also two daughters, Sophia and Charlotte. One of which married, first, Dr. Walker; and after, Jeremiah Griffith, esquire. The other married Joseph Hunt, D.D. master of Baliol College, Oxon; next a Mr. Cole; and afterwards a Mr. Cox, of Stanford, in Berkshire.

SUCCESSION

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF MULGRAVE, &c.



MULGRAVE. (PHIPPS.)

THE family of Phipps was the next on whom this title was conferred, in the person of

CONSTANTINE JOHN PHIPPS, baron Mulgrave, of New Ross, in Ireland, who, in 1790, was created an English peer, by the title of baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave, in Yorkshire; but having no issue male, and dying in 1792, the said honour became extinct, and the Irish one descended to his brother, the present lord, who has since been advanced to the same dignity. His lordship's grandfather, William, married Catherine, daughter of James Annesley, earl of Anglesey,* by Catherine his wife, natural issue of James II. afterwards divorced, and remarried to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham.

*Vid. Anglesey.

NEWARK.

(Vid. KINGSTON.)

NEWCASTLE. (STUART.)

THE first who bore this title (which is derived from a famous town in the North of England, that rose out of the ruins of old Gabrosentum; and had this new name, from a castle built by Robert, son of William the Conqueror), was

LODOWICK STUART, duke of Lenox, in Scotland, who by James I.
was,

was, in 1604,^d created earl of Newcastle upon Tyne; and in 1613, earl of Richmond.* But he died without issue.

* Vid. Richmond.

CAVENDISH DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

ARMS—S. three Bucks Heads caboshed, Arg. attired O. a Crescent for difference.

THIS is a junior branch of the noble house of Cavendish, earls and dukes of Devonshire; whereof Charles, a younger brother to William the first earl, was, by Catherine his wife, daughter and coheir of Cuthbert lord Ogle,† father of

† Vid. Ogle, Vol. II.

Sir WILLIAM CAVENDISH, K.B. who, in 1620, was created baron Ogle, of Bothal, and viscount Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham; in 1627-8, baron Cavendish of Bolsover, in com. Notts. and earl of Newcastle upon Tyne; in 1643, marquis of Newcastle; and, finally, in 1664, earl of Ogle, and duke of Newcastle, both in Northumberland.

During the civil war, this nobleman for a considerable time was, by his influence, enterprise, and unremitted exertions, the soul of the royal cause in the North; and when his secession and retirement from the kingdom took place, by reason of the coldness and misunderstanding between prince Rupert and himself, after the battle of Marston Moor, the fatal consequences of the affront given him were severely felt, and the loss of his further services too late deplored.^f

^d So says Beatson, in his Political Index: but Dugdale asserts, that it was on the 17th May, 1623, the 21st James I. Which could not *well be*, as the same author recites, that *he died the 11th of February*, 1623, but which, most probably, was meant for February 1623-4.

^e He had a younger son, Sir Charles Cavendish, of Wellington, who embarked most heartily in the royal cause with his brother, the marquis of Newcastle; and performed many notable services. He was a person of such an amiable disposition, such mental acquirements, and endowments, that his death was not only lamented by his friends, but by his enemies; he deceased in 1653, having never been married.

^f The damage sustained by him in this period of unhappy commotion, was computed by the dukes of Newcastle, to have rather surpassed than fallen short of £.733,579.

In the *Biographia Britannica*, is a full account of this eminent person; where the ample encomiums might, probably, endure some abatement.

On his costly monument in Westminster Abbey, is an inscription, that conveys his virtues, titles, and honorary employments to posterity; and renders a more copious narration of them here unnecessary.

Walpole, in his *Noble Authors*, observes, “ That he was a man
“ extremely known from the course of life into which he was forced;
“ and who would soon have been forgotten in the walk of fame
“ which he chose for himself. Yet as an author, he is familiar to
“ those who scarce know any other, from his *Book of Horsemanship*.
“ Though amorous in poetry and music, as lord Clarendon says, he
“ was fitter to break Pegasus for a menage, than to mount him on
“ the steeds of Parnassus. Of all the riders of that steed, perhaps there
“ have not been a more fantastic couple, than his grace and his faithful
“ duchess, who was never off her pillion.”

They were both authors; and strange it was, that after all the sacrifices they had made for their master, and during such calamities of their country, they could accommodate their minds to the utmost idleness of literature. What a picture of foolish nobility was this stately poetic couple, retired to their own domain, and intoxicating one another with circumstantial flattery, on what was of consequence to no mortal but themselves! He seems to have been a man, in whose character ridicule would find more materials than satire.

His grace married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Basset, of Blore, in the county of Stafford, esquire, and widow of Henry Howard, a younger son of Thomas earl of Suffolk, by whom he had four sons; whereof three died in his lifetime, and the youngest was his successor; likewise four daughters, named in the Table.* His second duchess was Margaret, sister to the lord Lucas;† but by her he had no issue. And dying in 1676, at the advanced age of eighty-four,

* Vid. Tab. Gen.

† Vid. Lucas.

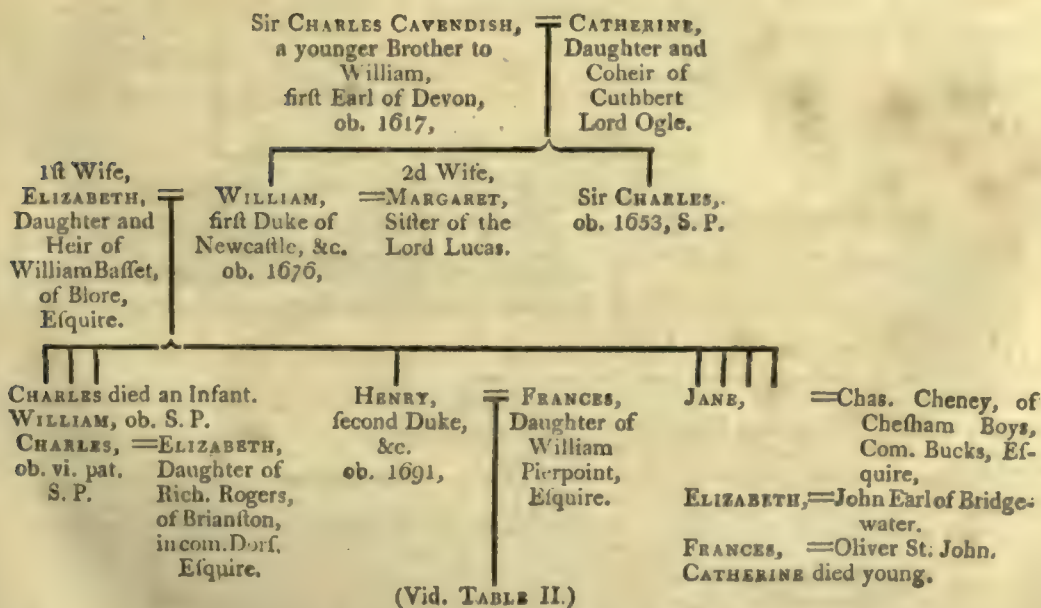
HENRY, his only surviving son, succeeded to his honours; who, though less conspicuous than his father in the political hemisphere, yet held many dignified offices and posts of state. He married Frances, daughter of William, second son of Robert Pierpoint, earl of Kingston. Which lady brought him four sons; three of which died young; and the surviving one, Henry, after his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Joceline Percy,* earl of Northumberland, called himself Percy; but died *vitâ patris*, 1680, S. P.; also five daughters;† who, upon his decease, in 1691, proved his coheirs: at which time, the titles of Cavendish of Bolsover, viscount Mansfield, earl of Ogle, and earl, marquis, and duke of Newcastle, became extinct.

* Vid. Percy,
Vol. II.

† Vid. Tab.
Gen.

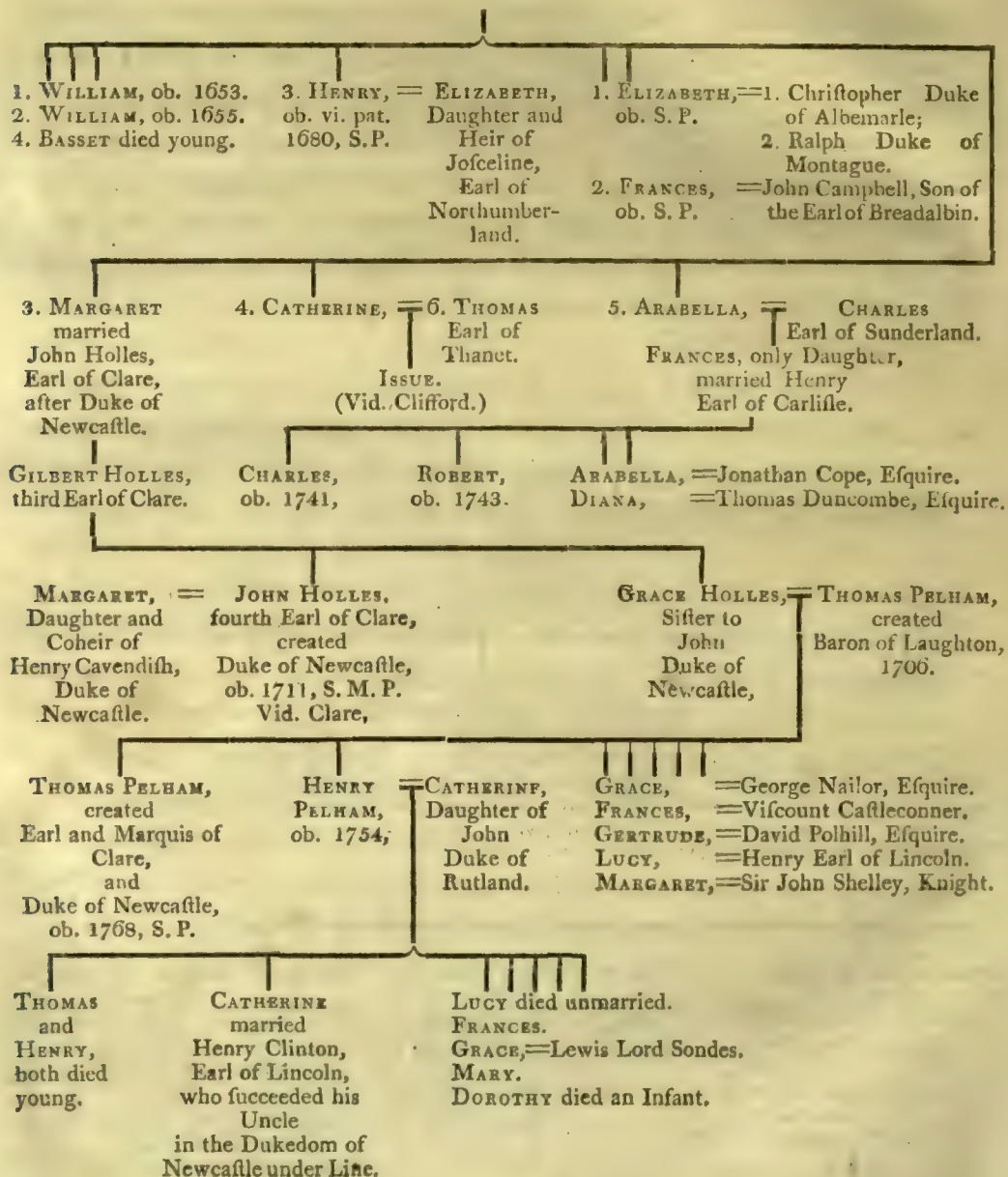
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF NEWCASTLE, TOGETHER WITH THE BARONY OF OGLE.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF NEWCASTLE, TO- GETHER WITH THE BARONY OF OGLE, &c.

TABLE II.



HOLLES DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

THIS title having terminated in the name of Cavendish, was next revived in that of Holles, in the person of

JOHN HOLLES, earl of Clare; who having married Margaret, third daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, the last duke of Newcastle, was raised to that dignity in 1694; but having no male issue,* this honour expired again upon his decease, 15th July, anno 1711, where-
upon

* Vid. Clare.

(PELHAM HOLLES DUKE OF NEW-
CASTLE,)

THOMAS PELHAM HOLLES, earl of Clare (who had been so created in 1714), was, in 1715, advanced to the dukedom of Newcastle upon Tyne, with limitation, in default of issue male, to his brother, Henry, and his issue male; both of these, however, deceasing S.M.P. the said title once more became extinguished, on his grace's death, in 1768.† But having, in 1756, been created duke of Newcastle under Line, in Staffordshire, with an entail, on failure of issue male of his own body, to Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln, and his issue male, by Catherine Pelham his wife, niece to him the said duke, this last-mentioned title, upon his death, descended according to the above limitation, and is now vested in the noble family of Clinton.

† Ibid.

NEWPORT OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(Vid. BLOUNT LORD MONTJOY.)

NEWPORT OF ERCALL IN SHROPSHIRE.

(Vid. NEWPORT EARL OF BRADFORD.)

NOEL OF REDLINGTON, AND OF TICHFIELD.

(Vid. NOEL VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, AND EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH.)

NORFOLK.

ARMS—Per Pale, O. and S. a Bend Varry.

RALPH DE WAER, or WAYER, a Brittain, is mentioned as the first earl of Norfolk, by gift of William the Conqueror; but afterwards conspiring to dethrone his sovereign and benefactor, and failing in his treason, he remained an exile abroad, and thus forfeited his earldom. His wife was Emme, daughter of William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford; by whom he had two sons, Ralph and Alan; and a daughter, Uta (or Amicia), who married Robert earl of Leicester,* son of Robert earl of Mellent; and brought to him most part of the lands which William Fitz-Osborne, her grandfather, held in Normandy; viz. Lyra, Gloz. and Britolium.

* Vid. Leicester.

BIGOT EARL OF NORFOLK.

ARMS—G. a Lion passant, O.^s (Milles.)

ROGER BIGOT (or BIGOD), was the first of this family who settled in England; and in the time of the Conqueror, held six lordships in Essex, one hundred and seventeen in Suffolk, and divers manors also in the county of Norfolk.*

* *Domesday*
in *hisdem*
Comitatibus.

This Roger founded the abbey of Thetford, in com. Norf.; and was there buried on his decease, 7th Henry I. (1107). By Adeliza his wife, he left issue,

WILLIAM, his son and heir; who being steward to Henry I. perished in that lamentable shipwreck with the king's son, and divers others of the nobility, anno the 20th of Henry I. To whom succeeded his brother,

HUGH, likewise steward to Henry I.; upon whose death, being one of the principal instruments in advancing Stephen earl of Boloigne, to the crown, he was for that eminent service rewarded with the earldom of Norfolk; in return for which favour, he zealously supported that king against the pretensions of Maud, the empress, and her son, duke Henry; bravely holding out, for some time, the castle of Ipswich on behalf of Stephen; though, at length, he was obliged to surrender it for want of timely relief.

The 12th of Henry II. on the assessment of aid for marriage of the king's daughter, he certified his knights fees de veteri scoffamento, to be one hundred and twenty-five; and de novo, thirty-five: an amazing specimen of his great estate and power. In this reign he appears to have acquired a considerable degree of favour with the king; for he

* In Heylin's *Help to English History*, the arms are given, viz. O. a plain Cross G.

was not only advanced anew to the earldom of Norfolk, by a charter, dated at Northampton, but by the said charter had a grant of the office of steward, to hold in as ample a manner, as his father had done the same to Henry I.

Yet such is the instability of a courtier's gratitude, that this highly noticed earl, in order to pay his court to the rising sun, forsook the interest of the old king, his master, and took the party of the young king Henry (whom his father had too indulgently caused to be crowned in his lifetime); but these rebellious proceedings failing, it cost the earl a great fine to make his peace, and obtain the royal pardon. After this he went into the Holy Land, and died in 1177 (23d Henry II.)

His first wife was Julian, daughter of Alberic de Vere; by whom he had a son, Roger. His second was named Gundred; who, according to Milles (for Dugdale does not mention the name of either wife), brought him two sons, Hugh and William.

ROGER, the next earl, succeeded his father; and the first year of king Richard I. by a charter, dated at Westminster, had a confirmation of his honour, as well as of the office of steward, to hold as freely as his father, Hugh, or his grandfather, had theretofore done; but this favour of the king is said to have cost him 1000 marks: for in that age, extortion, bribery, and peculation, were as predominant as in later times. In the reign of king John, he was one of those who stood up for the rights of the subject, with divers other worthy and honourable persons, and died the 5th Henry III.

He married Isabel, daughter of Hamelyn earl Warren, and of Surrey; and had issue Hugh; William, who married Margaret, the daughter of Robert de Sutton; and Thomas; as also Margaret, who married William de Hastings; Adeliza, whose husband was Alberic de Vere, earl of Oxford; and Mary, who wedded Ralph Fitz-Robert, lord of Middleham.

HUGH, third earl of Norfolk, enjoyed his honour but a short time, and died 9th Henry III.; having had by Maud his wife, daughter of
William

William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, Roger, Hugh,^b and Ralph.ⁱ Of whom,

ROGER, fourth earl, was a person of singular skill in all military and warlike exercises; and particularly displayed his valour at the battle of Xantoigne, against the French (26th Henry III.), where the English army acquired great honour.

The 39th Henry III. having been openly called by the king a traitor; he, with a stern countenance, replied, "*That he lied; and that he never was, nor would be a traitor:*" adding, "*If you can do nothing but what the law warranteth, you can do me no harm.*" Yes, quoth the king, "*I can thrash your corn, and sell it, and so bumble you.*" To which he answered, "*If you do so, I will send you the beads of your thrashers.*" From this bold and determined spirit, it cannot be imagined he was a passive spectator of that king's misguided rule. He asserted and maintained the liberty of the subject against usurpation and power; and on that ground, sided with the barons at the battle of Lewes; after whose success there, he was by them constituted governor of Orford, in Suffolk.

To this Roger it was, that by reason his mother, Maud, was the eldest coheirefs of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, the marshalship of England, with the rights thereunto belonging, was assigned. He died in 54th Henry III. His wife was Isabel, sister to Alexander king of Scotland;* but having no issue, his nephew, Roger, son of his brother, Hugh, was his successor. Which

* Rot. Pat.
9th Hen. III.
pars 2da. m. 3.

ROGER, fifth earl, like his predecessors, was of a stern, haughty, and turbulent disposition; but in the person of Edward I. had a prince of

^b He was a person of great skill in the laws, and was chief justice of England in 1257; after when, he was slain among the barons at the battle of Lewes. He married, first, Joane, daughter of Robert Burnel; and had two sons, Roger and John. His second wife was Joane, daughter of Nicholas Stuteville, and widow of ----- Wake;† but by her had no issue.

ⁱ He married Berta, daughter to the baron Furnival; and had issue a daughter, Isabel, whose first husband was Gilbert, son of Walter de Lacy, lord of Meath, in Ireland; and her second, John Fitz-Geoffrey.‡

† Milles,
Cat. of Hon.
p. 505.

‡ Ibid.

profound wisdom, abilities, and determined resolution, to contend with; to whom it was of no avail to shew his arrogant, perverse, and capricious humour. He, with the earl of Hereford, once made a vain attempt to express their discontent with certain measures of the king; but were both soon brought to make atonement for their presumption.

The 29th Edward I. having no issue, he constituted the king his heir, delivering unto him the marshal's rod; upon condition to be rendered back in case of having children. But whether this surrender to the crown, was not rather a matter more of necessity than of good inclination, may be questioned. However, though he released all the title he had in the earldom of Norfolk, and the marshalship of England, the king made a regrant thereof to him, and the heirs of his body,* by Alice, his then wife; and in default, the remainder to the king, and his heirs. This great earl was twice married: his first wife was Aliva, daughter and heir of Philip lord Basset (and widow of Hugh Despenfer, slain at Evesham); his second, Alice, daughter of John earl of Bayonne (or Heynault): but having no issue by either, and dying in 35th Edward I. the earldom of Norfolk terminated in the Bigot name, although this last earl left a brother, John, his heir male; but he seems to have been divested by the surrender before-mentioned, and the limitation of the subsequent regrant, as well of the inheritance of the title, as of the great estates† of his family.

* Rot. Chart.
30th Edw. I.
pars unica,
No. 23, 24.

† Ibid. No. 28,
29.

PLANTAGENET EARL OF NORFOLK.

ARMS—G. three Lions passant guardant O. a Label for difference.

THOMAS PLANTAGENET, surnamed de Brotherton, from the place of his birth, was the eldest son of king Edward I. by his second wife, Margaret of France; and by his half-brother, Edward II. was made earl of Norfolk, the 6th year of his reign; as also in the 9th, marshal
of

of England, with limitation to him and his heirs male.* Both which honours, by escheat, as already mentioned, had, on the death of the last Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, come to the crown.

* Rot. Chart.
9th Edw. II.
pars unica,
No. 32.

This Thomas, according to Milles,^k married, first, Anne, the daughter of a knight who lived near Bougan, and had a son, Edward, who took to wife Beatrix, daughter of Roger Mortimer earl of March; but died before his father S. P.

He married, secondly, Katherine, daughter of Sir Roger Halys, of Harwich; and had two daughters; Margaret (of whom hereafter); and Alice, whose husband was Edward de Montacute, by whom she had a daughter, Joan, that afterwards became the wife of William Ufford, earl of Suffolk, and died S. P. S. His third wife was Mary, widow of William le Brus, and daughter of William lord Roos; and by her he had a son, John, who became a monk at the abbey of Ely.

This great earl died in 1338, and was buried in the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury. Whereupon

(MARGARET DUCHESS OF NORFOLK,)

MARGARET, daughter and coheir of the said Thomas de Brotherton (and at length sole heir), by reason of her great birth, estate, and affinity to the king, was, by Richard II.¹ created duchess of Norfolk for life, anno 1398;† the year after which she died, and was buried at the Friars Minors, in London. By two husbands she had four children; viz. by John lord Segrave,‡ a daughter, Anne, abbess of Barking; and another, named Elizabeth, who married John lord

† Rot. Chart.
21st, 22d, 23d
Richard II.
No. 22.

‡ Vid. Se-
grave, Vol II.

^k Other authorities mention only two wives; viz. Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Halys, and the said Mary.

|| Sandford,
Heylin, &c.

¹ At the coronation of Richard II. being then styled countess of Norfolk, she claimed to execute the office of marshal of England, as descended to her; and had licence to exercise the same by deputation.

Mowbray:

Mowbray: and by Sir Walter Manny, K. G. a son, John, who died young; and a daughter, Anne, whose husband was John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, father, by her, of another John, the last earl of that noble family,* who died S. P.

* Vid Hastings, Vol. II.

MOWBRAY DUKE OF NORFOLK.

JOHN LORD MOWBRAY having married Elizabeth, granddaughter of Margaret duchess of Norfolk, abovementioned, by her had divers issue; whereof John, her eldest son, was created earl of Nottingham by Richard II.† the 1st year of his reign; but died afterwards S. P. and his brother, Thomas, became his heir. Which

† Rot. Chart.
1st Rich. II.
pars unica,
No. 30.

THOMAS, the 6th of Richard II. was also created earl of Nottingham; and the 9th of the same reign, constituted earl marshal of England for life.‡ Moreover, the 21st of Richard II. he was advanced to the dignity of duke of Norfolk (his grandmother, Margaret, being then living, who the same day was created duchess of Norfolk);|| and in his family this honour descended, until by the death of John Mowbray, the fourth duke, the 15th Edward IV. the male line of this noble house terminated in a sole daughter and heir, Anne; who, the 17th Edward IV. was betrothed in marriage to Richard duke of York, second son of the said king Edward. Which Richard (called also duke of Norfolk), was inhumanly murdered, together with his brother, Edward V. by their uncle, Richard duke of Gloucester; and dying S. P. the inheritance devolved upon the families of Berkeley and of Howard, descended from Isabel and Margaret, the two daughters, and at length heirs of Thomas Mowbray, first duke of Norfolk;§ but the title of duke of Norfolk, and the office of earl marshal of England, were granted to the Howard line, in which they yet remain.

‡ Rot. Pat.
9th Rich. II.
pars unica,
m. 38.

|| Rot. Chart.
21st, 22d, 23d
Richard II.
No. 22.

§ Vid. Mowbray, Vol. II.

NORMANBY.

(Vid. MULGRAVE.)

NORTHALLERTON.

(Vid. CAMBRIDGE.)

NORTHAMPTON.

ARMS—Arg. a Lion rampant Az. and a Chief G.

WALTHEOF, the son of Siward, the great Saxon earl of Northumberland,* is said to have been the first earl of Northampton after the Norman accession. Which earldom, with those of Northumberland and of Huntingdon, he acquired by marriage with Judith, niece of William the Conqueror: but although he so experienced the bounty and confidence of that prince, yet he afterwards joined in that insurrection with Waer earl of Norfolk, Roger earl of Hereford, and others, to dethrone the king; which offence cost him his life and his honours, being beheaded, in 1075, at Winchester. Upon whose decease, king William offered Judith, his widow, in marriage unto Simon de St. Lis; whom refusing, the king seized upon the castle and honour of Huntingdon, which she held in dower, and gave the town of Northampton unto the said Simon; who thus being disappointed of the mother, married Maud, her eldest daughter, and thereupon had the earldom of Huntingdon given to him: but at what period of time he was so advanced to these earldoms of Huntingdon and Northampton, is uncertain.

*Vid. Northumberland.

ST. LIS EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

THIS Simon, by the said Maud, had issue, Simon, his son and heir. Which

* Vid. Huntingdon.

SIMON, the second (says Dugdale), certainly succeeded his father in the earldom of Northampton, but of that of Huntingdon he was divested for a considerable time;* but at length recovered the same, and died the 18th Stephen; with the character, that he was, “*a man forward in promises, and slow in performance.*”

SIMON, the third and next earl of Northampton, was successor to his father in that title, but not in the one of Huntingdon; which, for a time was again suspended from his inheritance, though he at length is stated to have reobtained it, and to have enjoyed it to his death, 30th Henry II. He married Aliva, or Alice, daughter and heir of Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln; with whom, during her time, he held her father's honour; but she dying S. P. was buried at Bridlington, and her inheritance returned to her own heirs; while, upon the failure of issue, his own earldom of Northampton terminated; and that of Huntingdon was given to William, king of Scots, as under that article is more fully shewn.

BOHUN EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

ARMS—Az. on a Bend between two Cotises and fix Lions rampant, O. three Mullets S.

† Vid. Hereford.

WILLIAM DE BOHUN was a younger son of Humphrey, the fourth of that name, earl of Hereford;† and the 11th of Edward III. was created earl of Northampton. He was among the most eminent men of his time; and was a knight of the garter at the first foundation of that order. Which was designed, not to ornament the dress of a courtier,

courtier, a fop, or an insignificant fellow; but to point out and honour the most illustrious, whose noble services to their country were as brilliant as the rays of the star wherewith they were distinguished.

During the chief part of the warlike and glorious reign of Edward III. this nobleman was a person of great action; was present in most of the famous and splendid victories then achieved, and executed divers offices of the highest trust and importance. He married Elizabeth, one of the sisters and coheirs of Giles lord Badlesmere,* and died the 34th Edward III.; having had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Richard, son and heir of Edmund earl of Arundel; and also one son,

* Vid. Badlesmere, Vol. II.

HUMPHREY, who succeeded him in the earldom of Northampton; as likewise his uncle, Humphrey de Bohun, in those of Hereford and Essex, and was the last earl of his great family.†

† Vid. Hereford.

PARR MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

SIR WILLIAM PARR, K. G. baron Parr, of Kendal, and earl of Essex, was the next person on whom this honour was conferred; being created marquis of Northampton by Edward VI. but having no issue, the title ended, on his decease, in 1571. But of him a more particular account is given under the head of "Parr of Kendal."‡

‡ Vid. Parr of Kendal.

HOWARD EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.

ARMS—G. on a Bend between six Crosslets fitchée, Arg. an Escutcheon O. charged with a Demi Lion vulnerated in the Mouth with an Arrow, all within a double Tressure counterflory, G. a Crescent for difference.

HENRY HOWARD was brother to Thomas duke of Norfolk, beheaded 15th Elizabeth; and younger son to Henry, the famous earl

of Surrey, who was likewise decapitated the 38th Henry VIII. During the reign of Elizabeth (in whose 1st year, he, together with his three sisters, had been restored in blood), he made no great figure, having but a slender fortune, and living in great obscurity; yet on the succession of king James I. his rise into honour, wealth, and power, was rapid and extraordinary. He was sworn of the privy council; appointed warden of the Cinque Ports, and governor of Dover castle; and the same year created baron Howard, of Marnhill, and earl of Northampton; the 3d James I. installed a knight of the garter; and in the 6th, constituted lord privy seal.

The character of this nobleman is unnoticed by the baronagians in general, though other authors represent him as the most contemptible and despicable of mankind; a wretch, that it causes astonishment to reflect, that he was the son of the generous, the noble, and accomplished earl of Surrey!!! He was a learned man; but a pedant, dark, and mysterious, and consequently far from possessing masterly abilities. He was the grossest of flatterers;^m as his letters to his friend and patron, the earl of Essex, demonstrate. But while he professed the most unbounded regard for Essex, he yet paid his suit to the treasurer Burleigh; and on the fall of Essex, insinuated himself so far into the confidence of his mortal enemy, Cecil, as to become the instrument of the secretary's correspondence with the king of Scots, which passed through his hands. Wherefore, this circumstance, his intriguing spirit, and the sufferings of his family for Mary queen of Scots (that king's mother), may, in some measure, account for the very great favour he experienced on the accession of king James I.

In 1609, he succeeded John lord Lumley, as high steward of Oxford; and, in 1612, Robert earl of Salisbury, as chancellor of Cam-

^m Weldon says, " That he was a great clerk, though not a wise man, and the grossest flatterer in the world; of so venomous and cankered a disposition, that he hated all men of noble parts; nor loved any but flatterers like himself. He used to say, that he would be content to be damned perpetually in hell, to be revenged of that proud Welshman, Sir Richard Mansell."

bridge. Soon after, he became a principal instrument in the infamous intrigue of his great niece, the countess of Essex, with Carr viscount Rochester; and he acted the part of a pander to the countess, for the purpose to conciliate the rising favourite; and it is impossible to doubt his deep criminality in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; but luckily for himself, he left the world before this atrocious affair became the subject of public investigation.

He died, unmarried, the 15th June, 1614, at the palace he had built at Charing Cross (now Northumberland House); supposed to be raised *with Spanish gold*.

He was the founder of three hospitals: at Greenwich, in Kent; at Clin, in Shropshire; and at Castle Rising, in Norfolk; a circumstance not overlooked by the flattering genealogists, though not sufficient to weigh with Walpole, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, to pronounce an unfounded panegyric upon one of the most worthless of the creation.

NORTHINGTON.

Arms—Quarterly first and fourth Az. a Lion rampant Arg. ducally crowned O. within a Border Arg. charged with eight Torteauxes for Henley; second and third, Arg. three Battering Rams bar-ways proper (Brown) armed and garnished Az. for Bertie.

THE family of Henley has been of long standing, and of considerable repute in the West of England; whereof Anthony Henley, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Peregrine Bertie, a younger son of Montagu earl of Lindsey, had two sons; of which, Anthony died S. P. and

ROBERT HENLEY, betaking himself to the study of the law, became a person of very great eminence. In 1756, he was knighted, and appointed attorney-general; and the next year, keeper of the great seal. In 1760, he was created a peer, by the title of baron Henley,

of Grange, in the county of Southampton; in 1761, lord chancellor of England; and in 1764, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Northington, in the county aforesaid.ⁿ At the trial of earl Ferrers, he was constituted lord high steward for the occasion; and in 1772, he deceased;^o having had issue by Jane his wife, daughter of Sir John Huband, of Warwickshire, Robert and Henry, who died young; another Robert, his successor; and five daughters; viz. Bridget, who married, first, Robert, only son of the lord Bingley, who died S. P.; and, secondly, John Talmach, son of the earl of Dysart, who also died issueless; Jane, wife of Sir Willoughby Aston, baronet; Mary, of the earl of Ligonier, of Ireland, who died S. P.; Catherine, of George viscount Deerhurst; and Elizabeth, of Frederick Morton Eden, esquire, who, in 1799, was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Henley, of Chardstock.

ROBERT, second earl of Northington, in 1783, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; but the next year was superseded by the duke of Rutland. He was a knight of the thistle; and died unmarried in 1786, when his honours all expired; and having no issue, his sisters became his coheirs, who hold the *sinecure place of clerk of the hanaper*, valued, according to the Report of the Finance Committee, at £.2070 per annum, *and executed by deputy*.

ⁿ Edmonson asserts, that he was created viscount Henley, and earl of Northington: but Beatson, in his Political Index (edit. 1786), omits the title of viscount.

^o The chancellor Northington will be long remembered, for the just reproof given him by Tom Tilbury, the landlord of an inn at Bagshot. It is related, that when the chancellor was only *Bob Henley*, he had often got drunk with *Tom*, and always found his wine good. When he became chancellor, and Tom could not be admitted to such familiarity, the wine, and every thing else, was bad. This was the case one night when Tom was drawing a cork; and being no longer able to bear it, he frankly d——d the chancellor, and told him, he did not understand his giving himself such airs, as it was the same wine he had been accustomed to drink, often commended, and *got drunk with when he was Bob Henley*. This procured the vain and honour-maddened lord the nickname of "*Tom Tilbury*."

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ARMS—S. an Eagle displayed, O. membered and beaked, G.

MORCAR, the brother to Edwin earl of Leiceſter and Mercia, at the time of the Norman Conqueſt, was earl of Northumberland; but not feeling ſatisfied under that yoke, he broke out in rebellion, and was at length taken and imprifoned; his earldom having been before conferred by king William, upon Copſi, uncle of Toſti, the former Saxon earl. Which

(COPSI EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND,)

COPSI drove out Oſculph, whom Morcar had ſubſtituted there; but the ſaid Oſculph afterwards collecting a force, prevailed over Copſi, and cut off his head, about five weeks after he had entered upon the adminiſtration of his new honour, anno 1068. In the year following, however, Oſculph himſelf was ſlain, by the hands of a robber, whom he had met with accidentally. Wherefore

(COMYN EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ARMS—G. three Garbs O.)

ROBERT COMYN was, by the king, in the 3d year of his reign, conſtituted earl of Northumberland, and ſent to govern as ſuch in that county; but the very ſame year, he fell a ſacrifice to the turbulent inhabitants

inhabitants thereof; who having risen in a body, slew him, together with most of his retinue, soldiers, and attendants (1070): hereupon

(GOSPATRIC EARL OF NORTHUMBER- LAND.

ARMS—G. a Saltier Arg.)

GOSPATRIC, son of Maldred, son of Crinan (which Maldred was progenitor to the second dynasty of the great and extended family of Neville, which yet flourishes in the person of the earl of Abergavenny), applied for this earldom, and by means of a considerable sum of money, is stated to have obtained it.* But soon after, being dissatisfied with the king's austerity, and flying into Scotland, with divers other great men, they raised a great force, and returning, assaulted the city of York, where they slew near 3000 Normans: for which disloyalty, he was divested of his county by king William, and the same was conferred upon

* Dugdale's
Baronage,
Vol. I. p. 54.

(WALTHEOF EARL OF NORTHUMBER- LAND.

ARMS—O. a Lion rampant, Az. a Chief G.)

WALTHEOF (son of Syward, a noble Dane,^p to whom Edward the Confessor had given in charge the counties of Westmoreland, Cumber-
berland,

^p This Siward is represented as a person of most gigantic stature, and of extraordinary courage. When he found his death approaching, by reason of a flux, he said, "How am I
" ashamed,

berland, and Northumberland). Which Waltheof, joining afterwards in the conspiracy with Ralph de Waer, earl of Norfolk; Roger earl of Hereford; and others, thereby lost his honours and his life; being beheaded at Winchester in 1075, as has already been related, under the articles of Huntington and Northampton;* the first person who was beheaded in England after the Norman Conquest.

* Vid. Huntington and Northampton.

WALCHER BISHOP OF DURHAM, &c.

ARMS—Az. a Cross between four Lions rampant, O.¹

WALCHER bishop of Durham, a person of excellent endowments (by birth a Lorrainer), was the next to whom the government (or earldom), of this county was granted: but he unfortunately was slain in a commotion of the people, occasioned by the insolencies and oppressions of his soldiers and servants. On whose decease, in 1080,

(ALBERIC EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND,)

ONE ALBERIC, a Norman, was constituted earl; who being unfit for public business, soon was removed, and returned hence into his own country, in 1085. After when,

“ ashamed, that I did not die in so many battles, but that I am reserved thus to expire as a
 “ beast. Put on me, therefore, my armour of proof; gird me with my sword; reach me my
 “ helmet; let me have also my target in my left hand, and my gilt axe in my right; that so,
 “ as the most valiant of soldiers, I may die as a soldier: for in such sort it behoves a soldier to
 “ die, and not as a beast, lying down to depart.” All which being done, he died at York, anno
 1055, and was there buried.

¶ These are now the arms of the bishopric of Durham.

(GEFFERY

(GEFFERY OF CONSTANCE,)

GEFFERY bishop of Constance, who greatly signalized himself at the battle of Hastings, and had been rewarded with 280 lordships by the Conqueror, was appointed to the government of this earldom. He was more skilled in arms than divinity. But the next earl of this county, of whom historians take notice, was

(MOWBRAY EARL OF NORTHUMBER-
LAND.

ARMS—G. a Lion rampant, Arg.)

ROBERT DE MOWBRAY, nephew and heir to bishop Geffery before-mentioned, son to Roger de Mowbray, who came over with the Conqueror; which Roger had also a daughter, Amicia, who married Roger de Albini; of whose eldest son, William, descended the Albinis earls of Arundel;* and of whose second son, Nigel, came the Mowbrays barons of Axholme, and dukes of Norfolk.†

* Vid. Arundel, Vol. I.

† Vid. Mowbray, Vol. II.

This Robert was of a large stature, black, bold, and subtle; of a stern countenance, and so reserved, as seldom to be seen to smile. Brave; disdainful to his equals, and so haughty, as to think it derogatory to obey his superiors. He defeated the Scots at Alnwick, where Malcolm and his son were slain; but revolting afterwards from his sovereign, he was taken, and kept a prisoner thirty years at Windsor, where he died, 7th Henry I. (1106.)

He married Maud, daughter of Richerius de Aquila (by Judith, sister to Hugh earl of Chester); but she, during her husband's imprisonment,

sonment, by permission of the Pope, had special leave to marry Nigel de Albini (who, by the gift of Henry I. had obtained a grant of the forfeited lands of the said earl Robert); which Nigel, however, afterwards put her away again (being inclined to have another wife), by reason she was the consort of his near kinsman.

THE SCOTISH LINE.

AFTER the forfeiture of Robert de Mowbray, David, king of Scotland, who was second husband to Maud, daughter of earl Waltheof, bore the title of earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland. He had issue a son,

HENRY, who was in great favour with king Stephen; and by Ada, his wife, daughter of William earl Warren and Surrey, had three daughters; viz. Ada, wife of Floris earl of Holland; Margaret, of Conan, earl of Britany; and Maud, who died young; as also three sons; Malcolm and William, afterwards kings of Scotland; and David, called earl of Huntingdon; but of which earldom he had been divested by Henry II.* as his brothers, Malcolm and William, had been before obliged to surrender up that of Northumberland.

* Vid. Huntingdon.

PUDSEY BISHOP OF DURHAM, AND EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ARMS—Party per Saltier, O. and Arg. a Crofs formée Az.

HUGH DE PUDSEY, bishop of Durham (by Milles, called nephew to king Stephen), was a man of great wealth and ambition; which prompted him to take advantage of the necessities of king Richard I.

(who sold every thing that he could, to raise money for his expedition to the Holy Land), and to purchase of him the earldom of Northumberland for life. Which having so obtained, he was girt with the sword of investiture, and presently took upon him the name and title; but afterwards, he voluntarily resigned his county, and only remained bishop; in which capacity he died, anno 1195, leaving several bastards;* whereof one was a military character, another a priest, and archdeacon of Durham, and a third was chancellor to the king of France, and died in the lifetime of his father.

* Milles' Cat.
of Honour,
p. 717.

PERCY EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE noble and ancient family of Percy was the next on whom this title was conferred, in the person of

HENRY lord Percy; who, by Richard II. was created earl of Northumberland, anno the 1st of his reign.† In whose line the same continued until Henry, the third earl, who was slain at the battle of Towton Field, in 1461-2, forfeited the honour. Which was thereupon given, by Edward IV. to

† Rot. Chart.
1st Rich. II.
pars unica,
No. 31.

(NEVILLE EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND,)

JOHN NEVILLE, lord Montacute;‡ who, after retaining it some time, made a surrender thereof, and was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Montagu (or Montacute), and

‡ Vid. Montagu.

(PERCY RESTORED.)

HENRY PERCY, son and heir of earl Henry, slain at Towton, was restored by Edward IV. to his paternal honour; which descended to his grandson, another Henry, who died S.P. in 1539. Whereupon

(DUDLEY DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.)

ARMS—O. a Lion rampant double quevée, vert.)

JOHN DUDLEY, K. G. viscount Lisle, and earl of Warwick, was, by Edward VI. anno 1551, created duke of Northumberland. He was the son of the famous Edmund Dudley (by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Edward Grey, viscount L'Isle),* who, with Empson, was beheaded, temp. Henry VIII. for his illegal impositions on the people during the former reign.

* Vid. L'Isle,
Vol. II.

In the early part of his life, this duke had greatly distinguished himself by his conduct and bravery on several occasions; whereby he had acquired a considerable degree of military fame, and, for a time, no small share of popularity; but his insatiable ambition proved eventually his destruction. His character is so well known, historians and the *Biographia Britannica* have so fully depicted it, together with his life, that very little here is required to be related. He was the chief detestable agent in the death of the protector, Edward duke of Somerset; and is suspected of having had no small concern in hastening that of the young and amiable prince, Edward VI. But his plan of raising the lady Jane Grey to the throne, and of excluding the princess Mary, not only failed, but cost him his head; which he lost on the scaffold, in 1553.

* Vid. Warwick.

† Vid. Leicester.

‡ Vid. Audley.

§ Ibid.

His wife was Jane, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Guilford, knight, by whom he had eight sons and five daughters; viz. Henry, who died at Boloin; John, who had the title of earl of Warwick, in his father's lifetime; Ambrose, afterwards earl of Warwick;* Robert, who became earl of Leicester;† Guilford, who married the lady Jane Grey, and was beheaded; another Henry, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Audley, of Walden,‡ and was slain at St. Quintin, S. P.; and Charles, who died a child. The daughters were, Mary, who married Sir Henry Sydney, K. G.;§ Katherine, Henry Hastings, earl of Huntington; Margaret, Temperance, and another Katherine.

PERCY AGAIN RESTORED.

|| Vid. Percy, Vol. II.

AFTER the death of Dudley, the title of Northumberland was once more restored to the family of Percy; of which, in the second volume of this work, an ample account has already been given.|| On the extinction of whose male line, in the person of Josceline Percy, the last earl, who died in 1670,

(FITZ-ROY DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ARMS—England, with a Border componée, Erm. and Az.)

GEORGE FITZ-ROY, one of the natural sons of king Charles II. by Barbara duchess of Cleveland, was by his father created, in 1674, baron of Pontefract, viscount Falmouth, and earl of Northumberland, and in 1682, duke of the same county. He married Catherine,
daughter

daughter of Thomas Wheatley, esquire, of Brecknol, in Berkshire (widow of Thomas Lucy, of Cherlcote, in Warwickshire, esquire); but had no issue, and died in 1716.

SEYMOUR EARL OF NORTHUMBER- LAND.

ON the decease of Josceline Percy, the last earl of Northumberland, of his name and house, although he had no surviving issue male, yet he left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, and by him had several children. Whereof

ALGERNON SEYMOUR, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the title of Somerset; and, in 1749, was created baron of Warkworth, and earl of Northumberland, with remainder to Sir Hugh Smithson, and his issue male, by Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of him, the said Algernon duke of Somerset. Which Sir Hugh, on the death of his father-in-law, anno 1749-50, succeeded to this earldom accordingly; and in 1752, by act of parliament, took the name and arms of Percy. And, furthermore, in 1766, was advanced to the dignity of earl Percy, and duke of Northumberland; in whose son, Hugh, the said honours are now invested.

NORWICH.

ARMS—G. a Saltier, Arg. between twelve Crosses patée, O.

OF this place, the first person mentioned as earl, was Edward, son and heir of Henry Denny, by Honora his wife, daughter to William lord Grey, of Wilton. Which

EDWARD

EDWARD DENNY, was first of all knighted, 31st Elizabeth; and the 3d James I. summoned to parliament among the peers of the realm, as baron Denny, of Waltham, in Essex; and afterwards, in the 2d of Charles I. was created earl of Norwich.

When king James I. passed from Scotland to London, at his accession to the throne, Sir Edward Denny was high sheriff of Hertfordshire; and met him with a noble retinue of one hundred and forty men, apparelled in blue livery coats, and white doublets, hats, and feathers; and all well mounted on horses, with red saddles;* and made his majesty a present of a fine horse, with rich accoutrements. He died 20th December, 1630; and was buried at Waltham. His lady was Mary, daughter of Thomas earl of Exeter; by whom he had an only daughter and heir, Honora, who married James Hay, viscount Doncaster, afterwards earl of Carlisle.† The title being thus vacant for want of male issue, was next conferred upon the family of Goring, Of which

* Stow,
p. 822.

† Vid. Carlisle.

(GORING EARL OF NORWICH.

Arms—Arg. a Chevron between three Annulets, G.)

IN 4th Charles I. Sir GEORGE GORING, of Hurstpierpoint, in com. Sussex, knight, son of George Goring, esquire, by Anne his wife, sister to Edward lord Denny (after earl of Norwich), was created a peer of the realm, by the title of baron Goring, of Hurstpierpoint aforesaid; and the 20th of the same reign, by letters patent, dated the 8th November, was further advanced to the dignity of earl of Norwich; at that time vacant by the death of his uncle, the last earl, beforementioned S. M. P.‡

‡ Vid. Norwich.

This noble person performed many signal services for king Charles; to whom he betrayed Portsmouth, whereof he had before been made governor by the parliament. He married Mary, daughter to Edward lord

lord Abergavenny, by whom he had issue four daughters; viz. Elizabeth, who married William lord Brereton, of Ireland; Mary,* Sir Dru Dene, of Maplested, in Essex, knight; Diana, first, Thomas Covert, of Slaugham, in Suffex, esquire; and after, George, eldest son of Endymion Porter, esquire; and Catherine, who became the wife of William Scott, of Scott's Hall, in Kent, esquire. He had likewise two sons, George and Charles. Of which,

GEORGE, the eldest, was an eminent commander for king Charles during the civil war; in which he was commonly distinguished by the name of General Goring. He was possessed of great courage and military abilities, which he manifested on divers occasions, in many notable exploits, as well in England, as in the Netherlands, Flanders, and Spain; in which countries he served the Spanish monarch as lieutenant general of his forces, after the surrender of Oxford, and the loss of his crown by his own royal master. He married Lettice, daughter to Richard earl of Cork, in Ireland; but died S. P. abroad, during the lifetime of his father, who lived to see the restoration, and deceased in 1662.

CHARLES, second lord Goring, and earl of Norwich, was the last of his house; and with him those honours expired, on his death, without issue, in 1672. His wife was the daughter of - - - - Leman, and widow of Sir Richard Baker, knight. Whereupon

(HOWARD EARL OF NORWICH,)

HENRY* lord Howard, of Castle Rising, brother to Thomas duke of Norfolk, was created earl of Norwich, by letters patent, dated 29th October,

* Morant, in his History of Essex, Vol. II. p. 278, says, that Dugdale calls her Mary, by mistake; for that her name was Lucy. She had a son, Anthony, who was a strenuous parliamentarian.

* Grainger says, he was a man of great good nature, but there was nothing shining in his character;

October, 24th Charles II. But in 1678, succeeding his said brother in the dukedom, his other honours merged therein, and so continued, until the decease of Edward, his grandson, the ninth duke of Norfolk, in 1773, without issue; at which time, the titles of Howard of Castle Rising, and earl of Norwich, became extinct.

NOTTINGHAM.

UNTIL the time of Richard II. there does not appear on record, any charter or patent of creation, to the earldom of this county; yet after the conquest,

WILLIAM PEVERELL, a natural son of the Conqueror, was lord of Nottingham; an heir female of which family carried a part of the inheritance into that of Ferrers, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heir of the last William Peverell,* with William de Ferrers, earl of Derby;† wherefore the Ferrers family were sometimes styled earls of Nottingham, as they were also called earls of Derby, and earls of Ferrers.†

* Vid. Peverel, Vol. I.

† Vid. Derby.

Prince JOHN, a younger son of Henry II. and brother of Richard I. is stated to have had confirmed to him a grant of the county and castle of Nottingham, with the whole honour of Peverell.‡ But the first person to whom the title of earl was really granted, was

† Gibson's Camden, edit. 1695.

character; on the contrary, in the Memoirs of Grammont, he is represented as a man of slender capacity, and little or no politeness in his manners. He it was who gave the Arundel Marbles to the university of Oxford. These were by far the most precious of the Grecian relics which his grandfather possessed; and considered the most valuable of their kind in Christendom. They formerly stood exposed to the air in the garden belonging to Arundel House.

‡ In Wright's Continuation of Heylin's Help to English History, he is called Robert de Ferrers, and not William, as b Dugdale. And in "Segar's Honores Anglicani," Robert de Ferrers is stated as "*Earl of Nottingham and Darby, anno 1138.*"

MOUBRAY EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

JOHN LORD MOUBRAY, who, the 6th of Richard II. was created earl of Nottingham,* and died S. P.; but the same honour was continued to his brother, Thomas, in whose line it remained for several successions, till the death of John Moubray, duke of Norfolk, in 1675; whose only daughter and heir, Anne, was contracted in marriage to Richard, second son to king Edward IV. Which Richard was afterwards murdered in the Tower, by his uncle, Richard duke of Gloucester, without issue; and the immense estates of the Mowbray family were divided between two co-heiresses.† Whereof, Margaret married Sir Robert Howard; and Isabel, James lord Berkeley. Whose son,

* Rot. Chart.
5th and 6th
Richard II.
pars unica,
No. 6.

† Vid. Mow-
bray, Vol. II.

(BERKELEY EARL OF NOTTINGHAM,)

WILLIAM LORD BERKELEY, the 21st of Edward IV. was created viscount Berkeley; in the 1st of Richard III. earl of Nottingham; and, finally, in the 4th of Henry VII. was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Berkeley; but he died without issue the 7th of the same reign.‡

‡ Vid. Ber-
keley.

From this period the title lay vacant for some years, until it was revived in the person of

(FITZ-ROY EARL OF NOTTINGHAM,)

HENRY FITZ-ROY, a natural son of Henry VIII. by the lady Talboys, on whom his royal father, in 1525, conferred the titles of

earl of Nottingham, and duke of Richmond and Somerset; but he died issueless in 1536, and with his death the said honours expired.

HOWARD EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

CHARLES HOWARD, second lord Effingham, was the next person on whom this title was conferred. So early as the age of twenty-three, he was sent by queen Elizabeth ambassador to Charles IX.; and on his return, was made general of horse, in which capacity he signalized himself in suppressing the rebellion raised by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland; and on the death of the earl of Lincoln, 1585, he was appointed lord high admiral. In which great and important office, he commanded the English fleet at the ever-memorable defeat of the famous Spanish Armada, anno 1588. After which glorious victory, to which his active valour, cool judgment, and inventive genius so eminently contributed, he was received by the queen and the nation with every mark of honour and applause.

* Pat. 39th
Elizabeth,
p. 3.

His next great service was the conquest of Cadiz; for which he was created (as his patent specified), earl of Nottingham,* 1597.^u Hence originated the quarrel between him and the earl of Essex; and here the hero gave way to the subtle, jealous, relentless courtier. There is too much reason to believe, that the ring which Elizabeth gave Essex, to be used as a pledge of submissive affection whenever the violence of his open temper might have hurried him into such acts that should excite the queen's indignation, was stopped in its way to

^u Upon comparing this date with the æra of that great exploit, the destruction of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, there will be seen a lapse of eight years, before any additional mark of honour was conferred upon him for so signal a service. For so sparing was Elizabeth in granting of honours, that neither influence or consanguinity could prevail upon her to dignify a person where his merit was not tried, fully proved, and most radiantly conspicuous:

“ ——— Sed

“ *Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur ab illis.*”

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, by the machinations of the earl of Nottingham. Upon the death of the queen, which the above circumstance was generally supposed to have accelerated, the earl was lord high steward at the coronation of James I. and continued lord admiral of England till the 16th of the same reign; when, through the infirmity of age, he made a voluntary resignation, after thirty-two years enjoyment of it, with the most exemplary commendations.

Mr. Collins, in his Baronage, asserts, that king James granted him the place and precedence of John Moubray, who had been created earl of Nottingham by Richard II. at the time of his coronation, to hold for term of life only, with the said precedence above all other earls of later creation. He died, aged eighty-eight, on the 14th December, 1624.

By Catherine, his first wife, daughter to Henry Carey, lord Hunsdon, he had three daughters; viz. Elizabeth, married, first, to Sir Robert Southwell, of Wood Rising, in Norfolk; and, secondly, to John Stewart, earl of Carrick, in Scotland; Frances, first, to Henry earl of Kildare, in Ireland; and after, to Henry Broke, lord Cobham; Margaret, to Sir Richard Leveson, of Trentham, in Staffordshire: likewise two sons; of which, William, the eldest, was summoned to parliament in his father's lifetime, and wedded Anne, daughter and heir of John lord St. John, of Bletsho; by whom he had an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married John lord Mordaunt. But he died before his father; so that Charles, the second son, succeeded to the honours. By Margaret, his second wife, daughter of James Stewart, earl of Murray, in Scotland, he had also two sons; viz. James, who died young; and Sir Charles, who, at length, was successor to his half-brother (of the same name), in his titles.

CHARLES, second earl of Nottingham, was twice married: first, to Charity, daughter of Robert White, of Christ Church, in Hampshire, widow of William Leche, of Sheffield, in Fletching, in Suffex; which lady died S. P. in 1618, and was buried in Fletching church. His second wife was Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Cokayne,

knight, alderman of London; but by her he had no issue; and dying in 1642, was buried at Ryegate, in Surrey, and was succeeded by

Sir CHARLES HOWARD, his half-brother beforenamed; who received the honour of knighthood, at Theobalds, in April, 1624; and having married Arabella, daughter of Edward Smith, of the Middle Temple, esquire, died in 1681, S.P.; and was also buried at Ryegate. Whereupon the earldom of Nottingham became extinct; and the barony of Howard of Effingham devolved on Francis Howard, great grandson of Sir William Howard, second son to William, who had been first created lord Howard of Effingham.

ORFORD.*

ARMS—Arg. a Lion rampant, G. on a Chief, S. three Eschalops of the Field. A Crescent for difference.

EDWARD RUSSEL was the second son of Edward, fourth son of Francis Russel, fourth earl of Bedford. In the arbitrary reign of James II. upon the beheading of his cousin, William, called lord Russel, he retired from court, and went over to the prince of Orange, with whom he returned in 1688. Having been bred a naval officer, he soon obtained an high rank in the fleet; and in 1692, being then admiral and commander in chief of the navy, he totally defeated the French fleet under monsieur de Tourville, at La Hogue; and obtained a victory so glorious, that the fame of it is to this day commemorated by engravings, to be seen in almost all the print shops in London. For this, and other eminent services, he was created baron Russel, of Shengay, in the county of Cambridge; viscount Barfleur, and earl of Orford, in Suffolk, anno

* Orford is the name of a little town in Suffolk; but once a considerable place, with a castle, which formerly belonged to the baronial family of Valoines, mentioned in the first volume of this work.

1697. He married Margaret, daughter of William first duke of Bedford, who was his father's eldest brother; and died S. P. in 1727.

WALPOLE EARL OF ORFORD.

ARMS—O. on a Fefs between two Chevrons, S. three Crofs Crofslets of the first.

THIS title was next revived in the person of the great Sir ROBERT WALPOLE; who, in 1742, was created baron Walpole of Houghton, viscount Walpole, and earl of Orford. As a minister, this nation, perhaps, never produced a greater person; though the nature of the times might put him upon measures of government, that were, in some respects, detrimental to the constitution. His lordship rebuilt the ancient family seat at Houghton; and adorned it with a noble collection of pictures and statues. By Catherine his wife, daughter of John Shorter, of Bybroke, in Kent, esquire, he had issue a daughter, Mary, who married George earl of Cholmondeley; and likewise three sons; viz. Robert; Edward who was made a knight of the bath, but died unmarried;^y and Horatio. Of these, the eldest,

ROBERT, on the decease of his father, in 1746, was the next earl, and died in 1751; leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Samuel Rolle, esquire, an only son,

GEORGE, third earl of Orford; who sold, to the empress of Russia, those famous and valuable pictures (the works of the most celebrated masters), which his grandfather had with so much care and expense collected. His lordship died in 1791, unmarried, and was succeeded by his uncle,

HORATIO, a nobleman noted for his fine taste, learning, politeness,

^y He had three natural daughters: whereof, one married Frederick Keppel, bishop of Exeter; another, first, the earl of Waldegrave; and after, the late duke of Gloucester; by whom she had issue, his highness prince William, and the princess Mary, of Gloucester. The other daughter was wife of the earl of Dysart.

and ingenuity; but who also died unmarried, in 1797, when this earldom became extinct; though it has since been revived in the person of

HORATIO lord Walpole, of Wolverton, descended from the second son of Robert, father of Sir Robert Walpole, the first earl of Orford.

ORMOND.

(Vid. BUTLER OF LANTHONY.)

OXFORD.

ARMS—Quarterly G. and O. In the first a Mullet Arg.

* So written
in Domesday
Book.

† Morant's
Essex, Vol. II.
p. 291.

AT the time of the general survey, Alberic de Ver,* a person of ancient and noble descent,^a held divers lordships in several counties in England, and particularly fourteen in Essex; whereof Hedingham was his castle, chief seat, and head of his barony.† His wife was Beatrix, daughter of Henry Castellan, of Baurborough, by Sibilla, daughter and heir of Manasses count of Ghisnes; by whom he had a daughter, Rohesia, married, first, to Pagan Beauchamp; and after, to Geffery de Mandeville, earl of Essex;^a and five sons; Alberic, Geffery, Roger, Robert, and William.^b

^a The famous antiquarian Leland, in his Itinerary, has deduced the pedigree of this family from Noah: taking in Meleager, that slew the Caledonian boar, and Diomedes, who was at the siege of Troy. But though this genealogy appears to be founded upon fancy more than truth, there can be no doubt that Alberic de Vere was a considerable man, and sprung from a long line of noble ancestors.

^a Antiquarians have differed whether this Roese (or Rohesia), was daughter of the said Alberic, or of his son, Alberic the second. But herein, the account given by Dugdale is followed.

^b Of these sons, Geffery, called the eldest, by Collins, in his History of the House of Vere, died before his father, and was buried in the monastery at Abingdon.

This

This Alberic, styled Alberic Senior, took the habit of a monk; and was buried in the church of Colne priory, which he had founded.

ALBERICUS Junior, was successor to his father; and became so much in favour with Henry I. that the said king made him great chamberlain of England, in fee;^c to hold the same, with all the liberties and privileges thereto belonging, as fully and honourably as Robert Malet (who had been banished and disinherited), had holden the said office.

This Alberic was also justice of all England in that king's reign, but about the 5th of king Stephen, was killed in a popular tumult at London; leaving by Adeliza his wife, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, or, according to Collins, in his Extinct Peerage, daughter to Roger de Ivery, three sons; viz. Alberic, n. n. canon of St. Osyth, in Essex; Robert lord of Twiwell, in the county of Northampton; Geffery, who, the 12th Henry II. certified his knight's fees to be nine de veteri feoffamento, and three de novo, and then resided in Shropshire; and William;^d also two daughters; of which, Adeliza married Henry de Essex; and Juliana, Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk.

ALBERIC the third, succeeded his father, and was so considerable a person, that Maud, the empress, in order to engage him to her interest, confirmed to him the office of great chamberlain, and all his father's estates, with divers other great inheritances; likewise the earldom of Cambridge, if the king of Scots had it not; and if he had, then the choice of the earldoms of Oxford, Berkshire, Wiltshire, or Dorsetshire. All which grants, Maud's son, Henry II. confirmed, and

^c Part of the patent was in these words: "H. Rex Anglorum, &c. Sciatis universi quoniam
"dedi & concessi Alberico de Ver & heredib.' suis post eum de me & heredib. meis tenend"
"magistram camerariam meam totius Anglie in feodo & hereditate quare volo & firmiter pre-
"cipio quod ipse & heredes sui eam jure hereditario teneant cum omnibus dignitatibus &
"libertatib' & honorificentis ad eam pertinentibus, ita bene & libere & honorifice sicut Ro-
"bertus Malet vel aliquis alius ante eum vel post eum unquam melius & liberius & honorifi-
"centius tenuit, cum liberationibus & hospiciis curie mee que ad ministerium camerarie perti-
"nent." Test. &c.

^d He was constituted chancellor of England, by Maud the empress.*

constituted

* Collins'
Nob. Fam.
p. 220.

constituted him earl of Oxford, with the grant of the third penny of the pleas of the county; a perquisite then belonging to the earls of this kingdom. He died the 6th Richard I. having been twice married: first, to Eufamia, daughter of Sir William de Cantilupe, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly,^e to Lucia, daughter and heir of William de Abrincis (by his wife, daughter and heir of William de Archis), by whom he had four sons,^f and two daughters.*

* Vid. Tab.
Gen.

ALBERIC, second earl of Oxford, was one of those nobles who were reputed the evil counsellors of king John; in the 16th of whose reign he died,^g leaving his brother and heir,

ROBERT, third earl; who strenuously joined with those barons who opposed king John's arbitrary measures, and was thereupon in the number of them whom pope Innocent III. excommunicated. But on the accession of Henry III. he made his peace, and was received into favour; and died the 5th of the same reign. His wife was Isabel, daughter of Hugh, and sister and heir to Walter de Bolebec, by whom he had a daughter, Isabel, and two sons; viz. Hugh; and Sir Henry Vere, knight,^h of Great Addington, in the county of Northampton.

HUGH, fourth earl, the 15th of Henry III. doing his homage, had

^e Dugdale and Milles name his second wife Adeliza, daughter of Henry de Essex; but Collins, in his History of the House of Vere, with seemingly better reason, affirms her to be as above stated.

^f Of these sons, William, the third, was bishop of Hereford in 1186, and died in 1199; when he was buried over against the presbytery of the cathedral church of Hereford, where a tomb, erected to his memory, was remaining, temp. queen Elizabeth.

^g His wife was Adeliza, daughter of Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk; by whom, Collins says, he had an only daughter, Margaret, that married Hugh earl of Chester. But Milles and Dugdale write, that he had no issue.

^h He had issue Sir Robert, father of Richard, who married Isabel, daughter of John Green, of Drayton, sister and heir to Henry, her brother, whereby the manor of Drayton, in com. Northamp. accrued to his posterity; which terminated in the male line in Sir Henry Vere, of Great Addington, Drayton, &c.; who, by Isabel his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Tresham, left four daughters, his coheirs; viz. Elizabeth, wife of John lord Mordaunt; Anne, of Sir Humphrey Brown (C. J. of the common pleas, 34th Henry VIII.); Constance, of John Parr, esquire, and Etheldred, of John Brown, esquire.

livery

livery of his paternal inheritance; and the 29th Henry III. upon the death of his mother, had also livery of the lands of her inheritance. He married Hawise, daughter of Sayer de Quincy, earl of Winchester, and died 47th Henry III. leaving

ROBERT, his son and heir, the fifth earl; who, the 49th of Henry III. was among those generous patriots, who sided with Montfort earl of Leicester, in defence of the public liberties; but was surprised at Kenelworth, and there made prisoner. After when, having taken the benefit of the Dictum de Kenelworth, he was taken into grace, and employed in the Welsh wars, by Edward I. in the 24th of whose reign he deceased. His wife was Alice, daughter and heir to Gilbert lord Saunford, chamberlain,[†] in fee, to the queen; by whom he had two daughters, and divers sons. Of which,

ROBERT was the next and sixth earl. He was surnamed the Good; and his temperance was such, that the vulgar accounted him a saint. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Roger Mortimer, earl of March; by whom he had a son, Thomas, who died in his lifetime; and they having no surviving issue, his honours, on his decease, 5th Edward III. descended to his nephew, John, son and heir of his younger brother, Alphonfus. Which

JOHN, seventh earl of Oxford, was a person of much military prowess, and renowned for his valour and conduct in the celebrated battles of Cressy and Poitiers. He died in the English army encamped

[†] In the time of king John, one John de Saunford held the manor of Hormede Magna, in com. Herts, by serjeanty of service in the queen's chamber; from whom descended the said Gilbert, chamberlain to Eleanor, queen of Henry III * Which Gilbert, by Lora his wife, had issue Alice, his daughter and heir, wife of Robert earl of Oxford; whose descendant, Henry earl of Oxon, the 21st of Elizabeth, sold this manor to Anthony Cage, citizen of London; whose representative, Daniel Cage, at the coronation of James I. claimed the office of chamberlain to the queen: but the commissioners for determining of claims would give no judgment, because the earl of Oxon held three manors by this office;† one of which, called Ginges, they were not apprized was yet separated from the earldom: or, possibly, because they would not permit *an ignoble man* to execute that high office, which had been before performed by *the prime nobility*.

* Rot. Pat.
20th Ric. II.
pars 2, m. 23.

† Fingrye
manor, in
com. Essex,
Rot. Pat.
20th Rich. II.
p. 2. m. 23.

*Vid. Badlet-
mere, Vol. II.

before Rheims, 24th January, 33d Edward III. leaving issue by Maud his wife, sister and coheir to Giles lord Badlesmere,* and widow of Robert Fitz-Pain, several children; whereof his eldest son,

THOMAS, was the eighth earl; of whom little is mentioned. He died the 45th Edward III. having had by Maud his wife, daughter of Sir Ralph, or Robert, de Ufford,

† Vid. Bed-
ford.

ROBERT, his only son and heir, the next and ninth earl; who, in honour, wealth, and power, was elevated above all his predecessors. He was first created, by Richard II. marquis of Dublin (a degree of rank till then unknown in England), and afterwards duke of Ireland.^k His wife was Philippa, daughter of Ingelram earl of Bedford,† by Isabel his wife, daughter of king Edward III. But this noble lady he afterwards forsook, and married one Lancerona, a woman of base parentage. At length, after having long basked in the sunshine of royal favour, the darling minion of a weak prince, his insolence and ambition became intolerable, whilst his absolute rule and authority excited the indignation of the nobility and of the people; so that the odium that he had incurred, terminated in his being accused of high treason, and sentenced to be banished. Being likewise attainted and outlawed, he fled beyond sea; and at last died, 16th Richard II. at Lovain, of a wound received by a wild boar in hunting, in great distress and penury; leaving nothing but some empty titles to be inscribed upon his tomb, and matter of discourse and censure to the world. Having no issue, he was succeeded in his ancient honours by his uncle,

AUBREY, the tenth earl; who, the 16th Richard II. was, by consent of parliament, restored to all those lands which had been, by fine, entailed before the attainder of the duke, his nephew. Having also the name, title, and honour of earl of Oxford, then granted to him, and to the heirs male of his body; but the office of great chamberlain was, the 17th Richard II. (he being infirm), bestowed by the

^k He had also a grant of the land and dominion of Ireland; with all profits, revenues, and regalities, as amply as the king himself ought to have the same. To hold, says Sir Richard Cox, in his History of Ireland, by homage and allegiance.

king,

king, upon John Holland, earl of Huntendon, for life. This earl Aubrey died 1st Henry IV. having married Alice, daughter of John lord Fitz-Walter; and had two sons, Richard, his successor; and John, who died a bachelor; as also a daughter, Alice, who became the wife of Sir John Fitz-Lewes, knight.¹

RICHARD, eleventh earl of Oxford, died 4th Henry V. having married Alice, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Richard Serjeaux, of Cornwall, knight; and had issue two sons, John and Robert: whereof

JOHN was the twelfth earl; and being a faithful friend to the house of Lancaster, was on that account, upon the accession of Edward IV. attainted, and afterwards beheaded, together with Alberic (or Aubrey), his eldest son, on Tower Hill, the 1st Edward IV. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Howard, knight, grandson of Sir Robert Howard knight, by Margaret his wife, one of the sisters and coheirs of Robert lord Scales;* by which lady he had five sons and three daughters.† Of which sons,

* Vid. Scales, Vol. II.

† Vid. Tab. Gen.

JOHN, the second, but eldest surviving one, was his successor, and the thirteenth earl. He was restored to his honours the 10th Edward IV. being one of those who adhered to the cause of Henry VI. in order to his restoration; which happened that year, though it continued but a while: for this earl, and the earl of Warwick, being totally routed at the battle of Barnet, king Edward re-obtained the possession of the throne; whereupon he, together with his brothers, Sir George and Sir Thomas Vere, were attainted, but were pardoned for their lives. This noble earl was as eminent for his zeal and attachment to the house of Lancaster, as for his valour in the field; and particularly and essentially contributed to the victory at Bosworth, which gave to Henry earl of Richmond, the crown of England; who

¹ The tradition runs, that this family is descended from Lewis, the dauphin of France, who was invited over by the barons, temp. king John; and by an intrigue with a noble English lady, not named, had a natural son, surnamed Fitz Lewes, ancestor to the beforementioned Sir John Fitz Lewes, knight.

not only immediately restored him to all his possessions, but appointed him of his privy council, and made him divers considerable grants of the forfeited lands of the Yorkists.

The 1st of Henry VIII. he obtained a confirmation from the king, of the office of great chamberlain of England, originally granted to his ancestor, Alberic de Vere, by Henry I. and was constituted lord admiral of England, Ireland, and the dutchy of Aquitaine, for life. He was much celebrated for his hospitality;^m and was esteemed a brave, wise, magnificent, learned, and religious man. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury; by whom he had a son, John, who died young. His second was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Scrope, knight, widow of William viscount Beaumont,* but by her he had no issue; and dying the 4th Henry VIII. was succeeded by his nephew, John, son of Sir George Vere, his brother. Which

* Dugd. Bar.
Vol. I. p. 198.

JOHN, fourteenth earl of Oxford, was commonly called "Little John of Campes;"ⁿ and married Anne, daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk; but died S. P. 18th Henry VIII. Whereupon his three sisters became his heirs to the ancient baronies of the family;^o and the title

^m It is reported, that Henry VII. was once nobly and sumptuously entertained by this earl of Oxford at his castle of Hedingham; and at the king's going away, the earl's servants stood in their livery coats, with cognizances, ranged on both sides, and made the king a lane. The king called the earl unto him, and said, "My lord, I have heard much of your hospitality; but "I see it is greater than the speech. These handsome gentlemen and yeomen, which I see on both sides of me, are surely your menial servants?" The earl smiled, and said, "It may please your grace, they were not for mine ease: they are most of them my retainers, that are come to do me service, at such a time as this; and chiefly to see your grace."

The king started a little, and said, "By my faith, my lord, I thank you for my good cheer, but I may not endure to have my laws broken in my sight; my attorney must speak with you." It is part of the report, that this mark of respect and honour to his sovereign, cost the noble-minded earl no less than 15,000 marks, to compound the matter.

ⁿ It seems he was small of stature, and was thus denominated by the vulgar, by reason of his residence at Castle Campes, in Cambridgeshire, an ancient seat of the family; which manor appertained to the barony, as it is said, in right of his office of chamberlain of England.

^o The 2d of Charles I. the opinion of the judges in parliament, was, that the earldom was well descended upon the heir male; but that the baronies having descended to the heirs female, viz. the sisters above named, were then in abeyance.

of

of Oxford descended to John, grandson of Robert, second brother to that John earl of Oxford, who was beheaded the first of Edward IV. Which said

JOHN was the fifteenth earl, and died 31st Henry VIII. having had issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Trussel, of Cublesdon, in com. Staff. knight, three daughters and three sons;* of which latter, the eldest was his successor; and Geffery, the third, was father of those renowned brothers, Sir Francis Vere, and Sir Horace, afterwards created lord Vere, of Tilbury;† whose famous exploits, have, by our historians, been so fully and highly extolled.

* Vid. Tab. Gen.

† Vid. Vere of Tilbury.

JOHN, sixteenth earl, the 32d Henry VIII. had livery of those lands which descended to him from Elizabeth his mother, sister and heir to John Trussel, esquire; and in 36th Henry VIII. was in that famous expedition into France, when Bulloigne was besieged and taken. This nobleman died the 4th Elizabeth: having been twice married, his first lady was Dorothy, daughter of Ralph Nevile, earl of Westmoreland; by whom he had an only daughter, Catherine, first contracted to Henry, son of Edward duke of Somerset, but afterwards married to Edward lord Windsor. His second countess was Margaret, daughter of John Golding, esquire; and by her he had an only daughter, Mary, and one son,

EDWARD, who succeeded as seventeenth earl of Oxford; and was the first person who brought perfumes and embroidered gloves into England; of which, having presented queen Elizabeth with a pair, she took such pleasure in them, that she was pictured with them on her hands.

This nobleman was highly distinguished by his wit; by his adroitness in his exercises; by valour and zeal for his country. He shone in the tournaments of that reign; in two of which he was honoured with a prize from her majesty's own hand, being led armed, by two ladies, into her majesty's presence chamber.

Walpole observes, that he was an admired poet; and reckoned the best writer of comedy in his time. He lived to be a very aged man; and

* Vid. Tab.
Gen.

and died the 2d James I. His lordship had two wives; viz. first, Anne, daughter to William Cecil, lord Burleigh, by whom he had three daughters;* and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Trentham, of Roucester, in com. Staff. esquire, who brought him his only son and successor,

HENRY, the eighteenth earl; who married Diana, daughter of William Cecil, earl of Exeter; one of the most eminent beauties and fortunes of the time. This noble earl was so anxious to imitate the glorious military achievements of his ancestors, that he raised, and commanded one of those four regiments which, the 22d James I. went into Holland to serve against the Spaniards; but in this service, being a person corpulent and heavy, he soon fell sick, and going to the Hague, there died in the middle of summer, 1625, without issue.

ROBERT, who succeeded as nineteenth earl of Oxford, was his second cousin; viz. grandson of Aubrey de Vere, second son of John, the fifteenth earl. He also took to a military life, and had the command of a regiment in the States General; and was slain at the siege of Maestricht, anno 1632.

The 2d Charles I. there was much controversy between this Robert and Robert, then lord Willoughby, of Eresby, touching this title of earl; as also of the baronies of Bolebec, Samford, and Badlesmere, together with the office of great chamberlain: this Robert claiming them as the heir male; and the other, as son and heir of Mary, the heir female to earl Henry, of the whole blood.^p But at length the title of earl was clearly adjudged to Robert de Vere, and the titles of Bolebec, Samford, and Badlesmere, to be in the king's disposal; by reason that John, fourteenth earl of Oxford, had left three sisters, his coheirs thereto. And as to the office of great chamberlain, it was referred to the judges, then attending in parliament, to report, whether, " That Robert earl of Oxford, who made the entail thereof,

† Ibid.

^p This Mary was aunt and heir to earl Henry, of the whole blood; but there were nearer heirs of the half-blood; viz. the sisters of earl Henry, by the first wife of Edward his father.†

" temp.

“ temp. Richard II. on the heir male, was at that time seised thereof
 “ or not; and admitting that he was, then whether such an office
 “ might be conveyed by way of limiting of uses?”

Upon this reference, three of the judges gave their opinion for the heir general, and two for the heir male: five only of them attending. Whereupon the lord Willoughby was admitted into the house, 13th April, 2d Charles I. with his staff of office; and took his place above all the barons, according to the statute of 31st Henry VIII. And the day following, earl Robert took his seat next to the earl of Arundel.

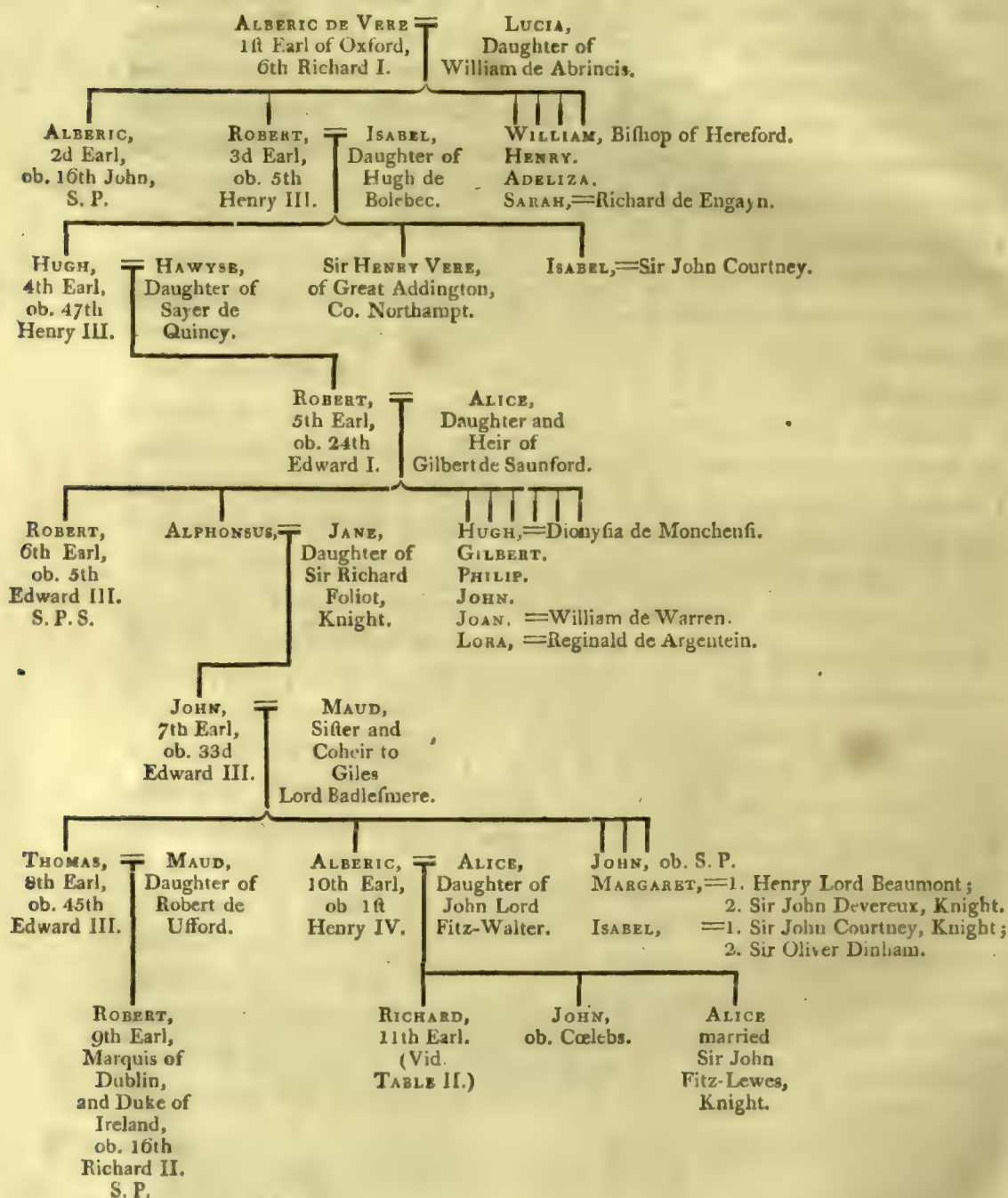
This nobleman married a Dutch lady, Beatrix Van Hemmena, of Freezland; and had three daughters, who died young; as also three sons; of which two died in their infancy, and the only surviving one,

AUBREY, was the twentieth earl, and his successor: at the time of his father's death he was not six years of age, and was in ward to king Charles I. In 1648, he had the command of a regiment of English foot in the service of the States General. During the civil war, he was a great sufferer in the royal cause; but, upon the restoration, was rewarded, and greatly distinguished by his majesty Charles II. However, afterwards, he was among those who concurred in the revolution, and the expatriation of that royal family which he had before so zealously supported.

He was twice married: first, to Anne, daughter and coheir to Paul viscount Banning, by whom he had no issue; and secondly, to Diana, daughter of G. Kirk, esquire; which lady brought him a son, Charles, who died young; and also four daughters; whereof, Charlotte died in her infancy; Diana married Charles duke of St. Albans (a royal bastard); and Mary and Henrietta lived to be aged, but died unmarried. His lordship died the 12th March, 1702-3, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, although the chief number of his illustrious ancestors had been buried at Colne. Having no surviving issue male, the earldom is considered to have expired; which commenced and terminated in the name of Albericus, or Aubrey.

SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF OXFORD, &c.

TABLE I.



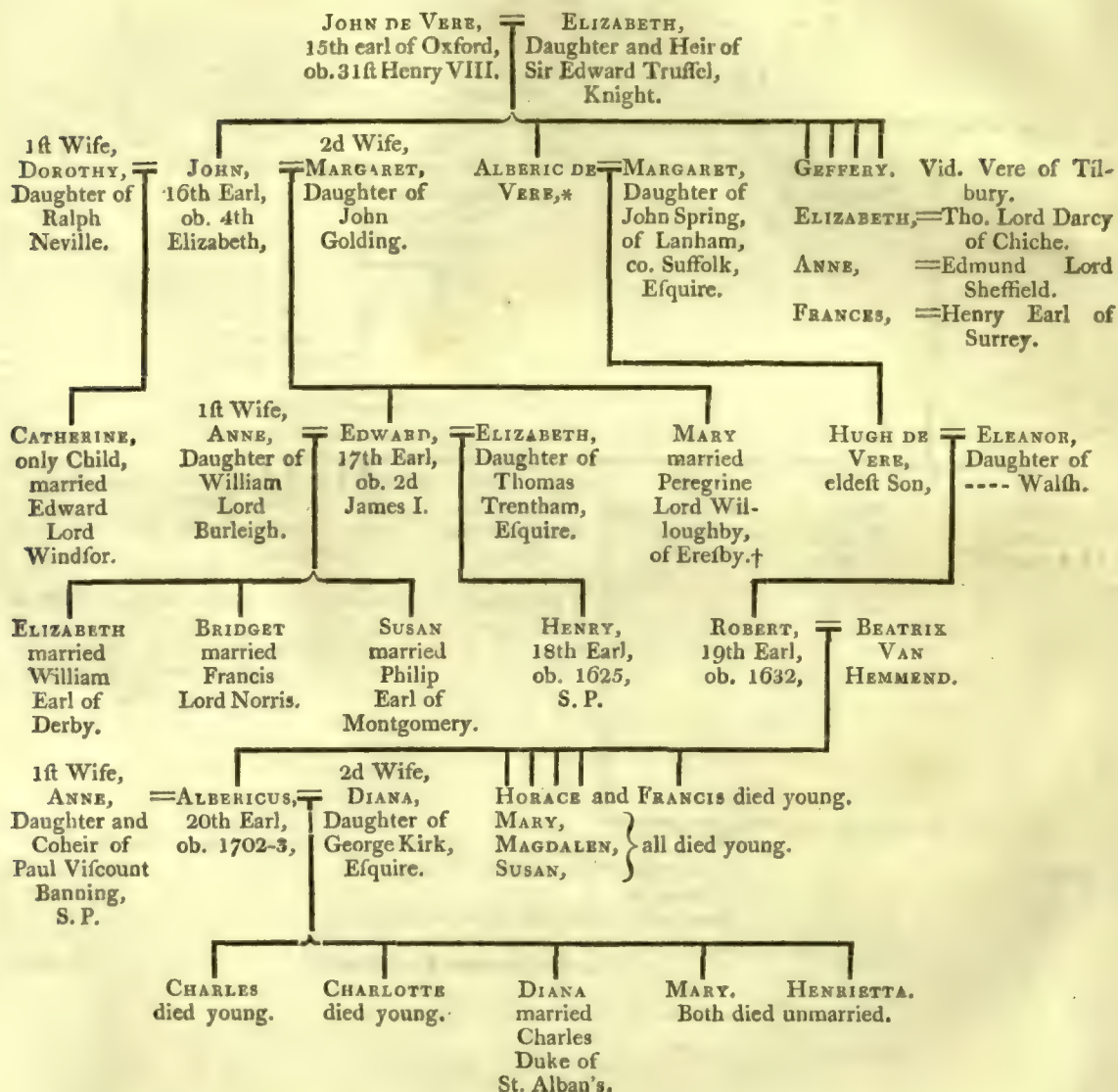
SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF OXFORD, &c.

TABLE II.



SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF OXFORD, &c.

TABLE III.



* This Alberic had another son, John, and three daughters; Anne, Bridget, and Jane, mentioned in the Will of Earl John, as quoted by Collins, in his Historical Collections of Noble Families, p. 263.

† From this match came Robert Lord Willoughby, of Eresby, claimant to the office of Great Chamberlain, 2d Charles I.

PARR OF KENDAL.

ARMS—Arg. two Bars, Az. a Border ingrailed, S.

SIR WILLIAM PARR, the first of this ancient knightly house, with whom Dugdale commences his account, married Elizabeth, granddaughter and heir of Sir Thomas Roos, of Kendal;* and the 14th Richard II. had livery of her inheritance. His son and heir, John, died 9th Henry IV. leaving issue, Thomas, who deceased 4th Edward IV. father of

* Vid. Lancaster baron of Kendal, Vol. I.

Sir WILLIAM PARR, knight of the garter; who, by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of the lord Fitz-Hugh,† had two sons; Sir Thomas Parr, and William, who was afterwards created lord Parr of Horton.

† Vid. Fitz-Hugh, Vol. II.

Sir THOMAS PARR married Maud, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Green, knight; and had issue a son, William, and two daughters; whereof, Anne became the wife of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke; and Catherine was married, first, to Edward Borough; secondly, to John Neville, lord Latimer; thirdly, to king Henry VIII.; and, lastly, to Thomas lord Seymour, of Sudley.

WILLIAM, son and heir of Sir Thomas, was brought to court by his sister Catherine, and was soon advanced to honour and favour; being in the 30th Henry VIII. made a peer of the realm, by the title of baron Parr, of Kendal; and the 35th of Henry VIII. created earl of Essex; and the 1st of Edward VI. marquis of Northampton. But on the accession of queen Mary, having taken part with the duke of Northumberland, to raise the lady Jane Grey to the crown, he was, by her majesty, deprived of his honours and estates; to which last, however, he was restored on the accession of queen Elizabeth; who, also, by letters patent, dated 13th January, the 1st year of her reign, again advanced him to the dignity of marquis of Northampton.

* Lloyd's
State Wor-
thies.

His delight was music and poetry, and his exercise war; though his skill in the field answered not his industry, nor his success his skill. Yet king Edward called him,* “ *his honest uncle* ;” and king Henry, “ *his integrity* .” It seems, that he was a plain, direct, sincere man.

He died anno 1571, and was buried in the collegiate church at Warwick.^a But he had no legitimate issue: for the children by Anne, his first wife, daughter and heir to Henry Bouchier, earl of Essex, were bastardized by act of parliament, and his marriage with her disannulled. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of George lord Cobham; and his third, a Swedish lady, Helen, daughter of Wolfangus Suavenburgh.

PARR OF HORTON.

SIR WILLIAM PARR, uncle and lord chamberlain to queen Catherine Parr, was by king Henry VIII. (shortly after his marriage with her), created baron Parr, of Horton, in Northamptonshire. His relationship called him to court, but his age forbade him the pleasures, and his own reservedness the freedom of it: before which, he preferred the peaceful and hospitable habits of a country life, where popularity affected him more than he affected it; no man being more beloved by the vulgar, though no one less in love with them. It being his observation,[†] rather than the saying of Sir Edward Montague, “ *That if you do the common sort of people nineteen courtesies together, yet you may lose their love, if you go but over the stile before them.*”

† Ibid.

He died about the 38th Henry VIII. leaving by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir William Salisbury, knight, four daughters, his coheirs; viz. Maud, married to Sir Ralph Lane; Anne, to Sir John Digby, of

^a About fifty years before Dugdale wrote, the body of this nobleman being dug up, was found perfect, the skin entire, dried to the bones; and rosemary and bay lying in the coffin, fresh and green.

Ketilby, in com. Leic.; Elizabeth, to Sir Nicholas Woodhall; and Mary, to Sir Thomas Tresham, knight.

PASTON OF PASTON, CO. NORFOLK.

(Vid. YARMOUTH.)

PELHAM OF LAUGHTON.

(Vid. CLARE AND NEWCASTLE.)

PEMBROKE.

ARMS—O. three Chevrons, G. a Label of five points, Az.

GILBERT, surnamed Strongbow, a younger son of Gilbert de Clare,* is said to have been created earl of Pembroke by king Stephen, anno the 3d of his reign.^r He was a person of great military prowess and action; who, by his valour and conduct in the wars of Wales, made great acquisitions of territory in that part; and amongst others, obtained the dominion of Striguil (now Chepstow), by which name the title of his earldom was sometimes denominated. He died the 14th Stephen; having had issue by Elizabeth his wife, sister to Waleran earl of Mellent, and to Robert earl of Leicester, a son, Richard, his successor; and a younger one, called Baldwin, who was an emi-

* Vid. Clare.

^r In the confusion under king Stephen, when Maud, the empress, for strengthening her party, made Milo earl of Hereford, constable of England; so he, to support the same cause, made this Gilbert de Clare, marshal of England, with a state of inheritance which thenceforth continued to his heirs.

nent foldier; as also a daughter, Basilia, who married Raymond, son of William Fitz-Gerald, of Ireland.

RICHARD, next earl of Pembroke, was famous in the conquest of Ireland; and married Eve, daughter of Dermor M'Murrough, one of the kings of that country, whereby he acquired a great and noble patrimony in the same kingdom. He was constituted justice of Ireland, and died 1126 (22d Henry II.); leaving^s an only daughter and heir, Isabel, who was then young, and became in ward to the king; but was afterwards married to William Marshall. Which

(MARSHALL EARL OF PEMBROKE.

ARMS—Party per pale O. and Vert. a Lion rampant G. armed and langued, Az.^s)

WILLIAM MARSHALL having, through the favour of Richard I. obtained the marriage of this great heiress, together with her honours, bore the royal sceptre of gold, with the cross on the head of it, at the solemn coronation of that king.

On the death of his brotherⁿ he became lord marshal; and on the day

^s Dugdale, quoting Leland, asserts, that he was buried at Gloucester; but Milles and Brooke say, he died in Ireland, and was there buried. Where, according to Hackett, in his Collection of Epitaphs,* at Christ Church, Dublin, was the following epitaph on his tomb; viz.

* Vol. II.
p. 198.

“ Nate ingrate, mihi pugnanti terga dedisti,

“ Non mihi, sed genti, regno quoque terga dedisti.”

This alludes to a story, that Strongbow's only son, a youth about seventeen, frightened with the numbers and ululations of the Irish in a great battle, ran away; but being afterwards informed of his father's victory, he joyfully returned to congratulate him. But the severe general having first upbraided him for his cowardice, caused him to be immediately executed, by cutting him off in the middle with a sword. Such, in former times, was the detestation of dastardliness!!!

^s These arms were not borne until the family came to be marshals of England; prior to when, the bearing was, “ O. a Bend Lozengèe, O.”

^s He was brother and heir male to that John Marshal (or Marechal, as often written), who died

day of the coronation of king John, he was invested with the sword of the earldom of Striguil (or Pembroke), being then confirmed in the possession of the said inheritance.* During the reigns of Richard I. John, and Henry III. this earl was a person of great action, as the annals of those reigns most evidently shew. He was the flower and honour of England; quelled the Irish, foiled the French, and defended Normandy.

* Selden's
Titles of
Honour,
p. 677.

He died in 1219, the 3d Henry III. and was buried in the Temple church, London. He had issue five sons, who succeeded each other in his lands and honours; and likewise five daughters, who are hereafter mentioned.

WILLIAM, second earl, in the lifetime of his father, had been one of those who adhered to the barons in their resistance to the arbitrary measures of king John; but after the death of that monarch, he made his peace, and was received into favour in the following reign; and the 14th Henry III. was captain general of the king's forces in Brittany. He was twice married: first, to Alice, daughter of Baldwin de Betun, earl of Albemarle;† and, secondly, to Eleanor, daughter of king John; but had no issue by either, so that on his decease, the 15th Henry III. (1231), he was succeeded by his brother,

† Cart.
5th John,
No. 153.

RICHARD, who was the flower of chivalry, faith Matt. Paris; and died in 1234 (18th Henry III.), having been treacherously wounded in an engagement in Ireland. Dying unmarried,

GILBERT, his brother, was his successor, and the fourth earl; who unfortunately met his death in a tournament, anno 1242. He was

died temp. Richard I. of whose descent, mention has already been made in the first volume of this work.‡ This family, by paternal inheritance, was marshal of the king's house; an office apparently of a different nature to that granted to earl Strongbow.

‡ Vid. Vol. I.
p. 368.

From this office, the family was so surnamed; which gave occasion, also, to their being often styled earls marshal, as well as earls of Striguil and Pembroke: but such denomination was matter of *curiality* more than of *reality*. The manor of Hemsted-Marshal, in Berkshire, belonging to this family, was held of old by grand serjeanty of the kings of England, to be the knight marshals, similarly as the offices of steward, constable, &c. in those times were granted; and as the office of king's champion to this day continues.||

|| Vid. Mar-
mion, Vol. I.

twice

twice married: first, to Margaret, daughter to William king of Scotland; and next, to Maud de Lanvaley; but had no issue, whereupon his next brother,

WALTER, became his heir, and the fifth earl. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Robert de Quincy; and died S. P. 30th Henry III. (1246), when, his youngest brother,

ANSELME, succeeded him, and was the sixth and last earl of his surname. He enjoyed his honours only for a short time, dying about eighteen days after. His wife was Maud, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, but by her he had no issue; whereby his patrimony and rich inheritance came amongst his five sisters and coheirs; which they divided the 30th Henry III. 1246.* Of these, according to Milles,† Maud, the eldest, married, first, Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk; secondly, William de Warren, earl of Surrey; and, thirdly, Walter de Dunstanville. She had the manor of Hemsted-Marshall, in Berks, and office of marshal of England;‡ as also Chepstow and Carlogh; Joane, second sister and coheir, married Warine de Montchenfy; Isabel, the third, married, first, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester; and, secondly, Richard earl of Cornwall. She had Kilkenny. Sibyl, the fourth, was wife of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, to whom she brought Kildare; and Eve, the fifth sister and coheir, married William de Broase, of Brecknock.

* Rot. Pat.
30th Hen. III,
m. 2.

† P. 1085.

‡ Vid. Bigod
earl of Nor-
folk.

VALENCE EARL OF PEMBROKE.

Arms—Barry Arg. and Az. an Orle of Martlets, G.

WILLIAM DE VALENCE (so surnamed from the place of his birth), was half-brother, by the mother, to king Henry III. and was created earl of Pembroke, anno 1247; by reason he had married Joane, daughter, and at length heir to Warine de Monchenfy, by Joane his wife,

wife, second sister and coheir to Anselme Marshal, earl of Pembroke, beforementioned.

This William de Valence was a person extremely unpopular to the nation in general; and on that account, when the barons had taken arms to maintain the liberties of their country, and had defeated the royal army at the battle of Lewes, he was, together with John earl Warren, by an edict of Montfort's, banished the kingdom. But, nevertheless, he was on the part of the king's forces at Evesham; where the barons' power being totally vanquished, the king became restored to the exercise of his regal functions. After this he lived for many years in great favour and authority; and was at last slain in France, anno 1296 (23d Edward I.) But his body was brought over to England, and buried in the abbey at Westminster, under a magnificent monument.

He had issue three sons; viz. John, who died young; William, who was slain by the Welsh, in his father's lifetime; and Aymer, his successor. Likewise three daughters; of which, Isabel married John lord Hastings;* Joane, John lord Comyn, of Badenagh;† and Agnes (or Anne), first, Maurice Fitz-Gerald; next, Hugh de Baliol; and, thirdly, John de Avennes; but had no issue by either husband.

* Vid. Hastings, Vol. II.

AYMER DE VALENCE, second earl of Pembroke of his name, was with Edward I. on his death (at Burgh upon the Sands, near Carlisle); and was one of those whom the king desired to take care of his son, and not permit Piers de Gaveston to come into England; for which he was much hated by Piers ever after, being called by him, "*Joseph the Jew*;" by reason he was "*tall, and pale of countenance*." Nevertheless, in the reign of Edward II. he appears to have been much in the royal favour, and to have had divers grants of lands, &c.

† He was son of John lord Comyn, and Mary his wife, daughter of John Baliol; and by the said Joane, who brought him the manor of Gainborough, in Lincolnshire, and other considerable lands, he had issue John Comyn, slain at Striveling, 1314, S. P.; William, taken prisoner in the same battle, and died S. P.; Joane married to David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol; and Elizabeth, to Richard lord Talbot.

as also of privileges and immunities to his lordships and town; and to have been intrusted with several high military commands.

The 15th Edward II. upon the taking of Thomas earl of Lancaster, at Borough Bridge, he was one of those who gave sentence of death upon him at Pontefract; but this mercenary and time-serving act of infamy, it is said, was speedily atoned for by his own death, which is related to have occurred two years after; viz. 17th Edward II. in France; where, attending queen Isabel, he was murdered, 27th June, 1323. He married three wives: the first was Beatrix, daughter of Ralph de Nele, constable of France; the second, ----- daughter of the earl of Barre; and the third, Mary, daughter of Guy de Chastillon, earl of St. Paul.* But had no issue by either of them; so that his inheritance came to be divided between his sisters aforesaid, or their representatives. Of which

(HASTINGS EARL OF PEMBROKE,)

LAURENCE LORD HASTINGS, grandchild to Isabel, his eldest sister, succeeded him in the earldom of Pembroke; being so declared, by letters patent, dated 13th October, 13th Edward III. as under the article of Hastings, in the second volume of this work, has been before narrated.*

* Vid. Hastings, Vol. II.

PLANTAGENET EARL OF PEMBROKE.

AFTER the family of Hastings, the next person on whom the title was conferred, was

* By Mary his wife, daughter of John de Dreux, duke of Bretagne, in France, and earl of Richmond, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of king Henry III. This noble lady, by grant from her cousin, king Edward III. founded the college or hall of Mary de Valence, in Cambridge; now called Pembroke Hall.

HUMPHREY

HUMPHREY PLANTAGENET, a younger son of king Henry IV. who by his brother, Henry V. was created earl of Pembroke, anno the 2d of his reign, and shortly after duke of Gloucester; under which title he has before been noticed.*

* Vid. Gloucester.

DE LA POLE EARL OF PEMBROKE.

WILLIAM DE LA POLE, earl of Suffolk, in the 21st Henry VI. had the reversion of the title of the earl of Pembroke settled upon him, and his heirs male, by Alice his wife, provided Humphrey duke of Gloucester, beforementioned, should die without issue male.† Which title of Pembroke he accordingly bore, the 26th of Henry VI. when he was created duke of Suffolk. But his attainder caused these honours to revert again to the crown.‡

† Secunda Patent, de anno 21st Henry VI. m. 1.

‡ Vid. De la Pole, Vol. II.

TUDOR EARL OF PEMBROKE.

JASPER, surnamed of Hatfield, son of Owen Tudor, by Catherine his wife, widow of Henry V. and mother of Henry VI. was by his half-brother, the said king, created earl of Pembroke in 1452. But during the reign of Edward IV. was divested of the said honour; to which, however, on the accession of his nephew, Henry VII. to the crown, he was restored, and also created duke of Bedford.||

|| Vid. Bedford.

HERBERT EARL OF PEMBROKE.

WILLIAM HERBERT, lord of Ragland Castle, in Monmouthshire, who had before had summons to parliament as lord Herbert,§ was,

§ Vid. Herbert of Ragland, Vol. II.

the 8th of Edward IV. created earl of Pembroke; being, during the time of the suspension of that title, in the person of earl Jasper Tudor. This William was afterwards beheaded at Banbury, leaving

WILLIAM, his son and heir; who, at the request of king Edward IV. surrendered the earldom to his majesty, and in lieu was made earl of Huntingdon, while the honour of Pembroke was conferred upon

(PLANTAGENET EARL OF PEMBROKE,)

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, son and heir of Edward IV. whose untimely fate is too well known to require mention here.

BOLEYNE, OR BULLEN, MARCHIONESS OF PEMBROKE.

HIS majesty, Henry VIII. having it in contemplation to marry the lady Anne Bullen, one of the daughters of Thomas earl of Wiltshire,^y in 1532, the 24th of his reign, advanced her to the rank of marchioness of Pembroke; and afterwards making her his queen, had issue by her the princess Elizabeth, of glorious and immortal memory.

But this capricious and lascivious monarch, soon sacrificed the beautiful Anne, to make room for a new object of fascination. She was,

^y Rapin observes, that Sanders the historian has assured the world, that the king, liking her mother, sent her husband, Sir Thomas Bullen, ambassador to France, and in his absence begot Anne Bullen upon his wife. At his return, Sir Thomas sued a divorce against her in the archbishop's court; but the king letting him know she was with child by him, he was, upon the king's desire, reconciled to her.

under

under the specious accusation of an uncertain crime,* sentenced to lose her life; and accordingly was beheaded within the Tower of London, the 19th May, 1536.^a

The title of Pembroke after this was revived in the person of William, son of Richard Herbert, of Ewyas, a natural son of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, beheaded at Banbury. In which illegitimate line the earldom yet remains.

PERCY OF ALNWICK.

IN 1643, HENRY PERCY, a younger brother to Algernon earl of Northumberland, was created baron Percy, of Alnwick, in Northumberland. Being a zealous Roman Catholic, he was greatly in favour with the queen; and king Charles made him general of the ordnance, and colonel of a regiment of horse; which, in fact, on the breaking out of the civil war, he had raised for his majesty's service. But the parliament accusing him, and Mr. Jermyn, afterwards earl of St. Albans, of high treason, they both escaped into France; and in 1652, the lord Percy died at Paris, unmarried.

PERTH.

THE family of Drummond is one of the most ancient among the Scotch nobility, and became very early ennobled. Of this house,

* The charge was, " That she had procured her brother, and four others, to lye with her, which they had often done; that she had said to them, that the king never had her heart; and had said to every one of them by themselves, that she loved them better than any person whatsoever; which was to the slander of the issue that was between the king and her."

^a Her head was cut off by the hangman of Calais, as being more expert at his business than any in England.

JOHN

* Vid. Ker of
Wakefield.

JOHN DRUMMOND, second earl of Perth, having married lady Jane Ker, daughter of Robert earl of Roxburgh, had issue several sons; whereof William, the third, became earl of Roxburgh, took the name of Ker, and was ancestor to the family of Ker, late dukes of Roxburgh, and earls of Wakefield;* but James, the eldest son, continued his paternal name and honours; which, at length, were forfeited in the rebellion of 1715; when the estate was valued, by the commissioners, at the yearly rent of £.2566; a great sacrifice to the scrupulous punctilios of religion and loyalty!!! From this stem descended

JAMES DRUMMOND, esquire; who being the chief of the family, and representative of the titles and estates of the earls of Perth, endeavoured to obtain a restoral of the forfeited honour; in which he did not succeed: yet, nevertheless, in 1797, was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of lord Perth, baron Drummond, of Stob-Hall, co. Perth. But his lordship enjoyed this recognition of his hereditary pretensions only a short time, dying in 1800; and leaving an only surviving daughter and heir, Clementina, since married to the honourable Peter Robert Burrel, eldest son of Peter lord Gwyder. To whom, by royal licence, dated Whitehall, 6th November, 1807, his majesty has granted permission to take the name of Drummond in addition to his own; and be called Drummond Burrel.

PETERSFIELD.

(Vid. PORTSMOUTH.)

PETERSHAM.

(Vid. GUILFORD.)

PEVENSEY.

PEVENSEY.

(Vid. WILMINGTON.)

PIERREPONT OF HOLME PIERREPONT.

(Vid. KINGSTON.)

PIERREPONT OF HANSLOPE.

IN 1703, GERVASE PIERREPONT, a younger son of William,* and second son of Robert, first earl of Kingston, was created baron Pierrepont, of Ardglafs, in Ireland; and October 19, 1714, the 1st of George I. was advanced to the dignity of the English peerage, by the title of baron Pierrepont, of Hanslope, in the county of Bucks. He married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Pelham, of Laughton, in Suffex, baronet; but dying S.P. in 1715, his honours became extinct.

* Vid. Kingston.

PLYMOUTH.

ARMS—England, with a Batune finifter, varyy Arg. and Az.

IN 1675, CHARLES PEG, furnamed Fitz-Charles, a natural son of king Charles II. by Catherine, daughter of Thomas Peg, esquire, of Yeldersley, in the county of Derby, was created baron of Dartmouth, viscount Totnefs, and earl of Plymouth, all in Devonshire. He married

ried Bridget, daughter of Thomas Osborne, first duke of Leeds; but died in 1680, S. P. at Tangier, during the siege of that city by the Moors. His body was afterwards brought over to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey.

PORTLAND.

ARMS—O. an Eagle regardant and displayed, S.

THE family of Weston was of good antiquity, and anciently seated at Weston subtus Luniard, in the county of Stafford; from whence they took their surname; and from which stem descended

Sir RICHARD WESTON, knight, son and heir of Sir Hierome Weston, of Roxwell, in Essex, knight; son of Richard Weston, one of the justices of the court of common pleas, from the 1st to the 14th of queen Elizabeth. Which said

Sir Richard, in his youth, impaired his estate to improve himself with public accomplishments, and eventually became a considerable gainer thereby; his merits recommending him so much to royal favour, that he was made chancellor of the exchequer; and in the 4th of Charles I. was created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Weston, of Neyland; moreover, the same year, he was constituted lord treasurer of England; an office which he executed with great prudence and fidelity. Soon after this, viz. the 6th of Charles I. he was made a knight of the garter; and, finally, upon the 17th February, the 8th of Charles I. was raised to the dignity of earl of Portland. He appears to have been a man of great action in his time, and of eminent abilities and integrity. He died in 1634, having been twice married. His first lady was Elizabeth, daughter to William Pincheon, of Writtle, in Essex, esquire; by whom he had a son, Richard, that died unmarried in his lifetime; and two daughters; whereof

whereof, Elizabeth was wife of Sir John Netterville, knight, son and heir of the viscount Netterville, of Ireland; and Mary, of Sir Walter Aston, knight, son and heir of Walter baron Aston, in Scotland. His second lady was Frances, daughter and coheir to Nicholas Walgrave, of Boreley, in Essex, esquire; and by her he had four sons, and as many daughters. The sons were, Hierome (or Jerom); Thomas; Nicholas, who died S.P.; and Benjamin, who married Elizabeth, widow of Charles earl of Anglesey, and daughter of Thomas Sheldon, of Hauley, in co. Leic. esquire. Of the daughters, Anne married Basil, son and heir of William earl of Denbigh; Mary-Frances, was wife to Philip Draycote, of Paynſty, in co. Stafford, esquire; and Catherine, of Richard White, of Halton, in Essex, esquire.

JEROME, the next earl, was also a person of eminent account, and lived through the civil war to see the restoration; shortly after when he died, in 1662. His lady was Frances, daughter to Esme Stuart, duke of Lennox; by whom he had Charles, his son and heir, and three daughters; Henrietta, Mary, and Frances; at length coheirs to their brother.

CHARLES, third earl, was slain in 1665, in the great naval fight with the Dutch; when, being unmarried,

THOMAS, his uncle, succeeded to the honours, and died about the year 1688. He married Anne, daughter of John lord Butler, of Bramfield, widow of Montjoy Blount, earl of Newport; but having no issue, the titles of this family terminated for want of heirs male surviving.

PORTSMOUTH.

ARMS—Az. three Bars Arg.

WHEN the duchess of Orleans, sister to king Charles II. visited the court of England, she was accompanied by a French lady, named

Louise Renée de Peuencovet de Queroualle, esteemed one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of that time. Charles, who was of a warm and amorous complexion, was so smitten with her charms, that proposals of a very tender nature were soon made to her, which she did not refuse; the result whereof was, the birth of a son; who was afterwards, by his regal father, created duke of Richmond; and along with his *other illustrious brothers*, helped to increase the list of the English nobility. His mother, the said

LOUISE RENEE DE PEUENCOVET DE QUEROUALLE, being also, in 1673, dignified with the titles of baroness of Peterfield, countess of Fareham, and duchess of Portsmouth. She was descended from a noble family in Brittany; and the king of France was induced to grant her the duchy of Aubigny; which grant was dated at Versailles in 1684. This eminent and celebrated lady lived to a great age, and died in 1734 at Paris.

During the time of her influence with Charles II. the following anecdote is related; viz. that a captain Flower, then esteemed the handsomest man in England, having killed a Mr. Powney, was condemned to death; whereupon his family offered an immense sum to the duchess of Portsmouth, to engage her to prevail upon the king to save him. But his majesty replied, "I care not, madam, if they offer you as many thousands as you have hairs on your head, he shall suffer death, for he has killed *my friend* Powney."

POWYS.

ARMS—Party per pale, Az. and G. three Lions Rampant Arg. a Crescent for difference.

SIR WILLIAM HERBERT, of Powys Castle,^b in Montgomeryshire, K. B. was son and heir of Edward Herbert, second son of William Herbert,

^b This castle was obtained by Sir William Herbert, by purchase, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It had formerly been the seat of inheritance of the Cherletons and Greys, successively

Herbert, first earl of Pembroke; and the 2d of April, the 5th of Charles I. was created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Powys, of Powys, in the marches of Wales. He married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, by whom he had a son, his successor, and two daughters; of which, Catherine married, first, Sir Robert Vaughan, of Lydiard, in com. Montgom. knight; and, secondly, Sir James Palmer, of Dorney Court, in com. Bucks, knight (father to Roger earl of Castlemain); and Lucy became the wife of William Abington, of Hinlop, in com. Worc. esquire. His lordship died 7th March, 1655, aged eighty-three.

PERRY, the next lord, in the lifetime of his father, had been created a baronet; viz. the 20th James I. He married Elizabeth, sister to William earl of Craven, and died in 1666; leaving William, his only son, and Mary, a daughter, wife of George lord Talbot, eldest son of John earl of Shrewsbury. Which

WILLIAM, on the 4th April, 1674, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Powys; and upon the accession of James II. to the throne, was, on the 24th March, 1686, created viscount Montgomery, and marquis of Powys. Furthermore, following that unhappy and infatuated prince into France, he was there created marquis of Montgomery, and duke of Powys: which titles, however, were never allowed in England. But, on the contrary, he was outlawed, by reason he returned not in due time. He died the 2d June, 1696, at St. Germain en Lay (and was buried there, in the parish church); leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the marquis of Worcester, an only son, William, and five daughters; whereof, Mary was wife of Richard, son of Carril viscount Molineux, in Ireland; and after, of Francis viscount Montague, in England; Frances married Kenneth Mackenzie, earl of Seaforth, in Scotland; Anne, Francis Smith, lord Carrington; Lucy was the fourth daughter; and Winifred, the fifth, wedded William Maxwell, earl of Nithisdale, in Scotland.

fively lords of Powys, and barons of the realm, by writ of summons to parliament; whose families and descent, have already been noticed in the other volumes of this work.

WILLIAM, son and successor to the last nobleman, was restored to the titles of viscount Montgomery, and earl, and marquis of Powys; and, in 1722, by these honours had his seat in the house of lords. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Preston, of Furness, in com. Lanc. baronet, by whom he had six daughters; viz. Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, Henrietta, Teresa married to Sir Robert Throckmorton, baronet; and Charlotte, who wedded, first, Edward Maurice, of Denbighshire, esquire; and, secondly, Edward Williams, esquire, of Yestyn Colwyn, in Montgomeryshire. Also two sons; of whom, Edward, the second, died before his brother, in 1734; having married Henrietta, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave; which lady^e he left then pregnant, who was afterwards delivered of a daughter, Barbara, married, in 1751, to Henry Arthur Herbert, created lord Herbert of Cherbury, in 1743.*

* Vid. Herbert of Cherbury.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, became the next marquis, &c. upon the death of his father, and died unmarried in 1748, when his titles became extinct; but he left his whole estate to the beforementioned

HENRY ARTHUR, lord Herbert of Cherbury; who was created baron Powys, of Powys Castle, viscount Ludlow, and earl of Powys, 27th May, 21st George II. He died in 1772, having been much in royal favour, and fulfilled several high offices at court. His issue was several daughters, who died young; Henrietta-Antonia, who married Edward lord Clive, and an only son,

GEORGE-EDWARD-HENRY-ARTHUR HERBERT, his successor in his honours; with whom, for want of male heirs, they concluded in 1801, when his lordship died unmarried, leaving his sister, Henrietta, beforementioned, his heir; in whose husband, the lord Clive, the titles of baron Herbert of Cherbury, and baron and earl of Powys, have, however, been since revived.

* She afterwards married Mr. Beard, a celebrated comedian and singer.

PULTENEY.

(Vid. BATH.)

PURBECK.

ARMS—Arg. on St. George's Cross five Escallops, O. a Mullet for difference.

SIR JOHN VILLIERS, knight, on whom this title was conferred, was the elder brother of the famous George Villiers, duke of Buckingham; and the 19th June, 1619, the 17th James I. was, by letters patent, created baron Villiers, of Stoke, and viscount Purbeck, of Purbeck, in the county of Dorset.

He was twice married: first, to Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Coke, the celebrated lord chief justice of England; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter to Sir William Slingsby, of Kippax, in com. Ebor. knight; and dying the 18th February, 1656-7, was buried at Charlton, near Windsor. But with regard to what issue he had, Sir William Dugdale does not positively say; yet observes, that the said *Elizabeth*, in the lifetime of her husband, brought forth a son, named Robert; of which, being privately delivered, he was for a long time called Robert Wright.* This

* Although Dugdale attributes this Robert to be the son of Elizabeth, the second wife of the lord Purbeck, yet Lysons, in his *Magna Britannia** (who, thanks F. T. Windsor herald, and others of that learned college, for their assistance), recites, that Frances lady Purbeck, the daughter of Sir Edward Coke, eloped from her husband in 1621, and lived in adultery with Sir Robert Howard; and that the proceedings against her and her gallant were such, that she was sentenced, by the high commission court, to do penance in a white sheet, at the Savoy church, in the Strand. Furthermore, he continues, that after her elopement, she for some time called herself Mrs. Wright, and lay in privately of a son, who bore that name. She died in the king's garrison at Oxford, in 1645, and was buried in St. Mary's church.

* Vol. I.
p. 636.

ROBERT

ROBERT having married the daughter and heir of Sir John Danvers, one of the judges of Charles I. obtained a patent from Cromwell, to assume that surname; professing hatred to the name of Villiers, by reason of the many disservices, which he alleged were done to the commonwealth by that family.

In 1660, he levied a fine of his honours,^e retired into Radnorshire, and afterwards into France, from his creditors, where he died, in 1675.

ROBERT, his son, assumed the title of Purbeck;^f and also called himself earl of Buckingham, after the death of the last George Villiers, S. P. M. who bore that honour and dukedom. But this title was not allowed by the house of lords. He married Margaret, widow of the lord Muskerry, and daughter of Ulick de Burgh, earl of St. Albans; by whom he had a son,

JOHN, who was educated at Eton, associated with gamesters, and cohabited early in life with the widow of ----- Heneage, esquire, of Lincolnshire; whom he afterwards married for her jointure. In 1720, he petitioned the king for the earldom of Buckingham; and died in August 1723, leaving only two daughters, who, in his lifetime, followed their mother's lewdness, and were afterwards common prostitutes.

^e He is said also to have destroyed the enrollment of the patent of peerage, and denied his being a peer, as incompatible with the character of a patriot. But in respect to the legality of a fine being levied to bar an honour, it was determined, on the 18th June, 1678, by the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, "That no fine now levied, nor at any time thereafter to be levied to the king, can bar such title of honour, or the right of any person claiming such title under him that levied, or shall levy such fine." (Collins' Parl. Preced. p. 305 6, Purbeck Case.)

^f On the 20th July, 1678, being the day appointed for the judgment of the house of peers on the claim of Robert viscount Purbeck to that title, several noble lords entered their protest against the majority which decided that he had no claim. In the second article whereof it was thus expressed: "The said claimant's right (the bar of the fine of his ancestor being removed), did, bot hat the hearing at the bar, and debate in the house, appear to us clear in fact and law, and above all objections."

DESCENT OF THE TITLE OF PURBECK.



* So called in the Deed of Trust for the foundation of the chapel at Tunbridge Wells. A M. S. in the possession of the Editor states, that he was killed in a duel by colonel Lutterell, anno 1684. Lysons, in his *Magna Britannia*, says, he died in 1715, and was buried at South Mimms. But Hafted, in his *History of Kent*, relates, that his widow, Margaret, remarried a Mr. Fielding, commonly called Beau Fielding; and died in great distress in 1698.

QUARENDON.

(Vid. LITCHFIELD.)

RADNOR.

ARMS—Az. three Efoiles of fix Points, and a Chief waved, O.

IN 1616, RICHARD ROBERTS, of Truro, in the county of Cornwall, esquire, was knighted at Whitehall, by James I.; in 1621, he was made a baronet; and in 1624, he was advanced to the dignity of peerage, by the title of lord Roberts, baron of Truro aforesaid. An honour, however, which, it is said, was not of his own seeking, but forced upon him by the favourite Buckingham, at the expense of £.10,000. This Richard married Frances, the daughter and coheir to John Hender, of Botreaux Castle, in Cornwall, esquire; and had issue a son, John, and two daughters; viz. Mary, who married William Rouse, of Halton, in Cornwall, esquire; and Jane, who wedded Charles lord Lambert, an Irish baron.

* Wood,
Vol. I. p. 778.

JOHN, the next lord, at the battle of Edgehill, was in the parliament army;* yet, nevertheless, on the restoration, he was received into favour by Charles II. was appointed lord privy seal; and in 1669, lord lieutenant of Ireland. Moreover, in 1679, he was created viscount Bodmin, and earl of Radnor.† He was a staunch Presbyterian; sour and cynical; just in his administration, but vicious (says bishop Burnet), under the semblance of virtue; learned above any of his quality; but stiff, obstinate, proud, and jealous, and every way in-

† He was first created earl of Falmouth, but his majesty was pleased to change the title afterwards to that of Radnor.

tractable.

tractable. He died in 1685, having been twice married. His first wife was Lucy, daughter of Robert earl of Warwick, by whom he had three sons; Robert, who died in his lifetime;^b Hender, who was M. P. for Bodmin, during many parliaments of king Charles II. and the 1st of James II. but died unmarried; and John, who died young. His second lady was Isabella, daughter of Sir John Smith, of Kent, knight, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. Of the sons, Francis,ⁱ was father of John, the fourth earl of Radnor; Henry married Frances Coryton, and died S. P.; Warwick; and Charles, died a bachelor. Of the daughters, Isabella married, first, John lord Moore, son and heir of the earl of Drogheda, in Ireland; and, secondly, Daniel Wycherley, of Shropshire, esquire; Diana died single; Aramintha wedded bishop Hopkins; Olimpia; and Essex was wife of John Speccot, of Penhaile, in Cornwall, esquire.

CHARLES BODVILE, next earl of Radnor, and grandson of the last earl, was second, but eldest surviving son of Robert viscount Bodmyn, who died in his father's lifetime; and married, in 1689, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Cutler, of the city of London, knight; but died in 1723, S. P. whereby his honours devolved upon his nephew,

^b This Robert viscount Bodmyn, was of eminent talents, and died about the year 1681, in his embassy at the court of Denmark. He married Sarah, daughter and heir of John Bodvile, of Bodvile Castle, in Carnarvonshire, esquire; and had issue seven sons and six daughters. Of the sons, John died unmarried; Charles Bodvile succeeded his grandfather; Robert, George, and Richard, all died young; Russel was one of the tellers of the exchequer, and by Mary his wife, daughter of Henry earl of Warrington, had a daughter, Mary, married to ----- Hunt, esquire, of the city of Chester; and a son, Henry, who became the third earl of Radnor; Gerard, the other son, deceased. Of the daughters, Isabella married colonel Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, in Cheshire; Sarah died single; Lucy wedded George, second son of George lord Delamere; Anna-Maria, and Catherine, died young; and Essex, unmarried.

ⁱ He was a gentleman of great learning, and Vice President of the Royal Society; and for a long continuance of time, was M. P. in divers parliaments during the reigns of Charles II. James II. William III. and queen Anne; and dying in February 1717-18, was buried at Chelsea. He married Anne, relict of Hugh Boscawen, esquire, and daughter of Wentworth earl of Kildare, by whom he had a son, John, who was the fourth earl of Radnor; and another son, Francis, who married Mary, daughter of William Wallis, of Groveby, in Wiltshire; and dying in 1734, was buried at Chelsea, leaving one son, John, at that time about ten years old.

RAVENSWORTH.

HENRY, son and heir of Ruffel Robartes, his younger brother; which Henry dying at Paris, unmarried, in 1741, was succeeded by his cousin,

JOHN, son and heir of Francis, eldest son of John, the first earl by his second wife. But this last earl John also deceasing a bachelor, 1764, the titles of Robartes of Truro, viscount Bodmin, and earl of Radnor, are considered to have terminated for want of heirs male surviving.

RAMSAY.

(Vid. HOLDERNESS.)

RATCLIFFE.

(Vid. DERWENTWATER.)

RAVENSWORTH.

ARMS—Arg. fretty Gu. on a Chief of the second, three Leopards faces, O.

THE family of Liddel were anciently lords of Liddel Castle, in the county of Durham, from which descended

THOMAS LIDDEL, esquire, who purchased the manor of Ravensworth, and died in 1615, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, who was created a baronet in 1642; and had issue Sir Thomas,* father of Sir Henry Liddel, baronet, who, by Catherine his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Bright, of Badsworth, in com. Ebor. baronet, had several

*Edmonson's
Baronag.
Genealog.

several sons;^k whereof Thomas, the eldest, died in his lifetime, leaving

HENRY, his son and heir, successor to his grandfather in the title of baronet; and in June 1747, further raised to the dignity of lord Ravensworth, baron of Ravensworth Castle, in the county of Durham. His lordship married Anne, daughter of Sir Peter Delme, knight, alderman of London; and had issue an only daughter, Anne, married to Augustus-Henry duke of Grafton, from whom she was divorced, and became the wife of the earl of Upper Ossory. But having no issue male, the honour of peerage concluded with the death of this nobleman, in 1784.

RAYMOND.

ARMS—S. a Chevron between three Eagles displayed Arg. on a Chief O. a Rose between two Fleurs de Lis, G.

THIS family owes its elevation to the law; but its early ancestors and descent are not recorded.

Sir THOMAS RAYMOND, knight, one of the judges of the King's Bench, whose name is perpetuated by his Law Reports, temp. Charles II. was father of

ROBERT RAYMOND, his only son and heir, who was also brought up to the study of the law; and became so eminent for his abilities and learning, that he was raised to the dignity of peerage, by letters patent, 15th January, 1730-1; creating him lord Raymond, baron of Abbots-Langley, in com. Heref.

Walpole mentions him in his Catalogue of Noble Authors; but in

^k John, the second son, being adopted heir to his grandfather, took the name of Bright, and was seated at Badsworth. Whose son, Thomas, left an only daughter and heir, Margaret, married to Charles Watson Wentworth, marquis of Rockingham.

RICHMOND.

no other light than as the writer (like his father), of some law reports.

His lordship filled the high office of chief justice of the King's Bench, and died in 1732; leaving by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Northey, attorney general to queen Anne, and George I. an only son,

ROBERT, second lord Raymond, who married Chetwynd, a daughter and coheir of Montague viscount Blundell, in Ireland; but died in 1753, S.P. whereby his title proved extinct.

RICH OF LEES.

(Vid. RICH EARL OF WARWICK AND HOLLAND.)

RICHMOND.

ARMS—Checquee O. and Az. a Canton Erm.

THE first dignified with this title was Alan, surnamed Rufus, or Fergaunt (by reason of his red hair), son to Eudo earl of Brittany, in France. Which

ALAN FERGAUNT entered England with William the Conqueror, and commanded the rear of his army in the ever-memorable battle of Hastings. After when, at the siege of York, he was advanced by king William to the earldom of Richmond; having therewith all that northern part of the county of York, vulgarly called Richmondshire, which had been the honour and county of Edwin, the Saxon earl of Mercia. This earl Alan was a person of most heroic courage, and of eminent abilities; devout, pious, and a great benefactor to the church; which obtained for him a good character on his decease, from the monks

monks and priesthood of that age. He married Constance, daughter of Will. Conq.; but by her had no issue,¹ and died anno 1093; and was buried in the abbey of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk.

He had four brothers; viz. Alan, surnamed Niger; Stephen; Ribald lord of Middleham;* and Bardulf, whose son, Akar, was the founder of the famous Abbey of Forevaux. Of these brothers,

* Vid. Ribald of Middleham, Vol. I.

ALAN NIGER was the next earl, but died, also, S. P.; and was buried at St. Edmundsbury, leaving Stephen, his brother, his successor. Which

STEPHEN deceased in 1104; having had issue by his wife, the daughter of the earl of Guingampe, a daughter, Maud,† who married Walter, son of Gilbert de Gant, and also several sons.^m Whereof

† Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 49.

ALAN, surnamed the Savage, succeeded his father; a person represented by historians, as of a most deceitful, malicious, cruel disposition. He wrote himself, "earl of Brittany, Cornwall, and Richmond." When he died is uncertain;‡ but Dugdale says, that he was buried in the abbey of Begar, where his father, earl Stephen, had been interred. His wife was Bertha, eldest daughter and coheir of Conan le Grosse, earl of Brittany;|| by whom he had Conan le Petit, his successor; Brian," father to Alan lord of Bedale;§ Guy, ancestor to the barons Strange;¶ and Reginald.

‡ Milles and Brooke say 1160.

|| Brooke, p. 26.

§ Vid. Fitz-Alan of Bedale, Vol. I.

¶ Milles, p. 593.

CONAN LE PETIT, the next earl, going into Brittany, was there received as duke; and dying in that country, circ. 1170, was buried,

¹ Milles and Brook mention a second wife, daughter of Fulk Rechin, earl of Anjou, by whom he had issue; but, nevertheless, it does not appear that any of such issue succeeded to the English honour of Richmond.

^m Henry, the second son, had, by charter of Henry II. Waltham, in Essex; the Soke, in the county of Lincoln; to hold in fee, as Stephen, his father, had it given him in the time of Henry I.** Which charter was confirmed by king John, to Alan, son of the said Henry.††

Another son was Geffery, surnamed Botterell; and others, whose names do not appear.

ⁿ Dugdale, in his account of Fitz-Alan, of Bedale, calls Brian a younger son of Alan Fergaunt, earl of Brittany and Richmond, as under that article, in Vol. I. of this work, has been observed upon; but if the relation above made be the fact, as recited by Milles and Brooke, then the said Brian was the great nephew of Alan Fergaunt, i. e. grandson of Alan Niger, his younger brother.

** Ibid. p. 590.

†† Brooke, p. 25, 6.

with

with his ancestors, at the abbey of Begar. He married Margaret, sister to William king of Scotland; and by her had an only daughter, Constance, who had three husbands; all which, in her right, bore the title of Richmond. Of these,

(PLANTAGENET EARL OF RICHMOND.)

GEFFERY PLANTAGENET, the first husband of Constance, was unfortunately killed in a tournament at Paris, aged about twenty-eight (33d Henry II.), leaving issue two daughters. Of which, Eleanor, called Le Bret, died S. P.; and the name of the other is not mentioned. Also a posthumous son, named Arthur. Which

ARTHUR, by reason he was the son and heir of Geffery, elder brother of John, youngest son of Henry II. is related to have been made away with by his said uncle John, in order for his own advancement to the throne, upon the decease of his eldest brother, king Richard I. Be the fact, however as it may, this Arthur died without issue. But

(BLUNDEVILLE EARL OF RICHMOND.)

RANULPH DE BLUNDEVILLE, earl of Chester, having, on the death of Geffery Plantagenet, married Constance, his widow, he, in her right for a time, is recorded to have enjoyed the honours of Brittany and Richmond. From her being, however, divorced for adultery, the said Constance married

(GUY DE THOUARS, EARL OF RICHMOND.

ARMS—Or. five Fleur de Lis Az. a Canton G.)

GUY, brother to the viscount de Thouars, in France, who enjoyed the dignities of her right, but let to farm all the lands of the honour of Richmond, by charter, dated 3d king John. He had issue two daughters; viz. Alice, who married Peter de Dreux; and Catherine, wife to Andrew de Vitre, in Brittany.* Which

* Brooke, p. 27.

(DREUX EARL OF RICHMOND.

ARMS—Checky O. and Az. a Canton Erm.)

PETER DE DREUX (called Mauclore), 3d Henry III. had livery of all the lands of the honour of Richmond in right of his said wife; and by patent, the 14th of the same king, had the title of duke of Brittany, and earl of Richmond, attributed to him: but although he thus had the appellation of earl, it was not (says Dugdale), until the following year that he had the complete fruition of that *barony*.^o He had issue, a son, John, and a daughter, Joland, who married Hugh le Brun, earl of Picardy.

But it appears, that the 25th Henry III. anno 1241,

PETER DE SAVOY had a grant† of divers towns, castles, manors, lands, &c. belonging to the honour of Richmond; though it is not

† Chart. Rot. 25th Hen. III. m. 4.

^o Brooke quotes the charter thus: " Petrus dux Britanniae & comes Richmond, habet honorem de Richmond sibi redditum, quem Ranulphus comes Cefiriae & Lincoln prius habuit. " Teste rege apud Nantes, 22d May, anno 1229."

manifest

manifest thereby that he had the actual possession of the said earldom, or used the said title.^p Which

* Dugd. Bar.
Vol. I. p. 49.
† Pat. Rot.
50th Hen. III.
m. 17—46.

JOHN DE DREUX, son of the said Peter, seems (for aught that is to be found to the contrary), to have *possessed,^q and by patent the 50th Henry III.† to have had the restitution or regrant of all those towns, castles, &c. beforementioned, upon the surrender thereof by the aforesaid Peter de Savoy. And having thus obtained the livery and seisin of the territories of the same, the king, by his further letters patent, dated at Woodstoke, 6th July, 52d Henry III. granted unto him, by the name of “John duke of Brittany, son to Peter late duke of Brittany, the earldom of Richmond, to hold to him and his heirs” (of the said king and his heirs), as his proper inheritance.” He died 13th Edward I. having married Blanch, daughter of Theobald king of Navarre; and had issue, John, his son and successor. Which

† Milles’
Cat. of Hon.

JOHN was eminent for his military prowess displayed in the wars of France and Palestine, and died 34th Edward I. He married Beatrice, daughter of Henry III. and had† issue,^r Arthur, Peter, John, Blanch married to Philip, son of Robert earl of Artois; Mary, to Guy Castilion, earl of St. Paul; and Alice, abbess of Fount Euerces. Of the sons, the eldest,

ARTHUR, succeeded his father in Brittany; and married, first,

^p He was uncle to Eleanor, queen to Henry III. and by reason of being a foreigner, was not a very popular person in the kingdom; which probably induced him afterwards to surrender the territories of the honour of Richmond. He built the famous palace called, from him, “the Savoy,” situate in the Strand; and now a miserable prison for the military.

^q By patent, the 45th Henry III. m. 9—23, it thus is recorded: “Rex concessit Johi. fil’ ducis Britannie bis mille marcas per annum pro vero valore comitatu Richmond.” Whence it is evident, that the earldom itself was vested in him, but that his father was then alive; who, probably, on going to rule in Brittany, had surrendered the said earldom into the king’s hands for the behalf of his son; but the king, instead, granted the lands and revenues thereof to his wife’s uncle, Peter of Savoy; and now, by his letters patent, made composition for the act of injustice he had committed.

^r Brooke and Sandford name the issue; viz. Arthur; Peter and Henry, who both died young; John; Alice, Mary, and Blanch. But Dugdale wholly unnotices the daughters and younger sons.

Beatrix

Beatrix viscountess of Limogen, by whom he had two sons; viz. John, hereafter mentioned; and Guy earl of Ponthicure. His second wife was Yoland, daughter and heir to Almaric earl of Montfort, by whom he had a son, also named John, of whom hereafter. But

JOHN, the youngest son, obtained this earldom; and by the title of Earl of Richmond, had summons to parliament the 34th Edward I.* having had the like summons the year preceding, by the description of "John de Britannia, Junior."† But he died the 8th Edward III. unmarried, whereupon his nephew,

* Dugd. Lists of Summons.

† Ibid.

JOHN DE DREUX (son of Arthur, his elder brother), was his successor, and did his homage for the earldom of Richmond. He died soon after, viz. the 15th Edward III. (1341), having been thrice married; first, to Isabel, daughter of Charles earl of Valois; secondly, to Blanch, daughter of the king of Castile; and, thirdly, to Margaret, daughter of Edward earl of Savoy. But having no issue by either, he constituted Joane,‡ his niece, daughter of Guy, his brother, to be his heir. Notwithstanding which, however,

JOHN DE DREUX (surnamed de Brenon), earl of Montfort, his half brother, entered upon the dukedom of Brittany; and having his earldom of Montfort seized upon by the French king, had a grant from Edward III.‡ of the whole earldom of Richmond, to hold till such time as he recovered his earldom of Montfort; yet the 16th Edward III. by the king's charter, it appears that he advanced his younger son,

‡ Rot. Pat. 15th Ed. III. p. 2. m. 8.

JOHN OF GHENT, to the dignity of earl of Richmond; granting to him the castles, manors, and lands, &c. to the said honour appertaining.|| Howbeit, some years afterwards, the 46th of Edward III. upon the surrender§ of his son, king Edward gave to the said

|| Rot. Pat. 16th Ed. III. p. 3. m. 10.

§ Rot. Pat. 46th Ed. III. Pars Unica, m. 32.

* She married Charles, second son to Guy earl of Blois, who, in her right, claimed the duchy of Brittany; which occasioned a long war, wherein the kings of England and France became involved; the one espousing John de Brenon, and the other Charles de Blois. It is to be observed, that this great lady Joane, was niece and heir of the whole blood to John de Dreux; whereas John de Brenon was only brother, and heir male on the half blood to the same John.

* Rot. Pat.
46th Ed. III.
Pars Unica,
m. 32.

† Vid. Basset
of Drayton,
Vol. II.

JOHN DE DREUX (otherwise de Brenon), and Joan his wife, and the heirs of their body, the castle town, and honour of Richmond, as also the earldom.* But shortly after this, being taken prisoner in the French wars, he died in France; leaving issue by Joane his wife, daughter to Charles king of Navarre, a daughter, Joane, who married Ralph lord Basset, of Drayton,† and

JOHN, his son and heir, styled the Valiant.† Who, the 3d of Richard II. bearing the titles of duke of Brittany, earl of Montfort and Richmond, was in the wars of France; but shortly after, forfeiting his allegiance to the king of England, he was deposed from his honours in this kingdom; yet at length, the 21st Richard II. Joane, his sister, wife of the lord Basset of Drayton, obtained livery of the castle, county, and honour of Richmond.

The earldom of Richmond having thus terminated in the family of Dreux, was next conferred upon

RALPH LORD NEVILLE, of Raby, the first earl of Westmoreland, who, by king Henry IV. was created earl of Richmond for life. After when,

‡ Vid. Bedford.

JOHN PLANTAGENET, duke of Bedford,‡ bore the same title; which was next given to

EDMOND of Hadham, son of Owen Tudor, by queen Caroline, widow of Henry V. But on the overthrow of the Lancastrian party, and the subsequent accession to the crown of the Yorkists, the earldom of Richmond was conferred by king Edward IV. on his brother,

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, duke of Gloucester, anno the 2d of his reign.|| Yet, nevertheless,

¶ Rot. Pat.
2d Edw. IV.
Pars prim.
m. 5.

HENRY TUDOR, only son and heir of Edmond of Hadham, by

§ Sandford's
Genealogical
History.

** Mezeray's
History of
France.

† He married Mary, daughter of king Edward III. and had issue John duke of Brittany (who had Peter and Francis, both dukes, who died S. P.); Richard earl of Estampes, who, by Margaret of Orleans, his wife, had Francis duke of Brittany; who married Margaret of Foix, and had a daughter, Anne, the heiress of Brittany,§ wife of Lewis XII. king of France; by which marriage the duchy of Brittany became annexed to that crown.**

Margaret

Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, continued to bear the title of earl of Richmond; and by that name mounted the throne of England, upon the death of Richard duke of Gloucester (after king Richard III), in the battle of Bosworth. This honour becoming thus merged in the regal dignity, did so for a time remain; until

HENRY, surnamed Fitzroy, a natural son of king Henry VIII. by Elizabeth Blount, his concubine (widow of Gilbert lord Talboys), was by his royal father, created earl of Nottingham; and also on the same day, 18th June, 17th Henry VIII. duke of Richmond and Somerset. He was a prince of great hopes and promise, but died in the early bloom of youth, the 28th Henry VIII. 1536, S.P. aged about seventeen. Dugdale observes, that he married Mary, daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk; but there was never any consummation of the marriage rites.

STUART EARL AND DUKE OF RICHMOND.

ARMS—Quarterly first and fourth France, on a Border G. Semée de Fermaux, O. the second and third O. a Fess Checky, Arg. and Az. a Border engrailed G. an Inescutcheon, Arg. a Saltier engrailed, between four Cinquefoils, G.

LUDOWICK (son to Esme Stuart, duke of Lenox in Scotland, and grandson to John lord D'Aubignie, younger brother to Matthew earl of Lenox, who was grandfather to king James I.) was, the 6th of

* This lady was the sister of Henry earl of Surrey; and at the iniquitous trial of her celebrated brother (who was the intimate friend of the young duke her husband), in 1546, was called as a witness, and brought forward a body of evidence against him, so keenly pointed, and so full of secrets, which from their nature must have been voluntarily disclosed by her, that her conduct must be suspected of a degree of rancour unparalleled in any case, and in this, unnatural. It is to be lamented, that the character of so fair a creature, should not be handed down so fair as her countenance is by painters and historians represented.

October, the 4th of James I. created baron of Settrington, and earl of Richmond, both in Yorkshire; and the 17th May, 21st James I. was further advanced to the dignity of earl of Newcastle^x upon Tyne, and duke of Richmond. He was thrice married: first, to the sister of the earl of Gowrie, in Scotland; secondly, to the sister of Sir Hugh Campbell; and, thirdly, to Frances, daughter to Thomas Howard, viscount Bindon, and widow of Edward earl of Hertford; but died the 11th February, 1623-4, as he was preparing to go to the parliament then sitting, S. P. Whereupon

ESME STUART, a younger brother to duke Lodowick, became his heir. He had before been created, viz. 7th June, 17th James I. baron Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold, in Lincolnshire, and earl of March. His lady was Catharine, daughter and heir of Gervase lord Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold aforesaid, by whom he had issue four daughters; viz. Elizabeth, who married Henry lord Maltravers, son and heir apparent of Thomas earl of Arundel; Catharine died young; Anne wedded Archibald Douglas, son and heir of the earl of Angus; and Frances was the wife of Hierome Weston, son and heir of Richard earl of Portland. He had also seven sons; viz. James, Henry, Francis, George, Lodowick, John, and Bernard;^y whereof, upon his death in 1624, the eldest,

JAMES, was his successor; who, in 1641, by a new creation, was made duke of Richmond, to the heirs male of his body, with remainder to all his brothers successively, and their issue male respectively.

^x Beatson, in his Political Index, says, he was created earl of Newcastle upon Tyne in 1604, the 2d of James I.

^y Of these younger sons, Henry and Francis died young; Lodowick was an abbot in France; George was slain in the battle of Edgehill on the part of the king; leaving issue by Catharine his wife, daughter of the earl of Suffolk, an only daughter, Catharine, who became baroness of Clifton in her own right.*

*Vid. Clifton of Bromswood, Vol. II.

John, the sixth, was also slain in the civil war, in arms for king Charles I. at the fight at Bramdene, 1644; and Bernard, the seventh son, likewise lost his life in the same service, in an engagement near Chester, anno 1645, and was interred with his noble brothers in the quire at Christ Church, in Oxford. (Vid. Stuart earl of Litchfield.)

His grace married Mary, only daughter of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham; and dying 30th March, 1655, was buried with his uncle, Lodowick, in Westminster Abbey. His issue was an only daughter, Mary, who married Richard earl of Arran, and one son,

ESME, his successor, who died in his minority, unmarried, in France, anno 1660; whereby his cousin,

CHARLES, son and heir of Bernard, his father's youngest brother, succeeded to the honours; which Charles died ambassador at Denmark in 1672, and with him concluded the titles of this house for want of issue male. His grace was thrice married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Rogers, of Bryanston, in Dorsetshire; secondly, to Margaret, daughter of Lawrence, son and heir of Sir Robert Banaster, of Papenham, in Bucks, baronet; thirdly, to Frances, daughter to Walter Stuart, esquire.

His body was brought over to England, and interred with the rest of his family in Westminster Abbey.

RIVERS.

ARMS—Arg. a Fess, and Canton G.

IN 1448, 26th Henry VI. Sir RICHARD WIDVILE, descended from a family of good repute in the county of Northampton,* was created a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Rivers; it being no name of any place, but of an ancient family, once earls of Devon. Moreover, the 5th Edward IV. he was raised to the dignity of an earl, by the same title.

* Dugdale observes, that the first mention of this family occurs the 37th Edward III. whereas, according to Hearne's *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, it appears, that the name of Widvile is much more ancient: for when Robert Foliot certified his knights fees, temp. Henry II. "Willelmus de Widvill is therein mentioned, to hold of the said Robert half a knights fee in the county of Northampton."

* Dugd. Bar. Vol. II. p. 230.

† Lib. Nig. Scacc. Vol. I. p. 213.

During

During the contention of the houses of Lancaster and York, he at first stood firm to king Henry VI.; but after king Edward IV. had obtained the crown, and been so captivated with the beauty of Elizabeth, his daughter (widow of Sir John Grey), as to make her his queen, he embraced the York party, and by that means had great honours and offices conferred upon him. But they were of short duration; for in the 9th Edward IV. on the insurrection of the Lancastrians under Robin of Ridsdale, both he and his son John lost their lives.

This nobleman was a person of great accomplishments, to whom we are partly indebted for the noble art of printing being introduced into England. He married Jacquetta, daughter of Peter de Luxembourg, earl of St. Paul (widow of John duke of Bedford), and had issue seven sons, and divers daughters. Of the sons, Anthony, was his successor; John died young; and another John lost his life with his father; Lionel was bishop of Salisbury;^a another was named Edward; and Richard, on the decease of his brother Anthony, became earl Rivers. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married, first, Sir John Grey; and, secondly, king Edward IV.; Margaret wedded Thomas earl of Arundel; Anne was wife, first, of William lord Bourchier; secondly, of George Grey, earl of Kent; and, lastly, of Sir Anthony Wingfield, knight;^b Jaquet married John lord Strange, of Knokyn; Mary, William Herbert, earl of Huntington; and Catherine, first, Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham; secondly, Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford; and, thirdly, Sir Richard Wingfield, K. G.; another daughter he had, who became the wife of Sir John Bromley, knight; son to that famous Sir John Bromley, who recovered the standard of Guyen, in the memorable battle of Corby, against the French.[†]

* Dudg. Bar.
Vol. II. p. 231.

† Ibid.

ANTHONY

^a He is reputed to have been father of Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, by a Concubine.

^b This marriage does not appear in Lodge's Irish Peerage, under his account of the Wingfield family.

^c From this stem, the present family of Bromley lord Montfort is stated to be derived; but probably

ANTHONY WIDVILE, next earl Rivers, in the lifetime of his father having married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Scales,* was thereupon declared lord Scales; and by that title for many years greatly distinguished himself. He was eminent both as a warrior and a statesman. Indeed, the credit of his sister (the fair lady Grey, queen to Edward IV.), the countenance and example of his prince, the boisterousness of the times, nothing softened, nothing roughened the mind of this amiable lord, who was as gallant as his luxurious brother-in-law, without his weakness; as brave as the heroes of either *rose*, without their savageness; studious in the intervals of business, and devout after the manner of those whimsical times; when men challenged others whom they never saw, and went barefoot to visit shrines in countries of which they had scarce a map. In short, this nobleman was, as Sir Thomas More says, “*Vir, haud facile discernas, manu’ve aut consilio promptior.*”

* Vid. Scales, Vol. II.

Walpole celebrates him in his Noble Authors, observing, “That though Caxton knew ‘*none like to the erle of Worcester,*’ and thought that all learning in the nobility perished with Tiptoft,† yet there flourished about the same period, a noble person (Anthony earl Rivers), by no means inferior to him in learning and politeness; in birth his equal, by alliance his superior, greater in feats of arms, and in pilgrimages more abundant.”

† Vid. Tiptoft, Vol. II.

The dismal catastrophe of this accomplished nobleman,^d in the forty-first year of his age, is too well known to need mention here; suffice it, that after all his noble exploits, and his singular merit, he was de-

probably such representation is founded on the conceit of flattering heralds, which no legal records can establish.

* Queen Elizabeth Grey (alias Widvile), is pitied for losing her two sons; but the royalty of their birth has so engrossed the attention of historians, that they never reckon into the number of her misfortunes the murder of her second son, Sir Richard Grey, nor that of her brother. Indeed, it is remarkable how slightly the death of earl Rivers is mentioned, though a man invested with the highest offices of trust and dignity; and how much the execution of lord Hastings is dwelt upon, a man in every light his inferior. In fact, the generality draw their ideas of English story from the tragic rather than from the historic authors.

capitated

capitated at Pomfret, to gratify and promote the bloody ambition of Richard duke of Gloucester, to obtain the crown, without being permitted to speak in vindication of himself.

He married, to his second wife, Mary, daughter and heir to Henry Fitz-Lewis; but dying without legitimate issue, his brother,

RICHARD, became his heir, and successor in all his titles, excepting that of Scales;* but he died unmarried, the 7th Henry VII. so that his sisters became his coheirs. In his will, among other matters, he ordered that there might be as much underwood sold in the woods of his manor of Grafton, as would buy a bell, to be a tenour to the bells then there, for a remembrance of the last of the blood.

* Vid. Scales,
Vol. II.

DARCY EARL OF RIVERS.

AFTER the Widvile family, that of Darcy was the next which bore this title. Whereto

THOMAS, son of John lord Darcy, of Chich, was advanced, the 2d of Charles I. with remainder, for default of issue male, to his son-in-law, Sir Thomas Savage;† who also, by the same patent, was created baron and viscount Savage of Clifton (alias Rock Savage), in Cheshire. Which

† Vid. Darcy
of Chich.

(SAVAGE EARL RIVERS.)

ARMS—Arg. six Lions rampant (third second, and first) S.

SIR THOMAS SAVAGE was descended from an ancient family, whose chief seat for many ages was at the castle of Frodsham, in Cheshire;

• He had a natural daughter, called Margaret, married to Sir Robert Poynes, knight.

† Beatson says, that Elizabeth Darcy, his widow, was in 1641 created countess of Rivers for life.
and

and partly at another noble house, built of later time at Clifton, on the opposite side the river, called Rock Savage. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of the beforementioned Thomas Darcy, earl Rivers, he had issue seven sons, and six daughters. The sons were, John, his successor; Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to William Whitmore, of Leighton, in Cheshire, esquire;^a Francis; William; James; Richard; and Charles;^b of the daughters, Jane married John marquis of Winchester; Dorothy, Charles viscount Andover; Elizabeth, Sir John Thimbleby, knight; Anne, the hon. Robert Brudenell; Catherine, a nun at Dunkirk; and Henrietta-Maria, who wedded Ralph Sheldon, esquire.

JOHN, son and heir of Sir Thomas, on the decease of his grandfather, Thomas Darcy, earl Rivers, in 1639, succeeded to that title, and died in 1654. He was twice married; his first lady was Catherine, daughter of William lord Morley and Monteagle, by whom he had three sons; Thomas; John, who died S. P.; and Richard; as also five daughters; whereof, Elizabeth married William lord Petre; Jane, first, George lord Chandos; and, secondly, Sir William Sidley, baronet; and, thirdly, George Pitt, of Stratfieldsay, in Hampshire, esquire;ⁱ Catherine wedded Charles, brother to Sir William Sidley; Mary became the wife of Henry Killigrew, esquire; and Francis died young. His second lady was Mary, daughter of Thomas Ogle, of South Diffington, in Northumberland, esquire; but by her he had issue only one son, called Peter.

THOMAS, next earl Rivers, married Elizabeth, one of the natural daughters of Emanuel Scrope, earl of Sunderland,* by whom he had a

*Vid. Scrope
of Bolton,
Vol. II.

^a He had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Marmaduke lord Langdale; and a son, Darcy Savage, of Leighton; whose daughter, Bridget, married Sir Thomas Moslyn, baronet. (Kimber's Baronetage, Vol. II. p. 79.)

^b He had issue a daughter, Mary Savage, who married Jeremy Thoresby, of Leeds, and had issue Elizabeth and Mary Thoresby.†

ⁱ From him is descended the present family of Pitt lord Rivers.

† Stemmata
Chichleana,
p. 50. n. 81.

son, Thomas lord Colchester, who died S. P. M.^k vitâ pat.; another son, named Richard; and two daughters, viz. Elizabeth and Annabella, who married Sir Erasmuch Norwich, of Brampton, in com. Northampt. and died S. P. To his second lady he married Arabella, only daughter of Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, by Mary his wife, daughter and coheir of John Massingberd, of London, merchant, but by her had no issue; and deceasing in 1694,

RICHARD, his only surviving son, succeeded to his honours. Which Richard was a great rake in his youthful days; but distinguished himself much in the reigns of William III. and queen Anne, as a warrior and a statesman. His lady was Penelope, daughter of John Downes, of Wardley, in Lancashire, esquire, by whom he had a son, that died young, and two daughters; of which, one married the earl of Rochford,¹ and the other^m married James earl of Barrymore, in Ireland. But having no surviving male issue, his titles, upon his decease, in 1712, descended to his cousin,

JOHN, son of Richard Savage, third son of John the first earl Rivers of this family. Which Richard married the daughter and heir of --- Bridge, of Trafford, in com. Cest. esquire, and had issue this John, his only son; who dying a bachelor in 1728, with him the title of Rivers, &c. it is considered became extinct.

ROBARTES OF TRURO.

(Vid. RADNOR.)

* He married Charlotte, daughter of Charles earl of Derby, and had an only daughter, named Charlotte, who died unmarried.

¹ Edmonson names her Bessy; and states that she married, secondly, the Rev. Mr. Carter.

^m She died the 19th March, 1714, by the miscarriage of a son; leaving an only daughter, named Penelope, who married major general James Cholmondeley.*

* Lodge's
Irish Peerage,
Vol. I. p. 207.

ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER.

IN 1611, Sir ROBERT KERR (or Carr), was created baron of Branspath, in the county of Durham, and viscount Rochester, in the county of Kent; after when, in 1614, he was advanced to be earl of Somerset;* to which head the reader is referred for a more full account.

• Vid. Somerset.

WILMOT EARL OF ROCHESTER.

ARMS—Arg. on a Fess, G. between three Eagles Heads erased, S. as many Eschalops, O.

THE name of Wilmot is very ancient in England; but from what particular stem this family is derived, Sir William Dugdale is silent; merely observing, that

HENRY WILMOT, only son of Charles viscount Wilmot, of Athlone, in Ireland, was, for his many eminent services and zeal to the royal cause, created, by Charles I. anno the 19th of his reign, lord Wilmot, baron of Adderbury, in Oxfordshire; and, furthermore, was by Charles II. advanced to the title of earl of Rochester, by letters patent, dated at Paris, 13th December, 1652. He was a nobleman of considerable abilities, of much honour, and military talent, which on several occasions, during the civil war, he eminently displayed. He died in 1659, at Dunkirk; but was buried in the north aisle of the church at Spellsbury, in Oxfordshire.

By Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir John St. John. baronet, he had issue a son, Charles, who died young, and John, his successor. Which

JOHN was a person whom, according to Walpole,† the Muses were fond to inspire, and ashamed to avow; and who practised, without the least reserve, that secret, which can make verses more read for their

† Walpole's
No 1c Au-
thor's.

defects than for their merits. Lord Rochester's Poems have much more obscenity than wit, more wit than poetry, and more poetry than politeness.*

* Collins' Extinct Peerage.

His lordship's character and eccentricities are too well known to require a tiresome repetition here; suffice it therefore, that he died in 1680, having had issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of John Mallet, of Enmore, in com. Somers. esquire, three daughters; whereof, Anne married, first, Henry Bainton, of Wiltshire, esquire;* and next, Francis, son of Fulk Greville, lord Broke; Elizabeth wedded Edward Montague, earl of Sandwich; and Mallet became wife of the viscount Lisburne, in Ireland. Also a son,

CHARLES, who died in his minority, unmarried; when, for want of surviving issue male, the honours of this family expired.

HYDE EARL OF ROCHESTER.

ARMS—Az. a Chevron between three Lozenges, O, a Crescent for difference.

† Vid. Clarendon.

LAWRENCE HYDE was the next person on whom this title was conferred. He was second son of the famous chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon;† and in 1681, was first created baron Hyde, of Wotton

* The following letter of this earl may evince, that however volatile and apparently vicious his actions might be, yet his advice to his son was wholesome, moral, and exemplary.

To my lord Wilmot,

" I hope, Charles, when you receive this, and know that I have sent this gentleman to be
 " your tutor, you will be very glad to see I take such care of you, and be very grateful; which
 " is best shewn in being obedient, and diligent. You are now grown big enough to be a man,
 " if you can be wise enough; and the way to be truly wise, is to serve God, learn your books,
 " and observe the instructions of your parents first, and next your tutor, to whom I have en-
 " tirely resigned you for these seven years; and according as you employ that time, you are
 " to be happy, or unhappy for ever. But I have so good an opinion of you, that I am glad to
 " think you will never deceive me. Dear child, learn your book, and be obedient, and you
 " shall see what a father I will be to you: you shall want no pleasure while you are good: and
 " that you may be so, are my constant prayers.

" ROCHESTER."

Basset,

Basset, in Wiltshire; and viscount Hyde of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire; and the next ensuing year was advanced to the dignity of earl of Rochester.

At the Revolution, in 1688, he concurred with the lords in their declaration on king James's withdrawing himself; but in the affair of supplying the vacancy of the throne, he was one of that very considerable number which insisted warmly on the grand point of hereditary right; but the vote was carried against them.

On this occasion he drew on himself a great coldness from king William, and even from queen Mary, to whom he was so nearly allied; though after some time, he so far recovered the royal favour, as to be constituted lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1700.

He was a nobleman who had great parts, a very good person, and too much heat to be insincere; indeed he was always thought an incorrupt man. During all the disputes concerning his father, he made his court so dextrously, that no resentment ever appeared against him on that head; and he was even acceptable to those of a contrary interest. He married Henrietta, daughter of Richard earl of Burlington, and had issue one son and four daughters; viz. Anne, who married James duke of Ormond; Henrietta, who wedded James earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of James duke of Monmouth; Mary, who became the wife of Francis Seymour, lord Conway; and Catherine, who died single in 1737. His lordship died in 1711, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

HENRY, next earl of Rochester, upon the decease of his cousin, Edward earl of Clarendon,† in 1723, succeeded also to that title. He was joint treasurer of Ireland with Arthur earl of Anglesey; and in the lifetime of his father, married Jane, sister to John lord Gower, by whom he had five daughters; viz. Henrietta and Anne, who deceased; Jane, who married William Capel, earl of Essex;° Catherine, wife of Charles

* Vid. Clarendon.

° Charlotte, the eldest surviving daughter of this William earl of Essex, by the said lady Jane, his wife, having become the heiress of the last Henry earl of Clarendon and Rochester, took

ROCKINGHAM.

Charles duke of Queensberry and Dover;^p and Charlotte, who died unmarried in 1739-40; also one son, Henry viscount Cornbury. But this nobleman, and his said son, both dying in 1753 (the son first), the honours of the family concluded for want of issue male surviving.

ROCHFORD.

(Vid. BULLEN EARL OF WILTSHIRE.)

CAREY VISCOUNT ROCHFORD.

(Vid. CAREY LORD HUNSDON.)

ROCKINGHAM.

Arms—Arg. on a Chevron engrailed, Az. three Crescents, O. between as many Martlets, S.

UPON the 28th January, the 20th Charles I. Sir LEWIS WATSON, of Rockingham Castle, in the county of Northampton, baronet, was, by letters patent, dated at Oxford, created lord Rockingham, of Rockingham aforesaid. He was a zealous loyalist during the time of the unhappy civil war. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Peregrine Bertie, lord Willoughby of Eresby, by whom he had no issue;

took the name and arms of Hyde, pursuant to the will of the said Henry; and having married Thomas, second son of William Villiers, earl of Jersey, he was, in 1756, created baron Hyde, of Hindon, with remainder to his issue male; and in default, the dignity of baroness Hyde to the said Charlotte Hyde; and after her decease, the dignity of baron Hyde, to the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten.

^a She was the celebrated dutchess of Queensberry, the patroness of Gay the poet.

but

but by his second wife, Eleanor, sister to John Manners, earl of Rutland, he had Edward, his son and heir; Lewis, who died young; and six daughters; viz. Grace, married to Sir Edward Barkham, of Wentacre, in Norfolk, baronet; Anne, who died single, in 1659; Frances, wedded to Edward Dingley, of Charlton, in Worcestershire; Elizabeth who died unmarried; Eleanor, the wife of Sir Charles Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, knight; and Catherine, who died young. His lordship deceased in 1652, and was succeeded by

EDWARD, his only surviving son, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, and died in 1691, having had issue four sons; viz. Lewis, his successor; Edward, who died unmarried; Thomas, who took the name of Wentworth (of whom hereafter); and George; also four daughters; of which, Eleanor married Thomas lord Leigh; Arabella, Sir James Oxenden, of Wingham, in Kent, baronet; Anne and Margaret, who died unmarried.

LEWIS, third lord Rockingham, married Catherine, second daughter and coheir to Sir George Sondes, K. B. of Lees Court, in Kent, created baron of Throughley, viscount Sondes, and earl of Feverham,* with remainder to Lewis de Duras, baron of Holdenby, who had married Mary, his eldest daughter; but she dying S. P. lady Rockingham became sole heir to her father; and in consequence thereof his lordship, in 1724, was created baron of Throughleigh, viscount Sondes of Lees Court, both in Kent; and earl of Rockingham, in Northamptonshire. By this lady he had three daughters, who lived to maturity; viz. Mary, who married Wrey Saunderson, of Glentworth, in Lincolnshire, esquire; Arabella, wife of Sir Robert Furnese, of Waldershare, in Kent, baronet; and Margaret wedded to Sir John Monson, K. B.; also two sons, Edward and George. Of which,

EDWARD, styled viscount Sondes, died vi. pat. in 1722; having married Catherine, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas earl of Thanet, by whom he had a daughter, Catherine, who became the wife of Edward Southwell, of King's Weston, esquire; †and three sons;

* Vid. Feverham.

† Vid. Clifford, Vol. II.

sons; Lewis, Thomas, and Edward; which last died unmarried, and the eldest,

LEWIS, succeeded his grandfather in 1724, and married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Furnese, baronet; but died in December 1745, without issue. Whereupon,

THOMAS, his only surviving brother, became his heir, and died a few months after attaining his honours, S. P. whereby the titles devolved upon his cousin, and heir male, Thomas-Watson Wentworth, who was only son of Thomas, third son of Edward lord Rockingham. Which Thomas, pursuant to the will of his mother's brother, William earl of Strafford, succeeded to his estate, and assumed the name and arms of Wentworth. He married Alice, only daughter of Sir Thomas Proby, of Elton, in the county of Huntington; and had issue two daughters, who died in their infancy, and one son, the said

THOMAS-WATSON WENTWORTH, fourth earl of Rockingham; who, previous to succeeding to that honour, had been created baron of Malton, 28th May, 1728; earl of Malton, and viscount Higham, of Higham Ferrers, and baron of Wath and Harrowden, 19th November, 1734; and on the death of Thomas earl of Rockingham, was, by patent, dated 19th April, 1746, advanced to the dignity of marquis of Rockingham. His lordship died in 1750, and was buried in York minster. By his lady, Mary, daughter to Daniel Finch, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, he had five sons; whereof three died young; Thomas, the second, died at Geneva, in 1734; and Charles, the youngest, was his successor. Likewise five daughters; of which, Anne married William earl Fitz-William; Mary died young; another married John Milbank, esquire; another became wife to a Mr. Sturgeon, of low origin; and one remained single.

CHARLES-WATSON WENTWORTH, the second marquis of Rockingham, was a nobleman of amiable manners and disposition; alike undisturbed by envy, avarice, or false ambition. On the true principles of a patriot, he headed a strong party against administration, which

which at length, in 1782, succeeded in removing from his majesty's councils, a set of persons who, for a long time, had been obnoxious and unpopular to the nation. But his lordship's own disinterested accession to place was of short duration; for he died in the July following, aged only fifty-two. Too soon for his years!!! too early for his country!!! He married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Bright, of Badsworth, in the county of York, esquire; but having no issue, all his titles ceased with him. He was buried in the earl of Strafford's vault in York Minster, about the 20th July, 1782.

ROLLE.

Arms—O. on a Bar dancette, between three Delves Az. charged with as many Lions rampant of the first, three Bezants.

HOWEVER ancient flattering heralds may assert this family to be, yet it seems, that

GEORGE ROLLE, the first person who settled in Devonshire,* was only a *merchant of the city of London*, and on the Reformation was a considerable purchaser of abbey lands. He in the reign of Henry VIII. bought the seat, manor, and large demesnes of Stevenstone, in Devonshire, from the family of Moyle; to whom, by the marriage of a coheir of the Stevenstons (the former lords), the same had accrued. From George, second son of the aforesaid George,[†] descended

* Collins' Peerage, edition 1730.

JOHN ROLLE, esquire, who married Christian, daughter of Robert Bruce, earl of Ailesbury, and had issue Robert, who died S. P.; and John, heir to his brother; which John is stated to have been offered the title of an earl by queen Anne's last ministry, but *refused it*. He mar-

[†] From Henry, fourth son of this George, descended Robert Rolle, of Heanton-Sachevill, in com. Devon, esquire, who married one of the daughters and coheirs of Theophilus earl of Lincoln, and baron Clinton;† and had issue, Samuel Rolle, father of Margaret, his daughter and heir, married, in 1724, to Robert lord Walpole.

† Vid. Clinton, Vol. II.

ried Isabella, daughter of Sir William Walters, of Sarfden, in com. Oxon, baronet, by (Mary his wife, sister to Christian, and daughter of Robert Bruce, earl of Ailesbury aforesaid), by whom he, among other issue, had Dennis, his youngest son, and

HENRY, his son and heir, who, by letters patent, dated 8th January, 1747-8, was created baron Rolle of Stevenstone, in the county of Devon. But dying in 1750 without issue, his title became extinct; though the same honour has since been revived, 20th June, 1796, in the person of John Rolle, esquire, his nephew, son and heir of Dennis Rolle, his younger brother beforementioned.

ROMNEY.

ARMS—O. a Pheon Az. a Crescent for difference.

THE purpose of this work is not to investigate what blessings or evils were brought upon the country by the *glorious Revolution* of 1688; yet nevertheless, certain it is, that many noble families thereby became involved in ruin; while others, comparatively insignificant, rose into higher honour and renown. The family of Sydney was ever considered prone to liberty, and foe to arbitrary power; to which principles may be ascribed the exaltation of

* Vid. Leicester.

HENRY SYDNEY, youngest son of Robert earl of Leicester;* who having greatly contributed to the settling the crown on the head of the prince of Orange, was, the 1st of William and Mary, on the 9th April, 1689, created baron of Milton, viscount Sydney of the Isle of Shepey; and on the 25th April, 1694, earl of Romney, all in the county of Kent. Burnet describes him as a man who had lived long at court, *and run into some adventures that became very public*; who had no fault, no malice in his heart, but a too great love of pleasure; of a moderate capacity; who promised every body, but did for no one. His lordship was, however, well rewarded for his services, as well by honours

nours as lucrative appointments; but dying in 1704, unmarried, his nobility became ended.

RUSSEL OF THORNHAUGH.

IN 1603, Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL, younger son of Francis, second earl of Bedford, was created baron Russel of Thornhaugh, in the county of Northampton, whose son, Francis, succeeding afterwards to the earldom of Bedford, merged his own barony in that superior honour.

RUSSEL OF STREATHAM.

JUNE 13th, 1695, WRIOTHESLEY RUSSEL, grandson, and heir apparent to the duke of Bedford, was, by patent, created baron Russel of Streatham, otherwise baron Howland of Streatham, in Surrey; but on his accession to the dukedom, the said title merged therein.

RUSSEL OF SHENGAY.

Vid. ORFORD.

RUTLAND.

THE first dignified with this title was EDWARD, eldest son to Edmond Plantagenet, duke of York, a younger son to Edward III.

4 N 2

Which

* Chart. Rot.
13th Ric. II.
m. 5.

Which Edward was created earl of Rutland by Richard II. but to enjoy only during the lifetime of his father,* whom he succeeded in his title of York, but was afterwards slain at the battle of Agincourt; when dying S. P. his nephew,

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, son of Richard, his younger brother, was his heir; whose younger son, Edmund, in his lifetime, bore the title of earl of Rutland. But which

† Vid. York.

EDMUND, after the battle of Wakefield, where his father was slain,† was barbarously stabbed to death by the lord Clifford; being then only about twelve years of age.

‡ Ibid.

This title is now in the family of Manners, descended maternally from Anne, eldest sister of the said Edmund earl of Rutland.‡

SALISBURY.

ARMS—Three Pallets varyy, on a Chief, O. a Lion passant, S.

WALTER DE EUREUX, earl of Rosmar, in Normandy, having accompanied William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, in 1066, had by his munificence, divers very considerable possessions granted; among which was the lordships of Salisbury and Ambresbury, which he bequeathed to his younger son, Edward, born in England; leaving his other estates in Normandy, with the title of earl of Rosmar, to Walter, his eldest son. This

EDWARD was thenceforth called de Salisbury, and was very eminent in the time of the Conqueror; and is often mentioned in Domesday Book. He had a daughter, Maud, who married Humphrey de Bohun, and a son,

* These arms are as given in Heylin's Help to English History, by Wright; and also according to Milles; but Brooke gives them: "Az. Six Lions rampant, O. armed and langued, G."

WALTER,

WALTER, who founded a small monastery at Bradenstoke; where, in his old age, he became a canon, having had issue by Sibilla de Cadurcis, or Chaworth,

PATRICK DE EUREUX, his son and heir; who being steward of the household to Maud the empress, was by her advanced to the dignity of earl of Salisbury. By which title (i. e. *Carta comitis Patric*),* the 12th Henry II. upon the assessment of aid for marriage of the king's daughter, he then certified his knights fees to be seventy-eight and two fifths. This earl Patric was slain by Guy of Lusignan, A.D. 1169, in his return from a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella; and was succeeded by his son,

* Hearne's
Lib. Nig.
Scacc.

WILLIAM, who, at the coronation of Richard I. bore the golden sceptre, with the dove on the head of it, and died the 8th of the same reign; leaving by Alianore his wife, daughter of Tirrel de Mainers,

ELA, his only † daughter and heir, who married William Longespee, a natural son of Henry II. by his concubine Rosamond Clifford, commonly called "Fair Rosamond." Which

† Dugd. Bar.
Vol. I. p. 175.

(LONGESPEE EARL OF SALISBURY.)

ARMS—Az. six Lions (or Lionels), rampant, O. third, second, first.

WILLIAM LONGESPEE was a person of infinite courage, and one of the best soldiers of the age. He was one of those who recommended to king John to disregard the Pope's interdict; and was in such favour with that prince, that when dying, he committed to his

* Dugdale mentions two wives; viz. Maud and Ela; which last was widow of William earl Warren and Surrey, and daughter of William Talvaife, earl of Ponthieu. Milles and Brooke mention two other sons; viz. Patric and Philip; monks in the abbey of Bradenstoke.†

† Milles,
p. 1035.
Brookes,
p. 201.

† Brooke mentions another daughter, Mabel, wife of Nigel de Moubray, to whom she carried, in marriage, the manor of Banested, in Surrey; also two sons, Patrick and William, both canons at Bradenstoke.||

|| Brooke's
second Dis-
covery of
Camden's
Errors, p. 80.

care,

* History of
Salisbury.

† Ibid.

care, the training up of his son, Henry III. He died 10th Henry III. (1226), not without suspicion of being poisoned by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent; and was first buried at Old Sarum, but afterwards removed to the new Cathedral, where his body was interred in a tomb of wood, richly painted and gilt.* By the aforesaid Ela his wife (who survived him), he had four sons and five daughters. Of the sons, William was his successor; Richard was a canon of Salisbury, and lies interred at Lacock; Stephen was chief justice of Ireland, and had the title of earl of Ulster;† and Nicholas was bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1297, at a very advanced age, and was buried near his father, under a large marble.† Of the daughters, Isabel married William lord Vesey; Ela was wife, first, of Thomas earl of Warwick; and, secondly, of Philip Basset, of Hedendon; Idonea, of William de Beauchamp, of Bedford; Lora, a nun at Lacock; and Ela, junior, wedded William de Odingfells.

WILLIAM, the next earl, also called Longespee, was an eminent warrior; with whom Henry III. being displeased, because, being signed with the cross, he went to the Holy Land without leave, took from him the title of earl, and castle of Salisbury. Notwithstanding which, he went into Egypt with St. Lewis, king of France; and fighting valiantly in the midst of his enemies near Damietta, died in the bed of honour. He married Idonea, daughter and heir of Richard de Camville, and had issue.

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who does not appear to have been ever restored to the title of Salisbury. He married Maud, daughter of Walter lord Clifford;‡ and dying in the flower of his age, 41st Henry III. left

* R. Brooke writes, that he married Emmeline countess of Ulster, daughter and heir of Walter de Ridelesford, baron of Bray, in Ireland; and Milles asserts, that he left a daughter and heir, Ela, who became the wife of Henry Lacy, that was made earl of Ulster by king John.

‡ She afterwards married John Giffard, of Brinsfield, and had issue three other daughters, her coheirs; viz. Catharine Giffard, Alianore Giffard, and Maud Giffard. (Rot. Orig. Scaccarii, 27th Edward I. Rot. 23.)

MARGARET,

MARGARET, his daughter and heir, commonly called countess of Salisbury, who married Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln;^{y*} and had issue an only daughter and heir,

* Vid. Lincoln.

ALICE, who became the wife of Thomas earl of Lancaster;† who being outlawed, king Edward II. seized upon the lands which she had made over to her husband; some of which, viz. Tenbrigge, Winterbourn, and Ambresbury, with other manors, king Edward III.‡ gave to William de Montacute, to hold in as full and ample a manner, as ever the same had been holden by Margaret countess of Salisbury, or her predecessors.

† Vid. Lancaster.

‡ Rot. Chart. 11th Ed. III. n. 54.

MONTACUTE EARL OF SALISBURY.

ARMS—Arg. three Fusils in Fess, G.

DROGO, surnamed de Monte-acuto, Montacute, or Montague, the ancestor of this famous family, came into England with Robert earl of Moreton at the time of the Conquest; and as appears by Domesday Book, held of him divers manors in the county of Somerset; whereof *Sceptone*, or Shipton Montacute, was one; and *Sutone*, also called Sutton Montacute, was another. This Drogo was father of William, whose son, Richard, had issue another

DROGO, or Dru de Montacute, called Juvenis, or the Young; who, the 12th Henry II. certified to the exchequer, the knights fees of his barony to be nine, an half, and a third part de veteri feoffamento, and one de novo; besides one, whereof he had been disseized by Henry Lovel. He married Aliva, daughter of Alan Bassett, of Wycomb; and

^y Dugdale states, that she afterwards married Sir Walter Walrond, knight, by whom she had three daughters;|| and yet under Walrond,§ he calls the wife of the said Walter, Isabella, and asserts, that he died the 2d of king John. Thus it is evident, that Dugdale has made an error in the one relation or the other.

|| Dugd. Bar. Vol. I. p. 179.

§ Ibid. p. 670.

had

had issue Dru, his eldest son, whose line terminated in two granddaughters and heirs; of which, Margaret married William de Echingham; and Isabel, Thomas de Audham. The second son,

WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, was sheriff of Dorsetshire, temp. king John; and by Isabel his wife, had William, his only son and heir; who, by Berta, daughter of ----- had

SIMON DE MONTACUTE, a most eminent baron in the reigns of Edward I. and II. during which he had summons to parliament, from the 22d Edward I. to the 9th Edward II. inclusive. He married Aufrick, daughter of Fergus, and sister and heir to Orry, king of the Isle of Man, by whom he had issue William, his son and heir; and Simon, who married Hawise, daughter of Almeric lord St. Amand. Which

WILLIAM LORD MONTACUTE succeeding his father, had summons to parliament, the 11th and 12th of Edward II. This nobleman in the lifetime of his father, had displayed his military talents and courage on divers occasions, and had holden many dignified and honourable offices. He died in Gascoigne; but was interred at St. Frideswide, now Christ Church, Oxford, anno 1320; leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Peter de Montfort, a numerous family of sons and daughters. Whereof^{*}

WILLIAM, the second, but eldest surviving son, became the most considerable in rank and honour of all his predecessors. He was governor of divers castles; constable of the Tower of London; admiral of the fleet; created earl of Salisbury 11th Edward III.; and, moreover, made king of the Isle of Man the 16th of the same reign; the year following, however, in which he died, as it is said, of the bruises he received in tilting at Windsor, anno 1343. His lady was Catharine, daughter of William, and sister and coheir to Otto de Grandison;

^{*} Simon, third son, was made bishop of Worcester, and in 1336, was translated to Ely; to the cathedral of which see he was a great benefactor; as also to the university of Cambridge. Edward, the fourth son, was a celebrated warrior; had summons to parliament, from 16th to 34th Edward III. and died in 1361.*

* Vid. Montacute, Vol. II.

by whom he had William, his successor; John, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Monthermer;* Robert; and four daughters; of which, Sibyll married Edmund, son of Edmund earl of Arundel; Philippa, Roger Mortimer, earl of March; Elizabeth, Giles lord Badlesmere; and Agnes (or Anne) was contracted to John, son of Roger de Grey.

* Vid. Monthermer,
Vol. II.

WILLIAM, second earl of Salisbury, was a famous foldier; was present at the glorious battles of Cressy and Poictiers; and, in short, almost all his life was a perpetual campaign. He was one of the first knights of the garter, on the institution of that noble order; which vulgar tradition has strangely handed down, to have been founded for the love which king Edward III. bore to the countess of Salisbury.

This earl was twice married; first, to Joane, daughter of Edmond Plantagenet, earl of Kent, from whom he was divorced, on account of a pre-contract to Sir Thomas Holland; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John lord Mohun, of Dunster, by whom he had a son, William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel; but was unfortunately slain by his father, in a tilting at Windsor, S. P. the 6th Richard II. Thus having no surviving issue, and dying in 1397 (20th Richard II.), his nephew,

JOHN, son of Sir John de Montacute, his younger brother, became the next earl; who was as conspicuous for his military achievements, as the others of his family had been. He was almost the only temporal nobleman who remained firm to king Richard, after the invasion of the duke of Lancaster; and even when Richard was deposed, and the duke had mounted the throne, he joined in a plan for the restoration of the former, and the destruction of the latter; which being discovered, he and the earl of Kent were seized by the rabble at Cirencester, who struck off their heads, and sent them to London, 5th January, 1400. He married Maud, daughter of Sir Adam Francis, knight, by whom he had Thomas, the next earl, and Richard, who died S. P.; likewise three daughters; of which, Anne married, first, Sir Richard Hankford, knight; secondly, Sir John Fitz-Lewis; and,

thirdly, John Holland, duke of Exeter; Elizabeth wedded Robert lord Willoughby, of Eresby; and Margaret was wife of William lord Ferrers, of Groby.

THOMAS, fourth earl of Salisbury, was concerned in so many military exploits, that to give an account of them all, would be to write the history of the reign of Henry V. Suffice it then to say, that as he lived, so he died in the service of his country; being mortally wounded when commanding the English army at the siege of Orleans, in 1428. He was twice married: by his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas, and sister and coheir to Edmond earl of Kent, he had issue one only daughter, married to Richard, a younger son of Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland, of whom hereafter. By his second lady he had no child, so that the male line of the eldest branch of the Montacute family became extinct; but from Sir Simon, a younger brother to John the third earl of Salisbury, the families of the duke of Manchester and the earl of Sandwich are descended; which, if they do not at present reflect the illustrious actions and noble qualities of their worthy progenitors, nevertheless are now the male representatives of the ancient blood and house of Montacute, commonly called Montagu.

NEVILLE EARL OF SALISBURY.

ARMS—G. a Saltier, Arg. a Label componée Arg. and Az.

RICHARD NEVILLE was the eldest son of Ralph earl of Westmoreland, by Joane, his second wife; and having married (as beforementioned), Alice, only daughter and heir of Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury, had that title restored and granted to him, and also to *the heirs of the said Alice*; together with twenty pounds annual rent out of the issues of the county of Wilts.* This Richard, though he received many favours from Henry VI. was yet a great promoter of the
York

* Pat. 20th
Henry VI.
p. 4. m. 11.

York interest. In 1458, he beat the Lancaster forces under lord Audley, at Blore Heath, and again, in 1460, at Northampton; but in December of the same year, when the duke of York was defeated and slain at the battle of Wakefield, this earl was there made prisoner, and afterwards beheaded. He had issue six sons and six daughters. Of the sons, Richard was his successor; Thomas married Maud, daughter of Robert lord Willoughby, and was slain with his father at Wakefield, S. P.; John was created marquis of Montagu;* George became A. B. of York, and chancellor of England; and Ralph and Robert died young. Of the daughters, Joane married William earl of Arundel; Cecily, first, Henry Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; and, secondly, John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester; Alice, Henry lord Fitz-Hugh; Eleanor, Thomas lord Stanley; Catherine, William lord Bonville; and Margaret, first, John earl of Oxford; and after, William lord Hastings.

* Vid. Montagu.

RICHARD, the next earl of Salisbury, in the lifetime of his father, bore the title of earl of Warwick; having married the heiress of that house.† He was a person of eminent parts, great valour, and accomplishments; whose affability rendered him the favourite of the people, while his generosity attached them to his service. This earl had two daughters, his coheiresses; whereof, Isabel married George duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV.; and Anne was wedded, first, to prince Edward, only son of king Henry VI. and next to Richard duke of Gloucester, after king, by the name of Richard III.

† Vid. Warwick.

PLANTAGENET EARL OF SALISBURY.

GEORGE duke of Clarence having married the aforesaid Isabel, daughter and coheir of Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury and Warwick, was, by letters patent, dated the 12th of Edward IV. created earl of Warwick and Salisbury; but shortly after this, viz. 17th Ed-

• Vid. Warwick.

† Sandford's
Genealogical
History.

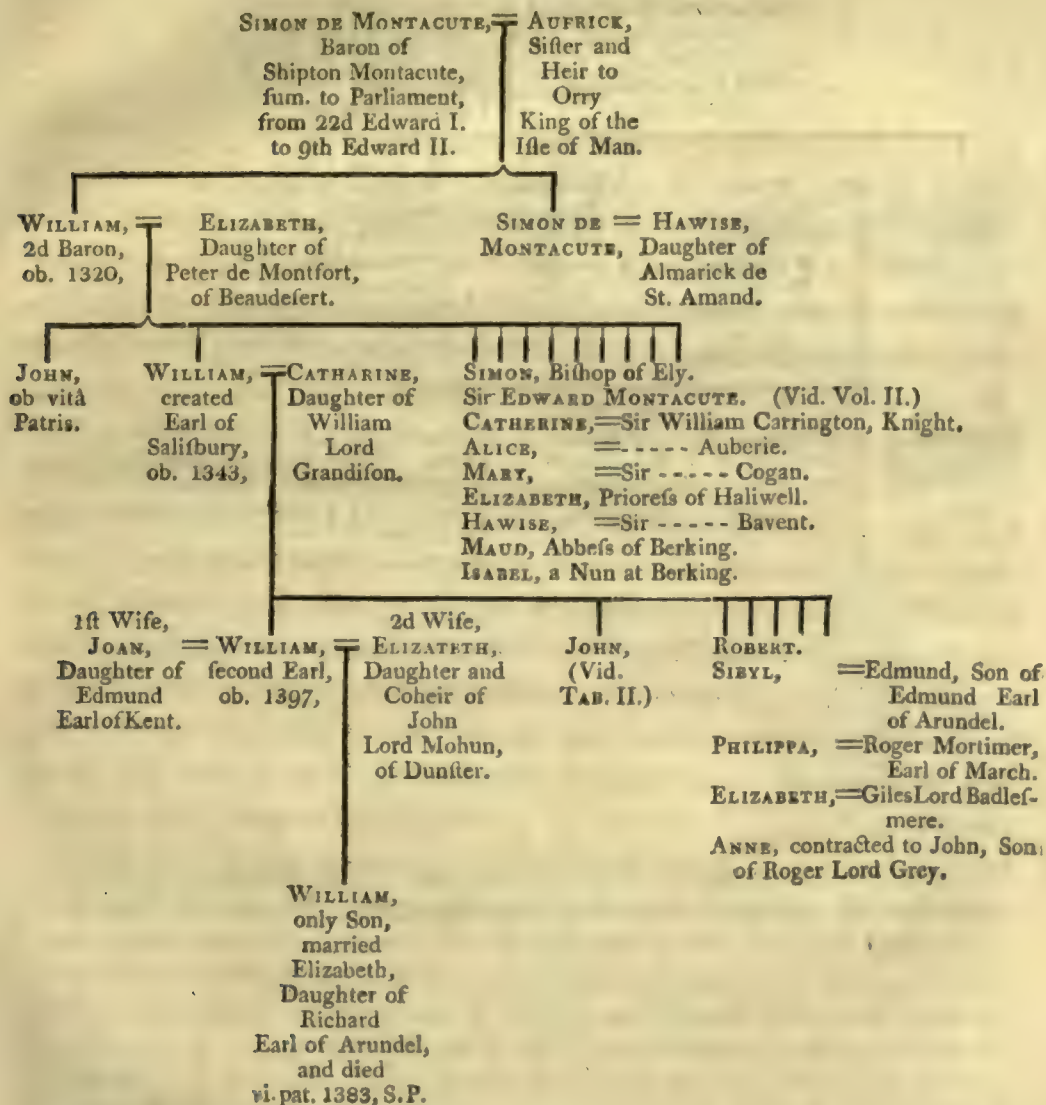
ward IV. he was attainted of high treason, and murdered, by being drowned, as historians relate, in a butt of malmsey. His children were, Edward, stiled earl of Warwick (of whom under that title),* who died S.P.; Richard, who deceased an infant; a daughter, who died also an infant;† and Margaret, hereafter mentioned.

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, only son of Richard duke of Gloucester, was, by his uncle Edward IV. the 17th of his reign, created earl of Salisbury; and afterwards, when his father became king, was made prince of Wales, but he died young, before his father. Thus the title of Salisbury for some time lay dormant, until

MARGARET PLANTAGENET, before named, in the 5th of Henry VIII. exhibited her petition in parliament, as being sister and only heir to Edward earl of Warwick, and daughter of Isabel, eldest daughter and at length sole heir of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, son and heir of Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury. Whereupon, the 14th October, the said 5th Henry VIII. she was restored to the dignity of countess of Salisbury. But proving afterwards as great an eyesore to this king, as her brother had been to Henry VII. she was, anno the 31st Henry VIII. condemned in parliament, upon an accusation of high treason; and, though seventy years of age, was beheaded, without arraignment or trial, May 27th, 1541, the 33d Henry VIII. This noble lady married Sir Richard Pole, knight; whose descendants, under the article of Pole lord Montacute, have already been given in the second volume of this work.

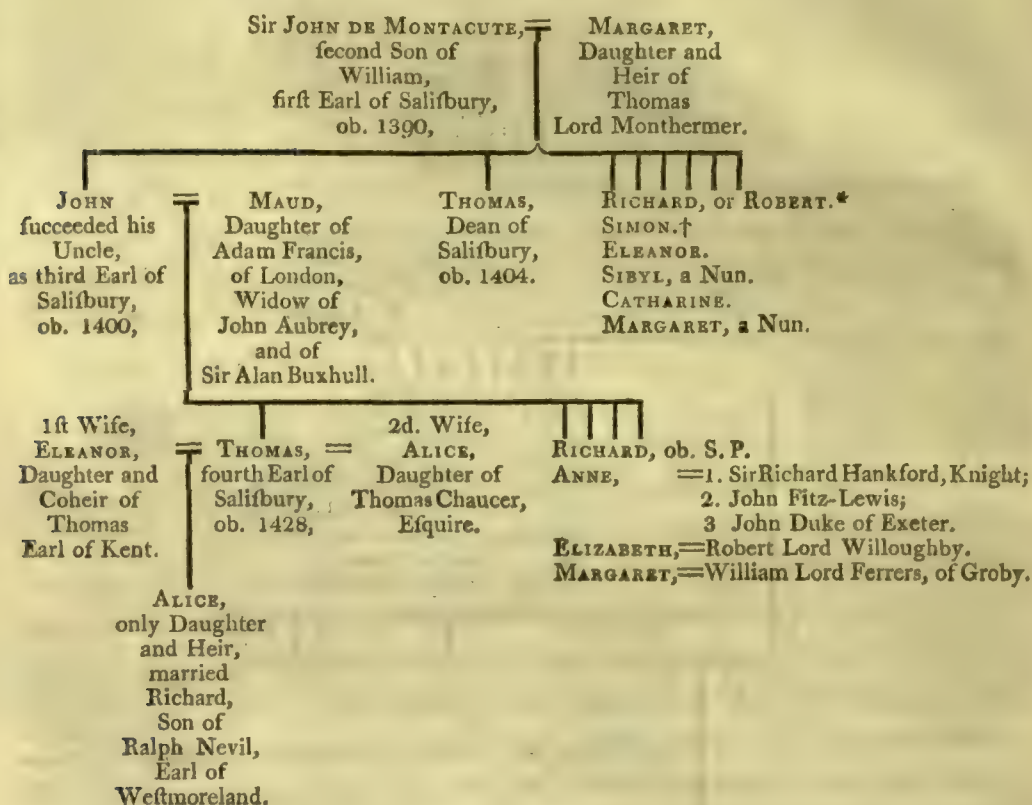
SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF SALISBURY, &c. IN THE FAMILY OF MONTACUTE.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE EARLDOM OF SALISBURY, &c. IN THE FAMILY OF MONTACUTE.

TABLE II.



* A MS. in the possession of the Editor, states that Sir John Montacute, by Margaret Monthermer, had a younger son, Robert, of Sutton Montague, in Somersetshire; whose issue long flourished there, until William Montague, the last of that family, left three daughters and coheirs; of which, Emme married James Duport, who in her right possessed one moiety of Sutton Montague, whose son, Thomas, was father of Henry Duport, of Leicestershire, Esquire, and of John Duport, D. D. and Master of Jesus College, in Cambridge.

† This Simon was ancestor to the Dukes of Montagu, now extinct; and to the family of the present Duke of Manchester.

SANDYS OF OMBERSLEY.

ARMS—O. a Fefs Dancette between three Crofs Crofslets fitchée G.

THE family of Sandys, of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, was more anciently seated at St. Bees, in Cumberland; as appears by a certificate given by Hervey, Clarencieux king at arms, to Edwin Sandys, bishop of Worcester (after A. B. of York), who died the 10th July 1558;^a leaving, among other issue,

SAMUEL SANDYS, his son and heir, who inherited the manor of Ombersley, in Worcestershire, with other estates, and was sheriff of that county, the 16th James I. From him descended

SAMUEL SANDYS, who was, by George II. the 20th December, 1743, created lord Sandys, baron of Ombersley aforesaid. While a commoner, he was chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, and held other places of high honour and importance in the state; and after his elevation to the peerage, was made speaker of the house of lords. He died in 1770, at an advanced age; having had issue by Letitia his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Tipping,^b of Wheatfield, in com. Oxon, baronet, seven sons and three daughters. Of the sons, Edwin was the next lord; Cheek and Thomas died young;

^a Camden, in his History of Queen Elizabeth, hath observed, that on the deprivation of the Popish bishops, in the 2d of her reign, the most learned that could be found among the Protestant divines were recommended to the vacant sees. And that Richard Pate, bishop of Worcester, having left the kingdom of his own accord, archbishop Parker consecrated Edwin Sandys, *a fluent and eloquent preacher*, bishop of Worcester. Miles Sandys, brother to the archbishop, was father of Edwin Sandys of Latimers, in com. Bucks, who married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length heir of William lord Sandys of the Vine, in the county of Southampton.*

^b By Anne his wife, daughter, and at length heir of Thomas Cheek, of Pyrgo, in Essex, esquire, by Letitia his wife, daughter, and at length heir of the hon. Edward Russell, brother to William first duke of Bedford, and sister to Edward Russell, earl of Orford.

*Vid. Sandys of the Vine, Vol. II.

Martin was a colonel in the army, and died in 1768, having by Mary his wife, daughter of William Trumbull, esquire,* had two sons, viz. William and Edward; and a daughter, Mary. William died in 1749, John in 1758, and Henry in 1737. The daughters, were Letitia; Anne married to Christopher Bethell, esquire; and Catharine, who died young.

EDWIN, second lord Sandys, in 1769, married Anna-Maria, daughter of James Colebrooke, esquire, and widow of Paine King, of Finchampsted Abbey, in Northamptonshire, esquire; but by her, who deceased in 1777, he had no issue; and dying himself in 1797, the title, for want of surviving male heirs, became extinct; and his niece, Mary, daughter of colonel Martin Sandys, his heir; which lady, in 1786, married Arthur Hill, marquis of Downshire, in Ireland; and in 1802 was created baroness Sandys, of Ombersley, with remainder to her second son by the said marquis.

This lord Sandys, in private life, was good-humoured and obliging; a great lover of anecdote, and an agreeable companion. He was esteemed one of the best scholars of his time, especially in the Greek language; and was very conversant in English history.

SAUNDERSON OF SAXBY.

(Vid. CASTLETON.)

SAVAGE OF CLIFTON.

(Vid. RIVERS.)

* He was son of Sir William Trumbull, secretary of state, temp. William III. and married Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Montague viscount Blundell, in Ireland; whose family being possessed of a moiety of the barony of Bedford, Sir George Blundell, in right thereof, claimed at the coronation of James II. to execute the office of lord almoner to the king.

SAVILE.

SAVILE OF PONTEFRACT.

(Vid. SUSSEX.)

SAVILE OF EYLAND.

(Vid. HALIFAX.)

SCARSDALE.

Arms—Arg. on a Saltier ingrailed S. nine Annulets, O.

SIR FRANCIS LEKE, or LEAKE, of Sutton, in Derbyshire,^d descended from an ancient family of very good account in the said shire, was first created a baronet in 1611 (9th James I.); and after, in the 22d of the same reign, a baron, by the title of lord Deinecourt, of Sutton beforementioned. Moreover, the 21st of Charles I. he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Scarfsdale.^e Honours which his long descended patrimony, by its wary accumulation, added to his proud pedigree from the Greys, a race of old nobility, may be ascribed to a legitimate source, namely, birth, character, services, and power.

^d This manor was acquired by the marriage of Richard de Grey (son of William de Grey, of Landford, in com. Notts., and Sandiacre, in Derbyshire, a younger son of Henry de Grey of Thurrock), with Lucy, daughter and heir of Robert de Hareston, lord of Sutton in the Dale; which, with divers other lordships, by issue male failing, came by a female branch to the Hilary's, who took the name of Grey; by a female heir of which line, married to Sir John Leke, temp. Henry IV. the same came to this family.

^e Scarfsdale is one of the divisions of Derbyshire; a valley compassed about with rocks and mountains, as its name imports.

He married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Carey, of Berkhamptede, in com. Hertf. knight, sister to Henry viscount Falkland; by whom he had seven sons and six daughters. Of the sons, Francis was slain in France; Nicholas was his successor; Edward and Charles lost their lives on behalf of Charles I.; Henry died unmarried; and Ralph and John infants; of the daughters, Anne married Henry Hillyard, esquire; Catharine, Cuthbert Morley, esquire; Elizabeth and Muriel lived single; Frances wedded the viscount Gormanston, in Ireland; and Penelope, Charles lord Lucas.

His lordship died in 1655, and was buried in the church^f at Sutton, in Scarfsdale.

NICHOLAS, the next earl, married Frances, daughter of Robert Rich, earl of Warwick; and had a daughter, Mary, and two sons, Robert and Richard. Of which, on his decease in 1680, the eldest,

ROBERT, was the third earl, who during the reign of James II. was lord lieutenant of the co. of Derby, colonel of a regiment of horse, and groom of the stole to prince George of Denmark; but afterwards lost his appointments, by not complying in all the court measures. His lady was Mary, daughter and coheir to Sir John Lewis, of Ledstone, in com. Ebor. baronet, by whom he had an only daughter, who died an infant; but having no issue male, and dying in 1707, Nicholas, his nephew, son of Richard, his younger brother, became his heir. Which Richard, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir John Molineux, baronet, had another son, Robert, who died young; and also two daughters, Frances and Lucy.

NICHOLAS, fourth and last earl of his family, was always a man of pleasure more than business; a great sportsman, without any other genius or taste.* He died unmarried in 1736.

* Mackay's
Memoirs.

^f After the death of king Charles I. he is related to have become so much mortified, that he clothed himself in sackcloth, and causing his grave to be dug some years before his death, laid himself therein every Friday; exercising himself in divine meditations and prayers.

SCHONBERG, OR SCHOMBERG.

Arms—Arg. an Inescutcheon, S. surmounted by an Escarbuncle of eight Rays, O.

SCHONBERG was the surname of a very ancient, noble, and valiant family in Germany; of which John Meinhardt Schonberg, by Anne his wife, daughter to Edward Sutton, lord Dudley, had issue,

FREDERICK SCHONBERG, a most celebrated general, who gave the first proofs of his valour in the service of the States General; afterwards in Portugal, where he commanded the Portuguese army against the Spaniards, and in 1668 forced them to acknowledge the house of Braganza lawful heirs to the crown of Portugal. In 1672, he commanded the French armies in Catalonia; and three years after, was made a marshal of France. In 1688, he accompanied the prince of Orange into England, and soon was elevated to the most distinguished honours in the kingdom; being created, in 1689 (1st William and Mary), baron of Teyes, earl of Brentford, marquis of Harwich, and duke of Schonbergh; with limitation to his second son, Charles, and his heirs male; whom failing, to his eldest son, Meinhardt, and his heirs male. But the next ensuing year he met his death in Ireland, at the battle of the Boyne, where he fell by an unlucky shot from his own men, at the age of eighty-four, most generally respected and lamented.^s

^s He was buried at St Patrick's Dublin, with the following inscription on his tomb: viz.

“ Underneath lies the body of Frederick duke of Schomberg, slain at the battle of the Boyne, in the year 1690. The Dean and Chapter of this church again and again besought the heirs of the duke to cause some monument to be here erected to his memory. But when, after many entreaties by letters and friends, they found they could not obtain their request, they themselves placed this stone; only that the indignant reader may know where the ashes of Schomberg are deposited.

“ Thus did the fame only of his virtue obtain more for him from strangers, than nearness of blood from his own family.”

He was twice married: first, to Johanna Elizabetha, his father's brother's daughter, by whom he had five sons; viz. Frederick, who resided in Germany; Meinhardt; Otto, killed at the siege of Valenciennes; Henry, who died at Bruffels, of the wounds received in a battle with the Spaniards; and Charles. His second wife was Susanna, daughter to the count of Anmale de Harcourt, in France; but by her he had no issue.

CHARLES, youngest son of duke Frederick, succeeded his father by virtue of the entail; but he died in Italy, unmarried, of a wound at the battle of Marfaglia, in Piedmont, anno 1693. Whereupon his elder brother,

MEINHARDT was the next duke; who, in 1690-1 (*vitâ patris*), had been created baron of Tarragh, in the county of Wicklow; earl of Bangor, in the county of Downe; and duke of Leinster; all Irish honours. But this great nobleman, who like his father was a warrior, died in 1719; when, for want of surviving issue male, his many high titles terminated. He married Charlotte, daughter of Charles Lewis, Elector Palatine; and had a son, Charles, marquis of Harwich, who was colonel of a Regiment of horse, but died in 1713, in his father's lifetime, S.P. Also three daughters; of which, Caroline died unmarried in 1710; Frederica married, first, Robert Darcy, earl of Holderness; and, secondly, Benjamin Mildmay, earl Fitzwalter, and died in 1751; Mary, the other daughter, was the wife of count Dagenfeldt.

SETTRINGTON, ALIAS STUART OF SETTRINGTON.

(Vid. RICHMOND.)

SEYMOUR OF SUDLEY.

IN 1547, THOMAS SEYMOUR, younger brother to the protector duke of Somerset, was created baron Seymour, of Sudley, in the county of Gloucester, by Edward VI. the 1st year of his reign. He was lord admiral of England, a knight of the garter, and a person endowed with many amiable qualities; but possibly of rather too high and overbearing a disposition: which a wicked party, secretly working how to ruin both him and his brother, took advantage of; and in the end, fully accomplished their purpose, by the deaths of these great men. The lord admiral was the first who fell; being accused of certain treasonable designs, for which he was attainted and beheaded, in 1549. His wife was queen Catherine Parr, the widow of Henry VIII.

SEYMOUR OF TROUBRIDGE.

(Vid. HERTFORD.)

SHEFFIELD OF BUTTERWICK.

(Vid. MULGRAVE.)

SHEPEY.

IN 1680, ELIZABETH dowager lady Dacre, one of the four sisters and coheirs to Paul viscount Banning,* was, in her widowhood, created.

* Vid. Banning.

created countess of Shepey, for life, by Charles II. the 6th September, 32d of his reign; an honour which naturally excites a suspicion as to what degree of character she held in the court of that easy and amorous monarch.

SHERRARD OF STAPLEFORD.

IN 1718, BENNET SHERRARD, baron of Harborough, in com. Leic. was created viscount Sherwood of Stapleford, in the same county; and the year following, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Harborough; with limitation, in default of male issue, of Philip Sherrard, his uncle. When dying in 1732, without any surviving child by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Calverley, of Ayerholme, in the bishoprick of Durham, knight, the said viscounty became extinct, and the earldom descended according to the limitation beforementioned.

SHREWSBURY.

ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, a Norman nobleman of eminent distinction, came into England with William the Conqueror, anno 1066, and by him afterwards was rewarded with the earldoms of Shrewsbury and Suffex, otherwise Arundel. To which honours,

HUGH, and ROBERT DE MONTGOMERY, his sons, successively succeeded; but the latter rebelling against Henry I. forfeited thereby all his estates in England, as under the head of Arundel has already been fully set forth.*

* Vid. Arundel, Vol. I.

TALBOT DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.

IN 1442, this title was conferred upon JOHN lord Talbot, the famous general, temp. Henry V. and VI. who unfortunately was slain in the battle of Chastillon, 20th July, anno 1453. From him descended

CHARLES TALBOT, twelfth earl of Shrewsbury; who having contributed to effecting the *famous Revolution* of 1688, was afterwards, by the *Dutch prince*, commonly called *William III.* in April, 1694, created marquis of Alton, and duke of Shrewsbury. Bishop Burnet describes him as a person who had been bred a Papist, but forsaken his religion; of strict honour and probity, with a large share of learning, a correct judgment, a sweetness of temper, and modesty of deportment, that charmed all who knew him. But with all these eminent qualities, he seems to have been a changeling in politics; for the whigs at length feared to trust him, and the tories suspected him. He married Adelhida, daughter of the marquis of Palotti, in Italy, descended by her mother from Sir Robert Dudley, the celebrated son of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester;* but having no issue, and dying on the 1st February, 1717-18, the marquissate and dukedom became extinct.

* Vid. Leicester.

SIDNEY, OR SYDNEY OF PENSURHURST.

(Vid. LEICESTER.)

SIDNEY, OR SIDNEY OF MILTON AND SHEPEY.

(Vid. ROMNEY.)

SOMERS

SOMERS OF EVESHAM.

ARMS—Vert, a Fefs Dancette, Erm.

ALTHOUGH this family may not have to boast a long descent of ancient noble blood, yet the merits and personal endowments of him who was first raised to the dignity of the peerage, may be well deemed sufficient to hand down his name with honour to posterity.

JOHN SOMERS was the son of an eminent and wealthy attorney of the city of Worcester, by Catharine Severne his wife; and having been brought up to the study of the law, acquired such great reputation, that when the ablest and most eloquent counsellors of the nation were chosen to plead the cause of the injured bishops, in the reign of James II. Mr. Somers was one; when his bold and pathetic speech in their defence, will remain among those memoirs of the British constitution, that shall record the fame of worthy men. After this, on the accession of king William III. he was successively appointed solicitor and attorney general; knighted; and in 1697, created lord chancellor of England, and a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Somers of Evesham, in the county of Worcester.

Walpole, in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, while he enumerates with honour his lordship's works, observes, " That all the traditional
" accounts of him, the historians of the last age, and its best authors,
" represent him as the most incorrupt lawyer,^b and the honestest
" statesman; a master orator; a genius of the finest taste; and as a
" patriot of the noblest and most extensive views; as a man who
" dispensed blessings by his life, and planned them for posterity: at

^b As the greatest characters are not always clear of all alloy, it remains to be remarked, that lord Somers was not entirely justifiable, as it is said, in obtaining some grants of crown lands; which, though in no proportion to other grants in those days, it might have become him better to have resisted, rather than to have countenanced by his example.

"once the model of Addison, and the touchstone of Swift." But after all, it appears that this great man survived the powers of his understanding, and died in dotage, anno 1716, unmarried; whereby his honours ended, and his sisters became his coheirs. Of whom, Mary married Charles Cocks, esquire; in whose grandson, another Charles, the title of lord Somers was revived, by letters patent, dated 17th May, 1784.

SOMERSET.

WILLIAM DE MOHUN, lord of Dunster Castle (of whose family mention has been made in the first volume of this work),* is said to have borne the title of earl of Somerset, in the time of Henry I. and king Stephen.† But as Dugdale does not so notice him, we shall proceed to the account of a family of royal illegitimates, whom record vouches to have been really so created.

* Vid. Mohun, Vol. I.

† Segar, Milles, Brooke, & alii.

BEAUFORT EARLS AND DUKES OF SOMERSET.

ARMS—Quarterly France and England, a Border Gobony, Arg. and Az.

JOHN DE BEAUFORT, eldest natural son of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford (having been, by assent of parliament, together with his brothers and sister, legitimated), was, by Richard II. created earl of Somerset;‡ and soon afterwards advanced to the titles of marquis of Dorset,|| and of Somerset.§ But upon the accession of Henry IV. to the crown, he was only distinguished by the style of earl of Somerset; by which designation, he had in that

‡ Rot. Chart, 20th Rich. II. n. 1.

|| Rot. Chart. anno 21st, 22d, and 23d Rich. II. n. 5.

§ Ibid. n. 18.

* Rot. Pat.
& Chart.
ejusd. reg.

reign divers grants of high offices, and considerable estates.* His will bears date the 11th Henry IV. in which year he died; leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas, and sister to Edmond Holland, earl of Kent, three sons;† Henry, John, and Edmond; and two daughters; of which, Joane married James I. king of Scotland; and Margaret, Thomas Courtney, earl of Devon.

HENRY, the eldest son, succeeded his father, but died young, and unmarried, the 6th Henry V. when John, his brother, was his heir. Which

† Rot. Chart.
ab. 21 utiq.
24th Hen. VI.
n. 45.

JOHN, the 21st of Henry VI. was created duke of Somerset, and earl of Kendal.† He was a great military character in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. and in most of the memorable achievements of that æra, greatly signalized his courage and abilities. His death was in May, the 22d Henry VI. when he was buried in Winborn minster, in Dorsetshire. By Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletshoe (who surviving him, married Leo lord Welles), he had an only daughter and heir (named after her mother), Margaret, who was then only three years old; and afterwards living to a great age, was three times married. Her first husband was Edmond of Hadham, earl of Richmond; by whom she had Henry, her son and heir, who at length mounted the throne by the name of Henry VII.; her second husband was Sir Henry Stafford, knight;‡ and her third, Thomas lord Stanley;|| by neither of which she had any children; and dying in 1516, was buried in Westminster Abbey.^k Her father thus

‡ Rot. Pat.
4th Edw. IV.
pars. 2. m. 24.
|| Rot. Pat.
22d and 23d
Edw. IV.
Pars. 2.
m. 30.

i Milles notices another Thomas, styled earl of Perth, who died S. P.

^k Her virtues are exceedingly celebrated. Her humility was such, that she would often say, "On condition the princes of Christendom would combine themselves, and march against the common enemy, the Turks, she would most willingly attend them, and be *their laundress in the camp*." Walpole mentions her in his Catalogue of Noble Authors, as having written upon several subjects; and by her son's command and authority, "made the orders for great Estates of Ladies and Noblewomen, for their Precedence, Attires, and wearing of haibes at funerals over the chin, and under the same."

Her funeral sermon was preached by archbishop Fisher, and her epitaph composed by Erasmus; for which he had a reward of 20s. as it is entered in a Computus, or old Book of Accounts, belonging to St. John's College at Cambridge.‡

§ Antiq. of
St. Peter's,
Westminster.

deceasing

deceasing without issue male, the titles of duke of Somerset and earl of Kendal ceased; and Edmund, his next brother, became his next heir male. Which

EDMUND, the 9th of Henry VI. bore the title of earl of Mortain; and the 26th of the same king, being then marquis of Dorset, was created duke of Somerset.* He was for some time regent of France; where affairs turning out unfortunately, he was recalled, and accused of having lost Normandy, upon which account he became very unpopular, and suffered many indignities from the people; and in that lamentable war which thereafter ensued, between the houses of York and Lancaster, was slain in the first battle of St. Albans; yet with the reputation of a brave and honourable man. He married Alianore, one of the daughters and coheirs of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and had three sons; viz. Henry and Edmund, successors to his honours; and John, who was slain at the battle of Tewksbury, S. P.; also five daughters; viz. Alianor, who wedded, first, James Boteler, earl of Wiltshire; and after, Sir Robert Spencer; Joan, wife to the lord Howth, in Ireland; and after, of Sir Richard Fry; Anne, married to Sir William Paston, knight; Margaret, first, to Humphrey earl of Stafford; secondly, to Sir Richard Darell, knight; Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Lewes, knight.

* Rot. Chart.
anno 25th &
20th Hen. VI.
n 9.

HENRY, next duke of Somerset, being a time-server, and one while siding with the house of York, and another with that of Lancaster, was taken prisoner at the battle of Hexham, where he commanded king Henry's army; and thereupon had his levity punished with the loss of his head, by the Yorkists. Having no legitimate issue,¹

EDMUND, his brother, was his successor, and the last duke of Somerset of his name and family, in whose tragical fortunes he so deeply

¹ By a concubine, Joane Hill, he had a natural son, called Charles Somerset; from whom is descended the present family of Somerset duke of Beaufort, the surname and title being exactly reversed. For the sake of *honorary distinction*, this family bears the arms of England, with a portcullis for a crest, *in memory* of John of Ghent's castle of Beaufort, in Normandy. A proud token, surely, of royal blood, when deduced through a twofold degree of illegitimacy!!!

participated; that asserting the Lancastrian cause at the battle of Tewksbury, he was then taken, and beheaded, anno 1471. And dying S. P. his sisters, or their representatives, were his legal heirs.

TUDOR DUKE OF SOMERSET.

EDMUND TUDOR, third son of Henry VII. was next honoured with this title, which was conferred upon him by his royal father, anno the 14th of his reign; but he died under five years old, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

FITZROY DUKE OF SOMERSET.

HENRY FITZROY, a natural son of king Henry VIII. was created duke of Somerset and Richmond, the 17th Henry VIII.; yet enjoyed not his honours to the years of maturity, dying under seventeen years of age, S. P.*

* Vid. Richmond.

SEYMOUR DUKE OF SOMERSET.

AFTER this, the famous protector, EDWARD SEYMOUR, uncle to king Edward VI. was created duke of Somerset; being afterwards beheaded and attainted, the honour remained forfeited for a considerable lapse of years; and the name of it intermediately was given to the Carr, or Kerr family.

CARR (SIVE KER) EARL OF SOMERSET.

ARMS—G. on a Chevron, Arg. three Mullets, S. in the dexter part of the Escutcheon, a Lion passant guardant, O.

ROBERT CARR (or KER), was of the ancient house of Ker, of Fernihurst, in Scotland; and having long served King James in the quality of a page, was made a knight of the bath at his coronation; and at length grew into so much favour, that in the 9th James I. he was created baron Ker of Branspeth, in the bishopric of Durham, and viscount Rochester; moreover, the 11th of the same reign, he was advanced to the title of earl of Somerset, and became, in fact, the chief favourite at court. But as his rise was so quick, smooth, and extraordinary, so his fall was rapid, odious, and disgraceful.

The history of his adulterous intercourse with the countess of Essex, that most wicked and abandoned woman, whom he afterwards married, and the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, is so well known, as to render any further mention here unnecessary; suffice it, that although he and his lady deserved his majesty's severest punishment, yet his royal clemency saved their lives, though the event proved miserable to them both, ending in a total separation, hating the sight of each other. He died anno 1645, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden;^m having had only female issue, a daughter, Anne, who afterwards married William earl of Bedford.

^m Lloyd observes of this nobleman (notwithstanding his faults), " That his soul was capacious and inquisitive; his temper yielding and modest; his mind noble and liberal: in a word, he deserved to have been a favourite, if he had not been one. He fell, because he meddled too little with the secretary's place, while in it; and too much when out of it; giving Overbury too much scope, on the one hand, to mate him, and Sir Ralph Winwood too much offence, to undermine him."

SONDES OF LEES COURT AND THROWLEY.

(Vid. FEVERSHAM and ROCKINGHAM.)

SOUTHAMPTON.

ARMS—Lozengy, Arg. and G. a Mullet for difference.

* Vid. Fitz-
William,
Vol. I.

THROUGH a long line of illustrious ancestors, intermarried with the coheirs of the most ancient and eminent nobility of this kingdom,* descended

† Vid. Montacute, alias Montagu.

Sir JOHN FITZ-WILLIAM, who, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, among other issue, had Edmond, his third son, whose great grandson, Sir Thomas Fitz-William, of Aldwarke, in com. Ebor. knight, married Lucy, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Nevil, marquis of Montacute,† and was father of William, his third son.ⁿ Which

WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM was conspicuous for his military prowess in the reign of Henry VIII. with which monarch he stood in such high favour, that he not only was appointed to divers high posts and offices of honour, but was advanced to the dignity of earl of Southampton, by patent, 18th October, 29th Henry VIII.; but shortly after this he deceased, viz. in 1543, while having the command of the van of the English army then marching into Scotland.

ⁿ The two eldest sons, Thomas and John, were slain at the battle of Flodden Field; but the first, by Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Pagenham, knight, had issue, William, who died a bachelor; Alice, who married Sir James Foljambe, knight; Anne, who died single; and Margaret, who wedded Godfrey Foljambe.

Yet

Yet in such estimation was he holden, that to honour his memory, his standard was borne in the forward throughout that whole expedition. He married Mabel, daughter of Henry lord Clifford, but had no issue.^o

WRIOTHESLEY EARL OF SOUTH-AMPTON.

ARMS—Az. a Crofs, O. between four Falcons closed, Arg.

THE first ancestors mentioned of this family, do not appear to have been derived from any very ancient or noble house, but to have acquired more honour from their office, than from their blood. For

JOHN WRIOTHESLEY (commonly called Wrythe), being faucon herald, was afterwards made garter king at arms; whose sons, Thomas and William, were of the like plagiary profession. Which William was father of

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, who, in the capricious reign of Henry VIII. when many a low person^p was advanced to honours and preferments, was created lord Wriothesley of Tichfield, in the county of Southampton, one of the newly dissolved monasteries, in that general ruin of religious houses he had then obtained. Furthermore, the 36th Henry VIII. he was installed a knight of the garter; an order that then embraced characters very different to those which adorned its first institution. Moreover, upon the accession of Edward VI. three days before the coronation of that king, he was, by letters patent, dated 16th February, 1st Edward VI. created earl of Southampton.

He seems to have been a person of learning, indefatigable in the

^o This earl is said to have had a natural son, called Thomas Fitz-William, alias Fisher.

^p Witnefs Wolsey, the son of an Ipswich butcher; Cromwell, the son of a Putney blacksmith; and Paget, the son of a London bailiff. But these were all *men of business, and eminent talents.*

study of the law; and when lord chancellor, in 1544, discharged the duties of that important office with more applause than most before him, and with as much integrity as any since him. An observation of his was, "*Force awed, but justice governed the world.*" He used to say, "He loved a bishop, to satisfy his conscience; a lawyer, to guide his judgment; a good family, to keep up his interest; and an university to preserve his name."

Full of years and worth, he died in 1550, and was buried at St. Andrews church, Holborn.

By Jane his wife, daughter and heir of William Cheney, esquire, he had one son, Henry, and five daughters; viz. Mary, first married to William Shelley, of Michælgrove, in Suffex, esquire; and after, to ----- Lyfter, son and heir of Sir Michael Lyfter, knight; Elizabeth, to Thomas earl of Suffex; Catharine, to Thomas Cornwallis, esquire; Mabel, to Sir Walter Sands, knight; and Anne, to Sir Oliver Lawrence, knight.*

* Hutchin's
Dorset,
Vol. I. p. 204.

HENRY, the next earl, was a great friend of Thomas duke of Norfolk; for whose marriage with Mary queen of Scots, his well-wishes occasioned him much trouble. He died the 23d of Elizabeth, having had by Mary, daughter of Anthony viscount Montagu, a daughter of her mother's name, who married Thomas lord Arundel, of Wardour, and a son.

HENRY, the third earl, who taking part with the unfortunate earl of Essex, in the insurrection which cost him his life, was thereupon brought to trial, and found guilty; but nevertheless obtained the queen's mercy. And the 1st of James I. had a new patent, dated 21st July, for the title and dignity of earl of Southampton, with the like rights and privileges as he formerly enjoyed.

This nobleman was of high courage, great honour and integrity; and was well respected by the kingdom and the court. He died in 1624 (22d James I.), having married Elizabeth, daughter of John Vernon, of Hodnet, in com. Derby, esquire; and had issue two sons; of which, John, the eldest, died in the Netherlands, in his lifetime; and

and Thomas was his successor. Likewise three daughters; whereof, Penelope married William lord Spencer, of Wormleighton; Anne, Robert Wallop, of Farley, esquire; and Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Estcourt, knight, a master in chancery.

THOMAS, fourth earl, was of a nature much inclined to melancholy; but of a great spirit, sharpness of judgment, quickness of apprehension, and readiness of expression; so that no man, when in opposition, gave more trouble, or drew so many to concurrence with him in opinion, which on all occasions was directed to the public welfare. He was much attached to Charles I. during his misfortunes; and on the restoration was deservedly made a knight of the garter, and constituted lord high treasurer of England; which office he executed to the general satisfaction of the king and kingdom, and died in it anno 1667, a rare example, that instead of accumulating to himself a large and unbounded fortune, which he might easily have done, he is said rather to have supported the treasury, by large resources from his own estate.

He was thrice married. His first lady was Rachael, daughter to Daniel baron de Rouvigny (father of Henry, created by William III. earl of Galway, in Ireland), by whom he had two sons; Charles and Henry, who died young; and three daughters; viz. Elizabeth, married to Edward, eldest son of Raphael Noel, viscount Campden; Rachael, first, to Francis, son and heir of Richard earl of Carberry, in Ireland; and, secondly, to William, second son of William earl of Bedford; and Magdalen, who died young. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Francis lord Dunsmore, afterwards earl of Chichester; upon whose advancement to that honour, he obtained an entail thereof, in default of issue male, to himself and his issue male by the said Elizabeth his wife: but by this lady (a person of great beauty, virtue, and prudence), he had only female issue; viz. four daughters; of whom, Audrey died single; Penelope deceased young; Elizabeth wedded, first, Josceline earl of Northumberland; and after, Ralph lord Montagu, of Boughton; and another Penelope, who also

died young. His third wife was Frances, daughter of William duke of Somerset, and widow of Richard viscount Molineaux; but by her he had no issue.

BARBARA VILLIERS COUNTESS OF SOUTHAMPTON;

AND

FITZROY DUKE OF SOUTHAMPTON.

(Vid. CLEVELAND.)

STANHOPE OF HARRINGTON.

ARMS—Quarterly Erm. and Gu.

THE origin of this family is the same as that of the present earls of Chesterfield and Harrington, from Sir Michael Stanhope, of Shelford, in Nottinghamshire, beheaded (about a month after the great protector, the duke of Somerset), anno 1552; whose third son,

JOHN STANHOPE, was seated at Harrington (or Harrington), in Northamptonshire; and by patent, the 4th May, 3d of James I. was created a peer of the realm, by the title of baron Stanhope, of Harrington aforesaid; being the first of his house, though of ancient and honourable descent, who was advanced to the rank of nobility. During the reigns of Elizabeth and James, he was in much favour at court, and held several important offices. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Henry M^cWilliams, of Stanborne, in Essex, esquire; and died 5th March, 1620, having had issue two daughters; viz. Elizabeth, married to Lionel Talmache, earl of Dyfart; and

and Catherine, to Robert viscount Cholmley; as likewise an only son,

CHARLES, second lord Stanhope, who, during the time of the civil war, temp. Charles I. retired abroad; and having married Dorothy, sister to the earl of Newburgh, died in 1677, without issue.

STAWELL.

ARMS—Quarterly first and fourth G. a Cross of Lozenges Arg. for Stawell; second and third S. Fess Checky, Arg. and Az. between three Bezants for Pitt.

THIS name (if not identical family), is very ancient; whereof Geoffrey Stawell married Joan, daughter and heir of John de Columbers; and had issue, from whom traditionally descended

ROBERT STAWELL, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of John St. Maur, lord of North Moulton, in com. Devon, second son of Richard baron St. Maur, of Castle Cary.* Which Robert was ancestor to

* Vid. St. Maur, Vol. II.

Sir JOHN STAWELL, K. B. who, by Elizabeth, daughter to George Tuchet, lord Audley, had issue another Sir John, father to

RALPH STAWELL, who, the 32d of Charles II. by letters patent, dated 15th January, 1682, was created baron Stawell, of Somerton, in com. Somers. The eminent loyalty and sufferings of his father in the royal cause during the rebellion, and his own very meritorious services on the same score, most certainly were entitled to some noble recompence; which, how muchsoever, on many occasions, king Charles II. overlooked in divers other deserving families, yet he did not forget or omit to make good to this one. But his lordship survived this mark of his sovereign's gratitude and favour only to 1689, when he died, having been twice married. His first wife was Anne, daughter of John Ryves, of Ranston, in com. Dorset, esquire; by whom he had an only son, John, his successor. His second wife was Abigail, daughter of

William Pitt, of Hartley-Wespal, in com. Staff. esquire; which lady brought him two sons; viz. William and Edward, who respectively succeeded to the title; and also four daughters; viz. Elizabeth, married to William Bromley, of Baginton, esquire; Catherine, to William Higden, D. D.; Lucy and Diana.

JOHN, second lord Stawell, married Margaret, daughter of James earl of Salisbury, and died in 1692, aged only twenty-four; leaving an only daughter and heir, married, first, to James Darcy, grandson to Conyers earl of Holderness; and after, to John Barber, of Sunning Hill, esquire: but his lordship having no issue male, was succeeded by

WILLIAM, his half-brother; who having married Elizabeth, daughter of William Port (or Pert), esquire, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William, and sister to Sir Humphrey Forster, baronet, thereby obtained the seat and lordship of Aldermaston, in Berkshire.¹ By this lady he had an only son, William, who died before him, in France, unmarried, in February, 1739-40; and one daughter, Charlotte, married, first, to Ruishe Hassel, esquire; and, secondly, to Ralph Congreve, of Aldermaston, esquire. But having no surviving male issue, and dying in 1742,

EDWARD, his only brother, was his heir male, and successor. This Edward, last lord Stawell of his name, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh Stewkley, of Hinton Ampner, in Hampshire; and had an only son, Stewkley, who died at Westminster-school, in his lifetime; and a daughter, Mary, at length his sole heiress, who after his death, in 1755, was, by patent, 20th May, 1760, created baroness Stawell, of Somerton aforesaid, with limitation to the heirs male of her body by her husband, Henry Bilson Legge, esquire. After whose decease, she remarried with the earl of Hillsborough, and died in 1780.

¹ This lordship was acquired to the Forsters by the heiress of Delamere, through the heiress of Achard, to whom the same was given by Henry I.

ST. JOHN OF TREGOZE.

IN 1622, Sir OLIVER ST. JOHN, descended from the St. Johns of Bletsho, was created viscount Grandison, in Ireland, with limitation, for want of issue male, to the issue of Sir Edward Villiers (half-brother to George duke of Buckingham), and in 1625, was advanced to the English peerage, by the title of baron Tregoze, of Highworth, in com. Wilts.

He had been president of Munster; and, in 1616, lord deputy of Ireland. Sir Richard Cox, in his preface to the second part of the history of that kingdom, states, " That he was of a generous temper; and was not inferior to any of his predecessors in a sincere concern for the Protestant religion, and the good of the country." He was a person of high courage, integrity, and honour. But having no issue, his title upon his death, in December, 1630, became extinct. His wife was Joan, daughter and heir of Henry Roydon, of Battersea, widow of Sir William Holcroft.

STRAFFORD.

Arms—S. a Chevron between three Leopards Heads, O.

STRAFFORD is the name of a wapentake in the West Riding of Yorkshire; where all genealogists agree, that the family of Wentworth long flourished, ever since that

ROBERT DE WENTWORTH, temp. Henry III. married Emma, daughter and heir of William Woodhouse, of Woodhouse afore-said; and thereby acquiring that estate, made it his principal residence; which from thence retained the name of Wentworth Woodhouse.

house. From this Robert, after a long succession of honourable persons, was

* Edmonson's
Baronag.
Genealog.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, who married Margaret, daughter, and at length heir of William Gascoigne, of Gauthorpe, esquire, by Joane, daughter and heir of John Neville, baron Ferrers, of Oversley;* and had issue, Sir William, created a baronet, 29th June, 1611; who, by Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Atkinson, of Stawell, in com. Glouc. was father of eight sons. Whereof

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, the second, but eldest surviving one, became elevated to the rank of nobility; being first advanced to the title of baron Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, by patent, 22d July, 4th Charles I.; and viscount Wentworth, the 10th December following. Moreover, the 12th January, 1639, he was, by patent, raised to the further dignity of baron of Raby, in the bishopric of Durham (with limitation, on failure of issue male, to William his younger brother), and earl of Strafford, in the county of York.

He was a man of great parts and extraordinary endowments of nature, not unadorned with some addition of art and learning; with a steadiness of conception, and sharpness of expression, which made his learning thought more than in truth it was. His first inclinations and addresses to the court, were only to establish his greatness in the country; where he apprehended some acts of power from the lord Saville, who had always been his rival there, and of late had strengthened himself, by being made a privy counsellor, and officer at court; but these first attempts were so prosperous, that he contented himself not with being secure from this lord's power, but rested not till he had bereaved his adversary of all power and place at court; and got the superintendency over him too, by being himself constituted lord president of the north, and lord lieutenant of Yorkshire.

These successes, applied to a nature too elate and haughty of itself, with a progress so rapid into the greatest employments and trust, made him more transported with disdain of other men, and more contemning the forms of business, than probably would have been the case, had

had he met with some interruptions in the beginning, and had passed in a more slow gradation to the office of a statesman.

Of all his passions, his pride was most predominant, which a moderate intervention of ill fortune might have corrected and reformed; and which, by the hand of Heaven, was strangely punished, by bringing his destruction upon him by two means he most despised; viz. "*Sir Harry Vane, and the people.*" In a word, the epitaph which Plutarch records that Sylla wrote for himself, may not be unaptly applied to him: "That no man did ever exceed him, in doing good to his friends, or in doing mischief to his enemies; for his acts of both kinds were most notorious."

His impeachment in the house of commons, was on November 1640, and conducted with every degree of bitterness and malevolence; but the bill of attainder in the house of lords, had not that warm reception the commons expected; and when it passed, only forty-five lords were present, twenty-six of which agreed thereto. The rabble, however, were loud in vociferating, "*They would have justice;*" and thus at last this great earl fell, being brought to the scaffold, on Tower Hill, 12th May, 1641, and there beheaded.*

He married three wives. The first was Margaret, daughter of Francis

* The following epitaph was written on him by John Cleveland; viz.

Here lies wise and valiant dust,
Huddled up 'twixt fit and just;
Strafford! who was hurried hence,
'Twixt treason and convenience:
He spent his time here in a mist,
A Papist, yet a Calvinist.
His prince's nearest joy, and grief,
He had, yet wanted all relief.
The prop, and ruin of the state,
The people's violent love, and hate.
One in extremes; lov'd, and abhorr'd,
Riddles lie here, and in a word,
Here lies blood, and let it lie
Speechless, still, and never cry.

earl

* Vid. Rock-
ingham.

earl of Cumberland, who died S. P. The second was Arabella, daughter of John Holles, earl of Clare; by whom he had one son, William, and two daughters; of which, Anne married Edward Watſon, lord Rockingham;* and Arabella, Juſtin M'Carty, ſon of the earl of Clincarty, in Ireland. His third was Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Godfrey Rhodes, knight; who brought him a ſon, Thomas; and a daughter, Margaret; who both died unmarried.

† Ibid.

WILLIAM, ſecond earl of Strafford, after the reſtoration of Charles II. was, by letters patent, reſtored to all his father's honours; having in 1661 been installed a knight of the garter. He married, firſt, Henrietta Maria, daughter of James earl of Derby; and, ſecondly, Henrietta, daughter to Frederick Charles de Roye de la Rochefoucauld, earl of Roucy and Roye; but died S. P. in October 1695, and was buried with his father in York Minſter. The bulk of his eſtate he left to his nephew, Thomas Watſon, third ſon of Edward lord Rockingham,† by the lady Anne, his eldeſt ſiſter, who thereupon took the name of Wentworth; and all the honours of the peerage having expired with him, excepting the barony of Raby, limited, as before mentioned, to his father's younger brothers, and their iſſue male, he was ſucceeded in that title by Thomas, his couſin, grandſon of Sir William Wentworth, knight, his uncle.* Which

THOMAS, ſo ſucceeding to the barony of Raby, taking to a military life, ſerved every campaign with William III. in Flanders; where he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, particularly at the battles of Steinkirk and Landen. In the reign of queen Anne, he likewiſe participated

• This Sir William, during the civil war, attached himſelf to his majeſty's ſervice, and therein was ſlain, 3d July, 1644; having had iſſue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Saville, eſquire, of Northgate-Head, in Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, two ſons; whereof, Thomas, the youngeſt, died young; and William, the eldeſt, married Iſabella, daughter of Sir Allen Apſley, knight, by whom he had five ſons; of which, William was a captain in the army, and died in Flanders, unmarried, in 1693; Thomas became earl of Strafford; Philip was named in the new entail of his brother Thomas; Paul was killed at the ſiege of Namur, in 1695, unmarried; and Allen was alſo ſlain at the attack of the citadel of Liege, in 1702, likewiſe a bachelor.

in

in several of the glorious campaigns of the duke of Marlborough; and was repeatedly employed as ambassador to the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and the States General.

Indeed, such were his great merits and eminent services, that he was at length advanced to the titles of viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, and of Stainborough, and earl of Strafford; with remainder to his brother, Peter,^t and his issue male, by letters patent, dated 4th September, 1711, 10th queen Anne. His lordship married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Johnson, of Bradenham, in com. Bucks, knight; by whom he had a son, William, and three daughters; viz. Anne, whose husband was William Conolly, esquire; Lucy, who wedded colonel George Howard; and Henrietta, who became the wife of James (or Henry), Vernon, esquire, nephew to admiral Vernon.

WILLIAM, fourth, but second earl of Strafford, of the last creation, succeeded his father in 1739, and married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Campbell, duke of Argyle and Greenwich; but by her having no issue, and dying in 1791, his honours devolved upon his cousin,

FREDERICK THOMAS, grandson of Peter Wentworth, on whom the titles were entailed, as before mentioned. This nobleman was a person of much private worth, but interfered very little with politics; living, for the most part, retired at his seat at Henbury, in Dorsetshire, where he died, without issue, in 1799.

^t He married Juliana, daughter of Thomas Horde, esquire, by whom he had eleven children; who all died young, excepting a daughter, Henrietta, and a son, William; which William married Susanna, daughter of John Slaughter, of Upper Slaughter Hall, in com. Glouc. and had two sons; viz. Frederic-Thomas, who at length succeeded to the entailed dignities; George: and three daughters; who were, Caroline, Augusta, and Anne, married to John Hatfield Kaye, of Yorkshire, esquire.

STUART OF NEWBURY.

(Vid. LICHFIELD.)

SUFFOLK.

ARMS—S. a Cross engrailed, O.

IN 53d of Henry III. Robert de Ufford, a younger son of John de Peyton, in Suffolk, assuming his surname from the manor of Ufford in that county, where he then had his residence, was made justice of Ireland; and having married Mary, widow of William de Say, died 26th Edward I. leaving

* Vid. Valoines, Vol. I.

† Vid. Ufford, Vol. I.

ROBERT DE UFFORD, his son and heir, who deceased the 10th Edward II.; having been summoned to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 2d to the 5th of the same reign; and had issue by Cecilie his wife, daughter and coheir of Robert de Valoines,* Robert, his son and heir; and also two younger sons, Ralph, and Edmund de Ufford already noticed in the first volume of this work.† Which

ROBERT DE UFFORD, the 11th Edward III. was advanced to the dignity of earl of Suffolk. He was a person of great action in his time; of great talents, military abilities, and personal prowess; indeed so eminent, that he was a popular character; in favour with his sovereign, and seldom out of some high employment.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John de Norwich, and died the 43d of Edward III.; having had issue, Robert, who died in his lifetime; William, his successor; and three daughters; viz. Cecilie, who married William lord Willoughby, of Eresby; Catherine, Robert lord Scales; and Margaret, William lord Ferrers, of Groby.

WILLIAM,

WILLIAM, second earl of Suffolk, during the lifetime of his father, the 38th and 39th Edward III. had summons to parliament; and the 43d of Edward III. livery of his lands. The 50th of the same reign, he was admiral of the king's whole fleet; and repeatedly served in the wars of France, with honour and renown. Upon the insurrection of the populace, under the famous Jack Straw, fearing to be surpris'd by the rebels, and carried with them to sanction their cause, he escaped in disguise to the king at St. Albans; but afterwards, being selected by the commons in parliament, to represent to the lords certain matters of importance to the public welfare, ascending the steps to their house, he suddenly fell down dead, to the amazement and sorrow of all persons, the 15th February, 5th Richard II. He was twice married: first, to Joan, daughter of Edward de Montacute; and, secondly, to Isabel, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; by neither lady, however, having any issue, his sisters, before-mentioned, became his heirs.

DE LA POLE EARL, MARQUIS, AND DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

THE title of Suffolk having thus terminated in the family of Ufford, was next revived in that of De la Pole; whereof an account has been before given in the second volume of this work.*

* Vid. De la Pole, Vol. II.

BRANDON DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

ARMS—Barry of ten Arg. and G. over all a Lion rampant O. crowned per pale, Arg.

CHARLES BRANDON, the celebrated duke of Suffolk, was son and heir of Sir William Brandon, standard-bearer to Henry earl of Richmond,

mond, at the battle of Bosworth; where he was slain by the hands of king Richard III. himself. This family is represented of some antiquity; and to have assumed its name probably from the lordship of Brandon, in the county of Suffolk. Sir William married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Bruyn, knight;" and among other issue, had the said

CHARLES BRANDON, who was a person of comely stature, high courage, and conformity of disposition to prince Henry; with whom being associated in youthful exercises and pastimes, he became so acceptable, that from thenceforth his advancement to royal favour and honours was rapid and extraordinary.

* Pat. 5th
Henry VIII.

† Ibid.

His first creation to nobility was to the title of viscount Lisle, the 5th of Henry VIII.;* soon after which, he was raised to the dignity of duke of Suffolk.† In the 8th of Henry VIII. being at the coronation of Mary the king's sister, then married to Lewis XII. of France, he particularly signalized himself in a tournament, where he overthrew his antagonist, horse, and arms; and gained so much upon the queen's affections, that upon the death of Lewis (which soon after happened), he obtained the consent both of Henry VIII. and Francis, successor to king Lewis, to marry her. In short, during the period of that capricious reign of vanity, extravagance, and blood, he preserved his influence to the last, and died in the estimation of the king, and of the country, anno 37th Henry VIII.; with this character, "that although
" a better courtier than a statesman, yet he used his prince's favours
" with so much moderation, as not to disoblige any one." In short, his familiarity and easy access made him popular, as his pliant temper kept him a favourite.

* Dugdale passes over this family in his Baronage, yet, in his Lists of Summons to Parliament, mentions the name of Maurice le Brune (or Bruyn), from the 6th Edward II. to the 1st Edward III. Morant, in his History of Essex, observes, that the family was of eminent note; and Hutchins, in his History of Dorset, gives a long table of descent.

† Collins' Parliamentary Precedents, p. 10. 295.

* It is to be observed, this patent was afterwards cancelled, by reason that Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Grey, viscount Lisle, dissented from marriage with him. The limitation of the patent was not to him and *his heirs*, but *his heirs by her*.‡

This

This great duke had four wives: first, Margaret, one of the daughters of John Nevil, marquis of Montagu, widow of Sir John Mortimer, knight, who died S. P. Secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, knight, by whom^y he had a daughter, Mary, wedded to Thomas Stanley, lord Monteagle. Thirdly, Mary, the French queen, sister to king Henry VIII. who brought him a son, Henry, created earl of Lincoln, 17th Henry VIII. and two daughters; of which, Frances married, first, Henry Grey, afterwards duke of Suffolk; and, secondly, Adrian Stokes; and Eleanore, Henry earl of Cumberland. His fourth wife was Catherine, daughter and heir of William lord Willoughby of Eresby, by whom he had two sons; viz.

HENRY and CHARLES, who were both dukes of Suffolk; but died the same day, 14th July, 5th Edward VI. young, of the sweating sickness.

GREY DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

THIS honour having concluded in the Brandon name, for want of surviving issue male, was next revived in the person of HENRY GREY, marquis of Dorset, who had married Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon, by Mary the French queen; which Henry was created duke of Suffolk, by Edward VI. as under the article of Ferrers, alias Grey of Groby, the reader may more fully see narrated.*

* Vid. Ferrers
of Groby,
Vol. II.

^y It is said, that he had by her, before marriage, a daughter, Anne, who married Edward Grey, lord Powys. At his death, it is mentioned by Collins, that he left a natural son, Sir Charles Brandon, who was knighted at Bulloigne; and a natural daughter, named Frances.

SUNDERLAND.

EMANUEL lord Scrope, of Bolton, in the 3d of Charles I. was created earl of Sunderland, and died S. P. L.* But by one Martha Janes, had natural issue a son, John, who died under age; and three daughters; whereof, Mary married Charles Paulet, marquis of Winchester, afterwards created duke of Bolton. Of which family it is singular, that as it acquired the estate and title of Bolton by a bastard from the right heirs of the Scrope line, so by a bastard, the said estate and style of honour departed again from the right heirs of the Paulet family, into that of Orde; of which, Mr. Thomas Orde married Jane, the illegitimate daughter of Charles duke of Bolton, brother to Harry, the last duke of that name. The peerages therefore err, which assert that Mr. Orde *inherited* the great estates of Bolton and Hackwood, in right of his wife, as she only became entitled to them under the *gift in tail* of her *presumed father*; whose will was afterwards confirmed by a decree in chancery.

SPENCER EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

HENRY lord Spencer of Wormleighton, was, by Charles I. anno regni 19th, created earl of Sunderland; whose descendants afterwards succeeding to the dukedom of Marlborough, the said title thenceforth has remained dormant in that superior dignity.

SURREY.

ARMS—Checky, O. and Az.

WILLIAM DE WARREN, first earl of Surrey, was so created, as is said, by William Rufus.² He was earl Warren, in Normandy, and nearly related to the Conqueror, whom he therefore accompanied in his expedition into England; in which, as a joint adventurer, and for his signal services, he was, after the battle of Hastings, rewarded with divers considerable lordships in several counties; among which were the barony of Lewes, in Suffex, and the manors of Carletune and Bennington, in com. Linc.; together with so many other great possessions, that he seemed more as a partner in the spoils of England, than a subject. Moreover, he married Gundred, the Conqueror's daughter; with whom, Brooke says, he obtained all Chirkland, Bromfield, and Yale.³ He built the castle of Holt; and founded the priory of Lewes, in Suffex. Where, upon his death in 1089, he was interred in the chapter house.^b His issue were, according to Dugdale, two sons, William and Raynald; and two daughters, viz. Edith, married, first, to Girard de Gornay; and after, to Drew de Monceaux; and ----- wife of Ernise de Colungis.

WILLIAM, second earl Warren and Surrey, having joined Robert

² So Dugdale, but R. Brooke, upon a very specious authority, asserts, that he was constituted earl by Will. Conq.

³ She died in childbed, on the 24th May, 1085, at Castle Acre, in Norfolk, but was brought for interment to Lewes; where, the lettered part of her monument (a fine black marble tablet), is still preserved, through the liberality and antiquarian zeal of Sir William Burrell, baronet.

^b Under a monumental jingle of Monkish rhyme, recited by Dugdale; but which the muse of Sternhold and Hopkins only could, in translation, do justice to the Gothic ingenuity of these chiming hemistichs. This priory was the burial place of the family, as the castle of Lewes was their favourite residence; though at Castle Acre, in Norfolk, now in ruins; and at Conington and Sandal, in Yorkshire, they likewise had noble castles.

de Belesme, earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, in favour of Robert Curthose, against Henry I. forfeited his great English possessions; but was, however, afterwards restored to them, and ever after, with zeal and fidelity, adhered to Henry I. He died the 10th May, 1138, and was also buried at Lewis priory. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Hugh earl of Vermandois (widow of Robert earl of Mellent), by whom he had three sons; viz. William, his successor; Reginald, lord of Wirmgay;* and Raphe; also two daughters; namely, Gundred, married to Roger earl of Warwick; and Adeline, to Henry, son of David king of Scots.

* Vid. Warren of Wirmgay, Vol. I.

WILLIAM, third earl, married Ella, daughter of Robert, the turbulent earl of Belesme. He was one of the most strenuous adherents that king Stephen had, in the many perils and reverses which he experienced; and at the memorable battle of Lewes, was one of the chief leaders in the royal army. But some of the king's troops having treacherously joined the enemy, this earl, with divers other officers of rank, fled, though the king continued to perform the part of an hero; and was only taken prisoner, after his sword and battle-axe were broken, in dealing destruction to his assailants.

In the year 1147, this earl, in the sanguinary spirit of crusade, which then pervaded the Christian world, accompanied Lewis king of France in his expedition against the Saracens: an expedition, wherein the consecrated banners of the Christians fell into the hands of infidelity, and orthodox blood reeked in crimson sanctity on the Saracen's sword. But whether the earl of Surrey was slain in the general defeat of the holy army, or was taken prisoner, and died in captivity, seems uncertain. His issue was an only daughter, Isabel, who married, first, William de Blois; and, secondly, Hamlyn Plantagenet; who in her right, held the earldom successively.

BLOIS EARL OF SURREY.

ARMS—G. three Pallets varyy, on a Chief, O. an Eagle displayed, G. membered, Az.

WILLIAM DE BLOIS was earl of Moreton, in Normandy, and a natural son of king Stephen. Upon the accord between his father and duke Henry (son of Maud, the empress), he had granted to him, the lordship of Norwich; all the honour of Pevensey; with divers other considerable inheritances; and having married Isabella, the daughter and heir (as beforementioned), of William, earl Warren and Surrey, he, in her right, enjoyed those earldoms. This earl William was of a gentle unambitious disposition, which procured him from Henry II. more favour than suspicion; so that in the situation of a private nobleman, he was happier than if he had possessed an enterprising spirit, and succeeded to the disputed crown. Having attended Henry II. to the siege of Thoulouse, he died S. P. and was buried in that city, anno 1159. Whereupon the king for a while retained these earldoms in his hands; but, anno 1163,

(PLANTAGENET EARL OF SURREY.)

ARMS—Semée of France and a Border of England. Also, Checky O. and Az. (Warren.)

HAMELINE PLANTAGENET, a natural son of Geffery earl of Anjou, and base brother to Henry II. having married Isabel, relict of the late earl,

* This seems to have been at first no more than one of those soubriquets, or nick-names, then so common. Whereof, according to Skinner and Buck, the first that was so called, was Fulk Martel, earl of Anjou, in the 10th century. That nobleman is said to have contrived the murder of his nephew, Drogo, earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to that earldom; in atone-

earl, had her honours; and the 12th of Henry II. certified his knights fees to be sixty. He survived his countess four years; and for that time was tenant of her inheritance by the *courtesy of England*. After when, he closed a long and honourable life, the 7th May, 1202, and was buried with his wife's ancestors, in Lewes priory; leaving a son and heir,

^dWILLIAM, next earl Warren and Surrey, and sixth lord of Lewes. This earl for a considerable time adhered to king John against the insurgent barons; and was one of the four nobles who were sworn vouchers for his performance of the degrading conditions dictated to him by Pandulph, the Pope's legate, in 1213. But at last disgusted with the perfidy and despotism of that mean prince, he joined Lewis, the French king's son, who was invited over to assume the forfeited sovereignty of the nation. However, on the death of king John, he was induced to desert the French interest, in favour of young Henry, his son; who some months before had been crowned at Gloucester. This prince was weak, mean, and pusillanimous; dissembling and imprudent, like his father; which rendered the counsels of men of honour and patriotism alike nugatory; so that a confederacy among the nobles (with whom the earl of Surrey joined), was formed, to

ment for which murder, his confessor sent him to Jerusalem, attended only by two servants; one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the holy sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there like a common malefactor. Broom, in French genet, in Latin genista, being the only good *whipping shrub in Palestine*, the noble criminal was smartly disciplined with it; and from the instrument of his chastisement, called *plantagenista*, *plantagenet*, or *broom plant*, nunc vulgò "*birch rod*." Other derivations are, however, also given for this celebrated surname. But be the true origin of the name what it may, this Hameline, not over anxious to retain any memorial of his father's family, bore the arms and surname of Warren only, after his marriage with the countess Isabel. *

* Cat. of
Hon. per
R. Brooke.

^d William earl Warren, lord of Stamford, co. Linc. temp. king John, standing upon the castle walls, saw two bulls fighting for a cow in the castle meadow, till all the butchers dogs pursued one of the bulls (maddened with noise and multitude), clean through the town. This sight so pleased the earl, that he gave the castle meadows, where first the bulls began to fight, for a common to the butchers of the town, after the first grass was mowed, on condition that they should find a mad bull the day six weeks before Christmas day, for the continuance of that sport for ever.

oblige

oblige him to subscribe to certain regulations; which if they had been observed by the king, would have been as beneficial to himself as to his subjects. This nobleman died the 24th Henry III. having been twice married. His first wife was Maud, daughter of the earl of Arundel, who died S. P.; his second wife was also named Maud, the daughter of William Marshal the Elder, earl of Pembroke, and widow of Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk; by whom he had a daughter, Isabel, who married Hugh earl of Arundel; and a son, John, then five years old. Which

JOHN, seventh earl, was for a long time under ward, in order to benefit Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle; who had the custody of his lands during that period. This nobleman adhered to king Henry in all those exactions and encroachments, which at last roused the nation to defend their rights and property by the sword; and strenuously supported the royal side at the battle of Lewes. He was of a temper remarkably impetuous and overbearing; as strongly evinced by his vehement attack in Westminster Hall, upon Alan le Zouche, the chief justice, and Roger, his son; both of whom, on some conceit of displeasure, he then most sorely wounded. Furthermore, when Edward I. issued the first writs of quo warranto, and the earl of Surrey was questioned as to his title to his possessions, he produced a rusty sword, and said, "*That was his warranty for all he possessed; by that old family servant, his ancestors had won their lands as well as the Conqueror himself; and with the same, their undegenerate descendant was determined to maintain them.*" He married Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, and half sister, by the mother, to Henry III. Which lady brought him two daughters, Eleanor and Isabel; whereof, the former married, first, Henry lord Percy, and afterwards a Scotch earl; and the latter became the wife of John Baliol, king of Scotland. Like-

* Brooke mentions another daughter, Margaret, who married the lord Percy; but Dugdale only notices Isabel.

wife a son, William, a promising young man, who was slain in his lifetime, at a tournament at Croydon, in the twentieth year of his age; leaving by Joane his wife, daughter of Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, a posthumous son, John; of whom, hereafter.

*Cat. of Hon.
per R. Brooke,
and Brooke
on Camden.

This great and boisterous nobleman, who possessed his paternal honours sixty-five years; to which was added the earldom of Suffex, conferred upon him by Henry III.* died circ. an. 1304, aged seventy; and was succeeded by

JOHN, his grandson, beforementioned; who was one of those 267 noble persons that were knighted with prince Edward, afterwards Edward II. and was one of those peers who so justly resented that monarch's partiality for Piers Gaveston; though afterwards he became one of those evil counsellors that supported the execrable meanness of Edward II.; and the execution of the brave, noble-minded, and accomplished earl of Lancaster, with his patriotic confederates, at Pontefract.

Indeed, after vice and folly had rendered Edward equally odious and contemptible to his subjects, he still stuck to him. Yet acted so prudent, or fortunately, that he preserved both his life and lands, in the midst of the arbitrary forfeitures and proscriptions which attended the deposition of that wretched and unhappy monarch. He was even one of the governors appointed for Edward III. during his minority; and having supported that prince against Mortimer, ever after stood high in the royal favour.

The earl of Surrey and Suffex, having, in the lifetime of his first countess, Joan, daughter of the earl of Barre, publicly kept Maud de Nereford, a lady of good family in Norfolk, was compelled by the archbishop of Canterbury to break off all connection with her; but, nevertheless, though publicly convicted of adultery and perjury, he obtained a divorce from the countess, on the ground of a præcontract to Maud; yet it does not appear that he ever married that lady. He is said to have had a second wife, Isabella de Houland.† Which, whether

† Dagdale's
Baronage,
Vol. 1.
P. 81-2.

whether the fact or not, his nuptial bed proved barren, while that of his illicit one was productive of male and female progeny.^f He died 30th June, 1347; and Alice, his sister, became his heir in blood, who married Edmund Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel.

FITZ-ALAN EARL OF SURREY.

THE male line of the house of Warren being extinct in the person of the last earl,

RICHARD, son and heir of Edmund Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, and the said Alice de Warren his wife, either by favour of king Edward, or suit at law, became lord of Lewes, and earl of Surrey; as did

RICHARD FITZ-ALAN, earl of Arundel, his son and heir; who being afterwards executed, a martyr in the cause of the people, 21st September, 1397 (21st Richard II.) and attainted,*

* Vid. Arundel, Vol. I.

(HOLLAND DUKE OF SURREY.)

THOMAS HOLLAND, son and heir of Thomas earl of Kent, by Alice, sister of Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, &c. was, by Richard II. anno 21st of his reign, created duke of Surrey; but in the 1st of Henry IV. he forfeited both his life and his honours. Whereupon

^f From these bastards, the Warrens of Poynton, in Cheshire, are considered to be descended. Ralph Brooke, however,† derives them from a second marriage of John, seventh earl of Surrey, with Joane, daughter of William lord Mowbray. A prolix and specious work, touching the true descent of these Warrens, is published, called, "Watson's History of the Earls of Surrey."

† P. 233.

(FITZ-ALAN RESTORED,)

THOMAS FITZ-ALAN, eldest son and heir of the last earl Richard, was restored in blood, and invested with all his hereditary honours and possessions; but dying S. P. 3d of Henry V. his three sisters became his coheirs;* of which, Elizabeth having married John Moubray, duke of Norfolk,

* Vid. Arundel, Vol. I.

(MOUBRAY EARL OF SURREY,)

JOHN DE MOUBRAY, son and heir of the said duke, was created earl of Surrey and Warren, by Henry VI.† in the lifetime of his father; whom afterwards succeeding, he died, anno 1475, leaving an only daughter and heir, Anne,‡ contracted in marriage to

† Rot. Chart. ab. 27th usq. 39th Hen. VI. n. 33.

‡ Vid. Moubray, Vol. II.

(PLANTAGENET EARL OF SURREY,)

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, second son of Edward IV. who thereupon was created duke of Norfolk, and earl Surrey and Warren;|| but died young, being murdered with his brother, Edward VI.

|| Rot. Chart. 15th to 22d Edward IV. no. 13.

SUSSEX.

ROGER MONTGOMERY, who came over with the Conqueror, had by his gift, the county of Suffex, with the castle of Arundel; which,

which, together with all his English possessions, were forfeited by his son, Robert de Belesme, by his rebellion against Henry I. After when,

WILLIAM DE ALBINI, who had married Adeliza, widow of king Henry I. was, by the empress Maud, created earl of Arundel, as it is said, about the year 1139 (the 4th Stephen), by which title, the 18th of the same reign, he was styled upon a certain memorable occasion.* After the death of Stephen, and the accession of Henry II. he not only obtained the castle and honour of Arundel, to himself and his heirs, but a confirmation of the earldom of Sussex (for though the title of earl was most known by Arundel, or Chichester, the chief seats, yet it was of the county of Sussex that he was really earl), by the *tertium denarium* of the pleas of the said county granted to him; which in those days was the usual way of investing into the possession of the earldom, after the usual ceremonies of girding with the sword, and putting on the robes, had been performed.† Upon the extinction of the heritable male line of Albini (of which family an account has been already given under the article Arundel, in the first volume of this work)‡ the title of Sussex for a while remained suspended, until, by Henry III. it was conferred upon§

* Dugdale's
Baronage,
Vol. I p. 119.

† Ibid.

‡ Vid. Arun-
del, Vol. I.

§ Brooke
upon Cam-
den.

(PLANTAGENET, ALIAS WARREN EARL OF SUSSEX,)

JOHN PLANTAGENET, otherwise called WARREN, seventh earl of Surrey, with whose grandson, another John, the same again terminated,|| in 1347.

|| Vid. Surrey.

RATCLIFFE EARL OF SUSSEX.

ARMS—Arg. a Bend ingrailed, S.

* Vid. Fitz-
Walter,
Vol. II.

THE family of Ratcliffe was the next which enjoyed the title, in the person of ROBERT RATCLIFFE, baron and viscount Fitz-Walter,* who, the 28th December, 21st Henry VIII. was created earl of Suffex. This

ROBERT, 25th Henry VIII. obtained a special patent, to himself and *his heirs*, to exercise the office of sewer at the time of dinner, upon the coronation day, of any future king or queen of this realm, with the fee of £.20 per annum for that service, payable out of the exchequer. Moreover, the 32d Henry VIII. he was made lord high chamberlain of England for life. He was eminent as a soldier in the wars of France; and as a courtier, he was pliable to the temper of his capricious sovereign, for he was one of the peers that presented the articles against cardinal Wolsey in his wane; and one of those that subscribed the memorable letter to the Pope, threatening the loss of his supremacy, unless he complied with the king's wishes in the divorce from queen Catherine. Also, on the dissolution of religious houses, he obtained a grant of the site of the abbey of Cleve, with its revenues; and likewise of the college and chantry of Attleburgh, in Norfolk; the year following of which he died, at Chelsea, 1542.

This nobleman had three wives: the first was Elizabeth, daughter to Henry duke of Buckingham, by whom he had three sons; Henry, George, and Humphrey. His second was Margaret, daughter of Thomas earl of Derby, which lady brought him two daughters; viz. Anne, who married Thomas lord Wharton; and Jane, Anthony viscount Montagu. His third wife was Mary, daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, in Cornwall; and his issue by her a son, Sir John

John Ratcliffe, who died S.P. and was buried at St. Olave, Hart Street, in the city of London.

HENRY, second earl of Suffex, was queen Mary's general; and obtained the peculiar privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence (granted only to one family beside, viz. the Courcys, barons of Kinfales.*)

* Vid. Courcy, Vol. I.

He was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk, he had three sons; Thomas, Henry, and Francis; and by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Calthorpe, knight, he had a son, Egremont Ratcliffe, who was attainted of treason; and afterwards (having fled the kingdom), put to death by Don John of Austria, for purporting to murder him. By the same lady Anne, he had also a daughter, who married Sir Thomas Mildmay of Essex, knight. This last wife being divorced, he obtained a special act of parliament, the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, to debar her from jointure and dower. He died the 17th February, 1556 (3d and 4th Philip and Mary.)

THOMAS, the next earl of Suffex, was distinguished for his military talents, as well as for his political shrewdness and capacity.† In the reign of Elizabeth he made a conspicuous figure, being the co-rival of the famous Dudley earl of Leicester; who, in his constellation, was his direct opposite. But Suffex played not his game with that cunning and dexterity which Leicester did; who was much the fairer courtier, but Suffex the honefter and better man. Indeed he was of a brave and noble nature, true and constant to his friends and servants: but such was the competition between these two rival earls, that their antipathy was only terminated by the death of Suffex; who in his last sickness gave this caveat to his friends:‡ “ *I am now passing into another world, and I must leave you to your fortunes, and the queen's grace and goodness; but beware of the Gipsy, meaning Leicester, for he will be too hard for you all: you know not the beast so well as I do.*” This worthy nobleman died in June, 1583 (25th Elizabeth), and was buried at Boreham, in Suffex; where, by his will, he desired that the bodies of

† Vid. Lodge's Illustrations.

‡ Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia.

his grandfather, grandmother, father, and mother, should be removed from their place of interment at St. Lawrence Poulteney, in the city of London.

By Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Wriothesley earl of Southampton, he had two sons, Henry and Robert, who both died young: but by Frances, his second wife^s (who survived him), daughter of Sir William Sydney, knight, he had no issue; and was therefore succeeded by his brother and heir,

HENRY, fourth earl of Suffex; who was a person of much honour and worth, though not so conspicuous in public life as his late predecessor. He died in 1593, and was buried at Boreham. His countess was Honora, daughter of Anthony Pound, of Hampshire, esquire; by whom he had his only child,

ROBERT, the fifth earl, a nobleman of much gallantry; who was with the earl of Essex in the attack and sacking of the city of Cadiz. In 1621, he was installed a knight of the garter; an emblem of honour which all the other earls of his family had enjoyed. He married, first, Bridget, daughter to Sir Charles Morison, of Cashiobury, in com. Hertf. knight, and had two sons; of whom, Henry married Jane, daughter of Sir Michael Stanhope, knight, and died a very young man, S. P.; Thomas; and two daughters; viz. Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir John Ramsay, afterwards earl of Holderness; and Honora. But all these died S. P. in his lifetime.

His second lady was Frances, daughter of Hercules Meutas, of Essex, esquire, but by her he had no issue; and dying in 1629, was buried at Boreham, leaving Sir Edward Ratcliffe, knight, son and heir of Sir Humphrey Ratcliffe, of Elnestow, grandson and heir male to Robert first earl of Suffex, to succeed him in his earldom.* Which

EDWARD, sixth earl, and the last of his name and family, died in 1641, S. P.

* Vid. Fitz-Walter, Vol. II.

^s She was the foundress of Sydney Sussex College, in Cambridge, and died the 9th March, 1589. aged fifty-eight.

SAVILE EARL OF SUSSEX.

ARMS—Arg. on a Bend, S. three Owls of the first, a Crescent for difference.

THE family of Savile, for divers generations, flourished eminent in the northern parts of this kingdom; but the immediate ancestor of this family, was

Sir ROBERT SAVILE, alias BARKSTON, a natural son of Sir Henry Savile, of Thornhill, K. B. temp. Henry VIII. by ---- Barkston, his concubine. Which Sir Robert, by his wife, sister to John lord Hufley (widow of Sir Richard Thimelby), had issue,

Sir JOHN SAVILE, knight, seated at Howley, in Yorkshire, who, by letters patent, 21st July, 4th Charles I. was created baron Savile, of Pontefract, in the said county. But he enjoyed his elevation only a short time, dying in 1630, the 6th Charles I. He was twice married. By his first wife, Catharine, daughter of Charles lord Willoughby of Parham, he had no issue. His second lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Carey, knight, who brought him five sons and four daughters. Of the sons, Henry, the eldest, married Helen, daughter and coheir of William Oglethorpe, esquire, and had a son, John, who died S. P.; Edward, the second, married Anne, daughter and heir to Richard Tolson, of Cumberland, esquire, but died S. P.; Thomas, the third, was his successor; and Robert and Edmund died unmarried. Of the daughters, Catharine married Sir Thomas Bland, of Kippax Park, in Yorkshire; Anne, Piers Leigh, son and heir of Sir Piers Leigh, of Lime, in com. Cest.; Eleanor, Alveray Copley, esquire; and afterwards Richard Banks, esquire; and Frances became wife of Thomas Bradley, D. D. rector of Castelford, in Yorkshire.

THOMAS, the next lord Savile, was created viscount Castlebar, in Ireland; and afterward, the 20th Charles I. advanced to the title of earl of Sussex. He was a firm and strenuous supporter of his majesty

SUFFOLK.

in his troubles; and by his services may be considered to have deserved his honours. He married, first, Frances, daughter of Sir Michael Sondes, of Throwley, in Kent, knight (widow of Sir John Leveson), by whom he had no issue. His second wife was Anne, daughter to Christopher Villiers, earl of Anglesey, and by her he had a son, James, and a daughter, Frances, who wedded Francis lord Brudenel, son and heir to Robert earl of Cardigan.

JAMES, third lord Savile, and second earl of Suffex, married Anne, daughter of Robert Wake, a merchant at Antwerp; but dying S. P. in 1671, with him terminated the honours of his family.

LENNARD LORD DACRE, EARL OF
SUSSEX.

(Vid. DACRE, Vol. II.)

YELVERTON LORD GREY OF RUTHYN,
EARL OF SUSSEX.

(Vid. GREY OF RUTHYN, Vol. II.)

TADCASTER.

IN 1714, HENRY O'BRIEN, earl of Thomond, in Ireland, was, by letters patent, dated 19th October, created an English peer, by the title of viscount of Tadcaster, in the county of York. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles duke of Somerset, but had no issue; so that with his death, in 1741, the peerage aforesaid ended.

TALBOT.

TALBOT.

WILLIAM, second lord Talbot, of Henfol, eldest son and heir of Charles the first lord, the much honoured and respected lord chancellor, in 1761, was created earl Talbot. The part this nobleman took in the political altercations of his day, will record his name to posterity; while his duel with Mr. Wilkes, in the height of that demagogue's popularity, will shew how tenacious he was of his honour: and however exaggerated the accounts published in favour of his antagonist may be, we cannot discover any impropriety in his lordship's conduct, according to the modern laws of honour, except that his warmth of temper might hurry him into some expressions, which probably it were better had never been uttered.

His lordship married Mary, daughter and heir of Adam Cardonnel, esquire; by whom he had a son, William, who died S. P.; and a daughter, Cecil, who married George Price, esquire, of Dynevor Castle, in Carmarthenshire; in whose favour his lordship was created, 17th October, 1780, baron Dynevor, with remainder to his said daughter, then a widow, and her issue male. He died in 1782; when the title of earl Talbot became extinct, and the aforesaid barony descended according to the said limitation, while that of Talbot of Henfol devolved upon his nephew, since created earl Talbot, by patent, *de novo*, 3d July, 1784.

TANKERVILLE.

(Vid. GREY OF WERKE.)

TEWKSBURY.

TEWKSBURY.

(Vid. CAMBRIDGE.)

THAME.

(Vid. NORRIS, Vol. II.)

THETFORD.

(Vid. ARLINGTON.)

THOMOND OF TAPLOW.

MURROUGH O'BRIEN, marquis of Thomond, earl of Inchiquin, &c. in Ireland, in 1801, was created an English peer by the title of baron Thomond, of Taplow, in Buckinghamshire. He married, first, Mary O'Brien, countess of Orkney, only daughter and heiress of William fourth earl of Inchiquin, by Anne his wife, countess of Orkney, in Scotland; and by her had issue a daughter, Mary, who married the honourable Thomas Fitz-Maurice, younger brother to the late marquis of Lansdown. His second lady was Mary Palmer, niece to the much celebrated painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds; but by her he had no issue. The marquis died in 1808, by a concussion received from the violent plunging of his horse, aged upwards of eighty; and with him concluded his English honour.

THURLOW OF ASHFIELD.

THE antiquity of this family is of uncertain date, as well as identity with those of the name of Thurloe or Thurlow, who have heretofore flourished. The person now treated of,

EDWARD THURLOW, was the son of a clergyman in Suffolk, and the fabricator of his own fortune. He was brought up to the law (the stepladder of late to peerage honours), when having for some time practised at the bar, and filled the offices of solicitor and attorney general, he was, upon the retirement of lord Bathurst, in 1778, for *his profit*, appointed lord high chancellor of England; and for *his honour*, a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Thurlow, of Ashfield, in Suffolk. He was a man, of whose talents opinions have been various: his faculties were strong and direct; his mind decisive; his manner nervous; his temper overbearing and imperious; with a manly tone, which, when clothed with authority, rendered him at once dreaded, yet respected. His temper was severe, his feelings morose; so that he made little allowance for a difference in others, of habits and pursuits. It is nevertheless said, that Mr. Burke being once asked his opinion of lord Thurlow, expressed, "*That he was an oak at Norwood, but a willow at St. James's.*"

Having no issue male, his lordship, in 1792, was created lord Thurlow, of Thurlow, with a collateral remainder to the issue male of his brother, the bishop of Durham; which honour, upon his decease, 12th September, 1806, descended accordingly to his nephew, Edward, the present lord; who, among other good things accrued to his family by its elevation into power, is patentee of the bankrupts office, valued before the Finance Committee, at £.5720; clerk of the custodies of lunatics, estimated at £.693 per annum, both *in possession*: also one of the clerks of the hanaper, and one of the prothonotaries of the court of chancery, *in reversion*.

TINMOUTH.

TINMOUTH.

(Vid. BERWICK.)

TORRINGTON.

(Vid. HERBERT OF TORBAY.)

TORRINGTON.

(Vid. NEWPORT.)

TORRINGTON.

(Vid. AUMERLE, ALIAS ALBEMARLE.)

TOTNESS.

(Vid. CAREW.)

TOTNESS.

(Vid. PLYMOUTH.)

TREMATON.

TREMATON.

(Vid. CUMBERLAND.)

TUNBRIDGE.

(Vid. ALBANS, ST.)

UXBRIDGE.

(Vid. PAGET, Vol. II.)

VAUGHAN OF EMLYN.

ARMS—O. a Lion rampant, G.

THIS family is one of the best extraction, and most considerable in Wales: eminent, according to tradition, before the Norman Conquest, and noted, subsequently thereto, for many worthy persons, conspicuous for their talents and their employments; but the first who acquired nobility, was

JOHN, son of Walter Vaughan, of Golden Grove, in Carmarthen-shire, esquire; who, 18th James I. was created lord Vaughan, of Molingar; and afterwards, in 1628, by Charles I. earl of Carberry, both Irish honours. He was twice married: first, to Margaret, daughter of Sir Gilly Meyrick, by whom he had three sons; Walter, who died young; Richard; and John, who likewise died young; secondly,

to Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, knight; who brought him no issue.

RICHARD, second earl of Carberry, and only surviving son of the last, having adhered to the royal cause in the time of the civil war, was, by Charles I. the 19th of his reign, created an English peer, by the title of baron Vaughan, of Emlyn; and after the restoration, in reward of his zealous services, was constituted lord president of the principality of Wales. He married three wives: first, Bridget, daughter and heir of Thomas Lloyd, of Cardiganshire, esquire; by whom he had four sons, who died in their infancy; secondly, Frances, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Altham, of Oxby, in Hertfordshire, knight; by which lady he had three sons; viz. Francis, who married Rachel, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas earl of Southampton, and died S. P. vitâ patris; John, his successor; and Altham. Also six daughters; viz. Frances and Althamia; and four others who died young. His third wife was Alice, daughter to John earl of Bridgewater; but by her he had no issue.

JOHN, third earl of Carberry, and second lord Vaughan, of Emlyn, for some time was governor of Jamaica; but passed the latter part of his life in retirement, enjoying a fine fortune, together with the estimation of the country.

He married, first, Mary, daughter of Humphrey Brown, of Green Castle, in Carmarthenshire, esquire, by whom he had no issue. His second wife was Anne, daughter of George marquis of Halifax; and by her he had an only daughter and heir, Anne, who became the first wife of Charles marquis of Winchester, afterwards duke of Bolton. But having no issue male, and dying in January 1712-13, the title of Vaughan of Emlyn ceased in his family.

VAUX OF HARWEDON (OR HARROW- DEN.)

Arms—Chequee Arg. and G. on a Chevron Az. three Roses, O.

FROM Robert de Vaux, a great man in the North, temp. king Stephen, this family descended ; whose chief seat, for more than 250 years, was at Harwedon, in Northamptonshire. Of this line,

WILLIAM VAUX, adhering to Henry VI. in the contentions between the houses of York and Lancaster, lost all his estate ; but on the obtainment of the crown by Henry VII. Nicholas, his son and heir, had restitution thereof.^k Which

NICHOLAS VAUX, for his valiant behaviour at the battle of Stoke, was afterwards knighted by Henry VII. and made a conspicuous figure at his court : 'as also in that of Henry VIII. In whose reign he grew so much into favour by his martial and festival talents, as to be advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Vaux, of Harwedon, the 27th April, 15th Henry VIII. : but he enjoyed not his honours long, dying the same year. He was twice married : first, to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry lord Fitz-

^k Actus restitutionis Nicholai Vaux, militis filii Willielmi Vaux, in com. Northampt. Mich. Rec. 21st Henry VII. Rot. 3. & Hil. Rec. 23d Henry VII. Rot. 28. (Jones's Index to Exchequer Records inter Memoranda.)

^l Dugdale writes, that the 17th Henry VII. at prince Arthur's marriage, he wore a gown of purple velvet, adorned with pieces of gold, so thick and massive, that beside the silk and furs, it was valued at £. 1000 ; as also a collar of SS weighing 800 pounds in nobles. This might be magnificent, yet it was becoming a pack horse to his own treasure. But how would his manes stare, on beholding an East or West Indian's drawing room, where a commoner, or merchant's assemblage, can boast greater riches than prince Arthur's wedding ? so happy is the present age in an *epitome of wealth*, which can be carried about in a much less compass. For how more preferable would the *Pitt or Pigot diamond* have been in Vaux's hat, than the furniture of two or three iron chests upon his back ?

Hugh, widow of Sir William Parr, knight, by whom he had three daughters; viz. Catherine, married to Sir George Throckmorton, knight; Anne, to Sir Thomas Strange; and Alice, to Sir Edward (or Richard) Sapcoate, of Elton, in com. Hants, knight. His second wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas Green, of Greens Norton, in com. Northamp. esquire; and by her he had two sons, Thomas and William; and three daughters; Margaret, wife of Francis Pulteney, of Misterton, in com. Leic. esquire; Maud, of Sir John Fermor, of Efton, in com. Northamp. knight; and Bridget, of Maurice Welsh, of Sudbury, in com. Glouc. esquire. This nobleman is mentioned with honour by Walpole, in his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.

THOMAS, second lord Vaux, the 19th Henry VIII. was one of those who attended cardinal Wolsey in his splendid embassy to make peace between the king of England, the emperor, and Francis, the French king; and the 22d of Henry VIII. having had summons to parliament, he took his place there 19th January.^k He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Cheney, of Irtlingburgh, in com. Northamp. knight; and had two sons, William and Nicholas; and two daughters; of which, Anne married Reginald Bray, of Stene, nephew of Edmund lord Bray; and Maud died unmarried. This peer, like his father, is noticed as having been a poet.*

WILLIAM, third lord, is, by Dugdale, stated to have had summons to parliament, the 4th and 5th Philip and Mary; and to have taken his seat there, the 20th of January, and to have died the 38th Elizabeth, 1595:^l having been twice married, his first wife was Elizabeth, daughter

* Brydges's
Mem. of
Peers, temp.
James I.

† Vid. Appendix,
Vol. I.

^k So Dugdale asserts in his Baronage; but in his Lists of Summons to Parliament, the name of this lord does not appear till the 25th Henry VIII. and from thence to the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary.†

^l The name of William lord Vaux is not in Dugdale's Lists of Summons of the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, but is first mentioned the 5th of Elizabeth, and from thence to the 31st inclusive; after when, the 35th of Elizabeth, the name of Thomas Vaux de Harrowden, is noticed

daughter of John Beaumont, of Grace Dieu, in com. Leic. esquire; by whom he had a son, Henry, who died in his lifetime; and three daughters; viz. Alianor, married to Edward Brokesby, of Sholdby; in com, Leic. esquire; Elizabeth, a nun; and Anne. His second lady was Mary, daughter of John Tresham, of Rushton, in com. Northamp. esquire, who brought him two daughters; Muriel, who wedded George Foulshurst; and Catherine; likewise three sons; George, Edward, and Sir Ambrose Vaux, knight. Of these sons, George, the eldest, died vitâ patris, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Roper, of Welle Place, in Kent, knight, and had issue three daughters; of which, Catherine was wife to Sir Henry Nevil, son and heir to Henry lord Bergavenny; Mary, to Sir George Simeon, knight; and Joice. Also three sons; Edward, William, and Henry. Whereof,

EDWARD, fourth lord, succeeded his grandfather; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, widow of William earl of Banbury, and died in 1661,^m without legitimate issue; but by the said Elizabeth, in the lifetime of her husband the said earl, he is considered to have had two sons, Edward and Nicholas.* To which last he left his estates; whose son, Charles, in 1694, sold the principal seat at Harrowden, in Northamptonshire, to the honourable Thomas Wentworth.†

* Vid. Banbury.

† Brydges's Northampt.

ticed for that year: but who the said Thomas was, is not made elsewhere manifest by that celebrated author.

In Jones's Index to Exchequer Records, inter Memoranda, is mentioned: "Inquisitio de terris Willielmi domine Vaux, in com. Northampt. Pasch. Rec. 35th Eliz. Rot. 159."

■ If Dugdale has given the descent of this family correctly, as here followed, this last-mentioned Edward lord Vaux enjoyed his honours a singularly long time, viz. sixty-six years, reckoning from his succeeding his grandfather, in 1595, to the time of his own death, in 1661. By Dugdale's Lists of Summons to Parliament, there is some reason to suspect an intervening descent to have been omitted; as he there recites the name of Edward lord Vaux, 18th, 19th, 21st James I. and 1st, 3d, 4th, 15th Charles I. and again,

Edward Vaux de Harrodon, 13th Charles II.‡

‡ Vid. Appendix, Vol. I.

VERE OF TILBURY.

ARMS—Vid. Oxford with due difference.

* Vid. Oxford.

THIS house is derived from Geffery de Vere, third son of John, fifteenth earl of Oxford.* Which Geffery, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Hardkyn, of Colchester, had a daughter, Frances, married to Sir Robert Harcourt, knight (ancestor to the present earl of that name), and four sons.^a Of which, the youngest,

HORATIO, for his very eminent and manifold services, was created lord Vere, baron of Tilbury, in Essex, by letters patent, dated 25th July, the 1st of Charles I. His signal exploits, and military achievements, have ever been a proud theme in the annals of British history. He was a religious, wise, and valiant commander; under whose auspices, divers noble and worthy persons were initiated in the art of war: for lord Clarendon observes, “ That Edward lord Conway was “ bred up a soldier, in several commands, under the particular care of “ lord Vere;” and that Monk, duke of Albemarle, “ had the reputation of a good foot officer, when he was in the lord Vere’s regiment in Holland.”

Fuller, in his Worthies of England, says, “ Horace lord Vere had “ more meekness, and as much valour as his brother; of an excellent “ temper: it being true of him what is said of the Caspian Sea, that

^a John, the eldest, was of Kisby Hall, in Essex; and by Thomafine his wife, daughter of ----- Porter, had two sons, John and Robert, who both died S.P. Sir Francis Vere was the second son; of whose signal exploits, some account has been printed in 1657, with this title, viz. “ The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being divers Pieces of Service, wherein he had “ command, written by himself.” Published by William Dellingham, D.D. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of ----- Dent, citizen of London; and had three sons and two daughters; viz. John, Edward, Henry, Dorothy, and Elizabeth; who all died before him, S.P. He died in 1608, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, under a most stately monument. Robert, the third son of the said Geffery, died abroad, unmarried.

“ it

“ it doth never ebb, nor flow, observing a constant tenor, neither
“ elated or depressed with success. Both lived in war much honoured,
“ and died in peace much lamented.”

The funeral certificate of his burial sets forth, that he died 2d May, 1635, at Whitehall, aged about seventy; and was interred in the abbey of Westminster, near Sir Francis Vere, his brother, the 8th of May following. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Tracy, of Tuddington, in com. Glouc. knight, and had five daughters, his coheirs; viz. Elizabeth, married to John Holles, earl of Clare; Mary, to Sir Roger Townshend, of Raynham, in Norfolk, baronet; and after, to Mildmay Fane, earl of Westmoreland; Catherine, first, to Oliver, son and heir of Sir John St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, in Wiltshire, baronet; and, secondly, to John lord Paulet; Anne wedded Thomas lord Fairfax, of Cameron; and Dorothy was the wife of John, son and heir of Sir John Wolstenholm, of Nostel, in Yorkshire, baronet.

VILLIERS OF WHADDON.

(Vid. BUCKINGHAM.)

VILLIERS OF STOKE.

(Vid. PURBECK.)

VILLIERS OF DAVENTRY.

(Vid. ANGLESEY.)

VILLIERS OF NONSUCH.

(Vid CLEVELAND.)

WALLINGFORD.

(Vid. BANBURY.)

WALPOLE OF HOUGHTON.

(Vid. ORFORD.)

WALSINGHAM.

ARMS—In a Lozenge two Coats quarterly; first and fourth, O. a Lamb passant in Fels, quartered, G. and Arg. ensigned on the Head with three Standards of the second; second and third quarter, Arg. three Eagles Legs couped at the Thigh, G.

As the raising of “ *eminent women*” to titles of honour, has not been at all unusual in this kingdom, his majesty, George I. by letters patent, dated 7th April, 1722, was pleased to create

MELOSINAH baroness Schulenburgh, in Germany (niece to the duchess of Kendal), baroness of Aldborough, in Suffolk, and countess of Walsingham, in Norfolk, for life. She married the late Philip earl

° This is the name of a small town in Norfolk, near the sea; once famous throughout England for pilgrimages to the Virgin Mary; hence called “ *our lady of Walsingham* ;”, whose shrine was as noted as that of “ *Thomas à Becket*,” at Canterbury.

of Chesterfield, so much celebrated for his letters, his wit, and extraordinary talent for satire, ridicule, and repartee. But her ladyship left no issue by him, and deceased in 1776.

WARRINGTON.

(Vid. DE LA MERE.)

WARWICK.

ARMS—Lozengy, O. and Az. on a Border, G. eight Plates.

HENRY DE NEWBURGH, so called from the place of his birth, in Normandy, a younger son to Roger de Bellomont, earl of Mellent,* was the first to whom, after the Norman conquest, the title of earl of Warwick was attributed. This Henry, on the accession of William Rufus, had bestowed upon him the inheritance of Turchil de Warwick, a Saxon, who at the coming in of the Conqueror, had the reputation of earl. The bear and ragged staff, which had been the device or ensign of Turchil's family, derived from Guy earl of Warwick, so famous for his feats of chivalry in the ancient Saxon chronicles, on the grant of the said inheritance, thenceforth became assumed by the new earl, and continued as the badge of the successive earls of Warwick to the present day.

* Vid. Leicester.

This great earl, who was memorable for his pious foundations, as well as for his military actions, died the 23d Henry I. having married Margaret, daughter (or sister), to Rotrode earl of Perch, and had issue two daughters, whose names are not mentioned, and five sons; viz. Roger, his successor; Henry; Geffery; Rotrode, bishop of Euraux; and Robert, who was sewer and justice of Normandy.

ROGER DE NEWBURGH, second earl of Warwick, in the contention between Maud, the empress, and Stephen, for the right of succession to the crown, attached himself to the former; and though not particularly eminent for warlike deeds, yet remains upon record, as a most beneficent contributor to the monks, and divers religious houses. He married Gundred, daughter to William, earl Warren, and Surrey; and died the 18th Stephen (1153), leaving three sons; William and Walleran, successively earls; Henry, who died S. P.^r and a daughter, who became the wife of Geffery de Clinton, the king's chamberlain.

WILLIAM, third earl, on the assessment of aid for marriage of the king's daughter, the 12th Henry II. certified the number of his knights fees to be one hundred and five and one half; an evident demonstration of his great power, consequence, and wealth. He was very conspicuous for his splendour of living; and, like his predecessors, was a great benefactor to the church. He was twice married: first, to Maud, one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry lord Percy; and, secondly, to Margaret D'Eivill; but had no issue by either, and dying in the Holy Land, the 30th Henry II. (1184), was succeeded by his brother,

WALERAN, fourth earl, of whom little more is said, except that he had two wives; of which, Margaret, the first, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, brought him, ¹Henry, his successor; Walleran, who had the manors of Gretham and Cotismore, in Rutlandshire, but died S. P.; and a daughter, Gundred, who became a nun at Pinley. Alice, his second wife, was widow of John de Limesi, and daughter of John de Harcourt; by whom he had a daughter, Alice, who married William Mauduit, baron of Hanflape.

HENRY, fifth earl of Warwick, at the death of his father, the 6th

^r He had for his patrimony, Gowerland, in Wales; of which Dugdale writes, that his father is reputed to have been the conqueror.

* P. 256.

¹ Brooke says, that Margaret de Bohun died S. P.; and likewise,* that he left a son, William, who was the next earl. But neither Dugdale, Milles, Heylin, Collins, or Edmonson, name him.

of John, being in his minority, was committed to the custody of Thomas Basset, of Hedendon; who accordingly had livery of his lands, with the castle of Warwick. By the 15th of the same king, attaining his full age, he had livery of the “*tertium denarium de comitatu “ Warwici;*” the same as his ancestors had possessed theretofore. Yet it seems, that during his minority, the king took away his inheritance of Gower, in Wales, and gave the same to William de Braose. Notwithstanding which act of injustice, this earl adhered to king John during his contention with those turbulent spirits, called the rebel barons: nor was he less faithful to Henry III. whom he also loyally supported. This earl Henry died 13th Henry III. (1229), leaving by his first wife, Margery, eldest of the sisters and coheirs of Henry D'Oyley,* of Hoke-Norton, a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Margery, afterwards heir to her brother. By his second wife, Philippa, daughter of Thomas Basset (his guardian), of Hedington,† he had no issue.

* Vid. D'Oyley, Vol. I.

† Vid. Basset, Vol. I.

THOMAS, sixth earl, and only son of the last, at his father's death was of full age, but had not seisin of his earldom for four years after; viz. the 17th Henry III. which, indeed, he only enjoyed a few years; deceasing the 26th of the same reign, anno (1242). He married Ela, daughter of William Longespee, earl of Salisbury; but having no issue, Margery, his sister, married to John Marshall, became his heir. Which

(MARSHALL EARL OF WARWICK,)

JOHN MARSHALL, was of the family of the earls of Pembroke, and is stated, *jure uxoris*, to have borne the title of earl of Warwick; but he died the next year, viz. the 27th Henry III. And the said Margaret, by the special appointment of the king, married John de Plessets, or Plessetis, then highly in the royal favour. This

(PLESSETS, OR PLESSETIS, EARL OF
WARWICK,)

JOHN DE PLESSETS came out of Normandy the beginning of the reign of Henry III. and was much distinguished for his bravery in the wars of Wales. He was so great a favourite at court, that he obtained the marriage of this great heiress of the earldom of Warwick; the lands whereof, although he had no issue by her, it nevertheless was covenanted in a certain fine, levied 31st Henry III. that he should enjoy for life. Yet here he is barely styled John de Pleffets, and not earl; which title, however, afterwards he enjoyed.* He died 47th Henry III. and was buried in the abbey of Missenden, in Buckinghamshire.† Margery, countess of Warwick, dying without children by either of her husbands, the inheritance of her family went to the issue of her aunt Alice (daughter of Waleran earl of Warwick), who had married William Mauduit, of Hanlape, as before mentioned, and had issue a son and daughter; viz. William and Isabel. Which

* Claus. 31st
Henry III.
m. 4.

† Vid. Plef-
sets, Vol. I.

(MAUDUIT EARL OF WARWICK.)

(ARMS—Arg. two Bars, G.)

WILLIAM MAUDUIT was baron of Hanlape, in descent from William Malduit (or Malduith, as called in Domesday), to whom, on this

* Ralph Brooke (p. 256), asserts, that the inheritance did not so pass, but that it descended to Waleran, uncle and heir of the said Margery, who thereupon became the last earl of Warwick of his family; and dying S. P. left William Mauduit, son of his sister, Alice, to succeed him.

marriage

marriage with Maud, the heiress of Michael de Hanslope, king Henry I. granted the barony, together with the office of chamberlain to the king in his exchequer, and all the lands belonging thereto, in Normandy and England; particularly the castle and honour of Porchester.* This William, 47th Henry III. had livery of all the lands of the earldom of Warwick, of which John de Plessetis died possessed; and the same year, by the title of earl of Warwick, had summons to attend the king at Worcester, to march against the Welsh. But the next year, adhering to the king against the barons, who were then powerful, and in arms, he was surprised in his castle of Warwick, by John Gifford; and, together with his countess, Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Segrave, carried prisoners to Kenilworth; and afterwards obliged to pay 1900 marks for his ransom, besides having the walls of his castle of Warwick demolished. Shortly after which he deceased, viz. 52d Henry III. (1267), S. P. leaving Isabel, his sister and heir, married to William Beauchamp, of Elmeley, called the Blind Baron.

BEAUCHAMP EARL OF WARWICK.

ARMS—G. a Fefs between six Crosses Crosslets, O.

At the time of the conquest, the Beauchamps were considered as one of the principal families in Normandy; and on the advancement

* At the time of the General Survey, William Malduith held divers lordships in Hampshire; and Maud de Hanslope, his wife, had two sons, Robert and William. Robert succeeded to the inheritance, and office of chamberlain, but died the beginning of king Stephen, leaving a daughter, of whom no account is given. But William, his brother, was his heir male, and succeeded to the office of chamberlain, and barony of Hanslope, which were confirmed to him by Henry II.; in the 12th of whose reign he certified his knights fees to be four and one half, *de veteri et novo feoffamento*. His successor was Robert, who married Isabel, one of the heirs of Thurston Bassett, and died about the 6th of Henry III.; leaving William, his son and heir, who deceased the 41st Henry III. having married Alice, daughter of Waleran earl of Warwick, and had issue William Malduit, who at length inherited that noble earldom.

of

of duke William to the English throne, they, by his gift, possessed divers considerable estates in this kingdom; and at length, through a series of great men, arrived to such a pitch of power and grandeur, as at last to be almost too great for subjects. Of this house, the first who came into England with the Conqueror, was

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP, who, besides a grant of several manors in other counties, obtained forty-three lordships in Bedfordshire, and left issue four sons; viz. Simon, who died S. P.; Payne, who became ancestor of the Beauchamps of Bedford;* Walter (of whom hereafter); and Milo, who settled at Eaton, in Bedfordshire; as also one daughter, Adeline, who married Walter Espee, lord of Kirkham and Helmesley, in Yorkshire.

* Vid Beauchamp of Bedford, Vol. I.

† Edmonson's History of the Earl of Warwick, p. 26-7.

‡ Vid. Worcester.

§ Vid. Beauchamp of Essex, Vol. I.

WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP, third son† of Hugh, married Emmeline, daughter, and at length heir, of Urso de Abitot, hereditary sheriff of Worcestershire;‡ by whom he had two sons, William; and Stephen, who settled at Comerse and Fairsted, in Essex;|| and one daughter, Emma, married to Ralph baron of Sudley.

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, eldest son and heir, bore the office of steward to Henry I. as his father had done; and obtained that king's confirmation thereof, together with livery of all his lands. In the contentions between Maud, the empress, and king Stephen, for the crown, he adhered to the former; for which Stephen dispossessed him of his estates, but these were afterwards restored to him; and the 12th Henry II. on the then assessment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, he certified his knights fees to be in number fifteen. The time of his death is uncertain; but by Maud his wife, daughter to William lord Braose, of Gower, he left

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, his only son and heir, who died before the 13th of king John; having married Joane, daughter of Sir Thomas Walerie,§ and had issue,

§ Edmonson's History of the Earls of Warwick, p. 29.

* Dugdale, in his account of Beauchamp of Bedford, states, that Hugh de Beauchamp, the first of the line, left only three sons, yet, in treating of Walter Beauchamp, of Elmley, he observes, "*That he concludes him to be of the same family.*"

WALTER

WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP, his son and heir, who by Bertha his wife, daughter of William lord Braose, had two sons, Walcheline and James. Which

"WALCHELINE died the same year with his father, viz. 20th Henry III. having married Joane, daughter of Roger lord Mortimer; and had by her an only son,

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, who married Isabel, sister and heir to William Mauduit, baron of Hanslope, and earl of Warwick; but it does not seem that either the said Isabel, or William de Beauchamp, in her right, assumed the title of Warwick; but, on the contrary, that William, their son and heir, had the same while his parents were living; as is evident, from two passages in the testament of William his father,* who died the 54th Henry III.: but when Isabel deceased does not appear. Besides William, their eldest son, they had three others; viz. John, to whom his father gave the lordship of Holt, in worcestershire; *Walter, of Powyke and Alcester;† Thomas, who died unmarried; and four daughters.

* Vid. Beauchamp of Holt.

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, first of his name earl of Warwick, was a person of great eminence; for, exclusive of that title and noble inheritance, he was baron of Elmley, by descent from his father; and baron of Hanslope, by right of his mother, the heir general (as before mentioned) of the family of Mauduit.

† Vid. Beauchamp of Powick.

This great nobleman, during the reign of Edward I. was often in the wars of Scotland and Wales; when his military talents were displayed on several occasions with singular credit and renown. He died anno 1298, the 26th Edward I. having married Maud, widow of Girard de Furnival, and one of the four daughters and heirs of Richard

* This Walcheline is omitted by Dugdale, but mentioned by Edmonson in his History of the House of Greville, and Account of the Earls of Warwick; a work, by far more elucidative of the Beauchamp families, than the Baronage of that so much celebrated author.

x "Idem Willielmo primogenito meo, &c. et filiæ meæ, comitiſſæ uxori suæ, &c. Cætera autem bona mea, commiſſi ordinationi & dispositioni dilectorum executorum testamenti mei, D. Rogeri de Mortuomari, & Willielme primogeniti mei, comitis Warwici."

* Vid. Tab.
Gen.

Fitz-John, son of John Fitz-Geffery, chief justice of Ireland. By this lady, who had a considerable inheritance, as well in England as in Ireland, he had five daughters,* and three sons; viz. Guy, Robert, and John.

† Ibid.

‡ Vid. Beau-
champ,
Vol. I.

GUY, the second Beauchamp earl of Warwick, was so named, in memory of his predecessor, the famous Guy, the Saxon earl. Whose romantic actions, if he did not equal, he nevertheless behaved with so much conduct and valour, particularly at the great battle of Falkirk, that his name is fully as deservedly commemorated in the pages of English history. But this illustrious person was taken off by death, in the prime of life, about forty years old, anno 1315 (9th Edward II.), by poison, as supposed, in revenge for having contributed to the fall and execution of Piers Gaveston, the favourite of the king, but the odium and the execration of the kingdom. By Alice his wife, daughter of Ralph, and sister and heir of Robert de Toni (widow of Thomas de Leybourne), he had five daughters,† and two sons; of which, Thomas was his successor; and John was eminent for his military achievements, and had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, temp. Edward III. but died S. P.‡

THOMAS, third earl of Warwick, at the death of his father was only two years old. Roger lord Mortimer had the wardship of him; and at fifteen years of age, he married Catherine Mortimer, a daughter of that nobleman; and two years after, though not of full age, the king, by special favour, received his homage, and allowed him to take upon him his hereditary offices, of sheriff of Worcestershire, and chamberlain of the exchequer.

During the warlike reign of Edward III. he distinguished himself at the famous sea-fight at Sluys, and in the memorable battles of Cressy and Poitiers; in which last, he took prisoner the archbishop of Sens, and received 8000 marks for his ransom. But his ardour for military achievements abroad, did not hinder him from distinguishing himself at home, by his buildings, and pious and liberal donations. He rebuilt the walls of Warwick castle, which, in earl Mauduit's time, had

had been demolished; adding strong gates, with fortified gateways, and embattled towers; he likewise founded the choir of the collegiate church of St. Mary, built a booth hall in the market-place, and made the town of Warwick toll free. He was one of the first founders of the noble order of the garter, and died with high renown in the service of his country, at Calais, anno 1370; from whence his body was brought over, and interred in St. Mary's church, at Warwick. By Catherine his wife, beforementioned, he had ten daughters,* and seven sons; whereof, Guy, the eldest, died before him, and was buried at Vendosme, in France, leaving by Philippa, daughter of Henry lord Ferrers, of Groby, three daughters; Catherine, Elizabeth, and Margaret, all nuns at Shouldham, in Norfolk; Thomas, the second, was his successor; Reynburne, the third, left an only daughter, Eleanor, married to John Knight, of Hanslope, esquire; William became lord of Abergavenny;† and John, Roger, and Hierom, all died single.

* Vid. Tab. Gen.

† Vid. Abergavenny, Vol. II.

THOMAS, next earl of Warwick, was by the parliament appointed governor to young king Richard II. but in that office had no success; for the weak and giddy monarch was of too untractable a temper, to be managed by any but a few turbulent and ambitious favourites, who pushed him on to all manner of extravagance and iniquity; so that the earl was soon discharged from his office, and dismissed from court; from which he retired to his castle at Warwick, and amused himself with building, and other occupations suitable to his large fortune and liberal spirit. But this peaceable and inoffensive retirement, by reason he was a person of so great power and popularity, nevertheless could not secure him from the narrow jealousy and resentment of the king's wicked ministers; who at length tricked him to a feast, where attending in an unguarded manner, he was seized by the king; and

y Of these daughters, only nine are mentioned by Dugdale. But Edmonson names a tenth; viz. Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas de Ufford, K. G. Collins, in his account of the Earl of Dartmouth's family, says, that Thomas de Legge, who died in 1352, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; which statement is also warranted by a pedigree in the possession of the present earl.

under a frivolous pretence, of having been in arms with the duke of Gloucester, condemned to lose his head. This sentence, however, was suspended; his life was spared; yet his castle and manor of Warwick, with other estates, were granted to Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, and his heirs male. But these infamous acts of king Richard's were rendered null and void upon his deposition, and the accession of Henry IV. who restored the noble earl to his full liberty, honour, and possessions. Shortly after which he died; viz. the 2d Henry IV. (anno 1401); having had issue by Margaret his wife, daughter to William lord Ferrers, of Groby, Richard his son and heir, and four daughters; whereof two died nuns.

RICHARD de BEAUCHAMP, earl of Warwick, having succeeded his father, was, in 1417, created also earl of Albemarle by Henry V. He became more eminent than any of his name, for many very marvellous deeds of chivalry, displayed on various occasions, and in many tournaments at the courts of divers princes; at all of which, he acquitted himself with so much valour and skill, as to obtain universal admiration. During the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI. he was constantly employed, at home or abroad, in some great office or action; and whether in the senate or the field, was one of the most accomplished noblemen, and respected persons, of that eventful æra. He died in the castle of Roan, on the 30th April, 1439; having, by his will, ordered his body to be brought over to England; where it was afterwards deposited, under a stately monument, appointed by him to be erected in the collegiate church of St. Mary, at Warwick.² He was twice

² When his executors, pursuant to his will, erected this most magnificent tomb (which yet remains in uncommon splendour), inferior to none in England, unless that of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, they covenanted with John Borde, of Corfe (marbler), to make the same of fine and well coloured marble, four feet and an half high from the base, the base six inches thick, and eighteen broad; the uppermost stone of the base nine feet long, four broad, and seven inches thick; and to have for the marble, carriage to Warwick and work, £. 45. For marble to pave the chapel, workmanship, and carriage of every hundred of these stones, forty shillings, in all, £. 4. 13s. 4d. The charges of the chapel and tomb came to £. 2481, 4s. 7½d. A vast sum, when the price of an ox was thirteen shillings and four pence, and a quarter of bread corn, three shillings and four pence.*

* Hutchins's
Dorset,
Vol. I. p. 172.

married;

married; his first wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Berkeley,* by whom he had three daughters; and, secondly, Isabel, daughter of Thomas earl of Gloucester; by which lady he had a son, Henry, and a daughter, Anne; who at length was heir to her brother.

* Vid. Berkeley, Vol II.

HENRY BEAUCHAMP, earl of Warwick, was the last heir male of that illustrious house, and carried the honour thereof higher than any of his predecessors: for, in 1444, he was, by Henry VI. created duke of Warwick; with precedence next to the duke of Norfolk, and before the duke of Buckingham; which extraordinary mark of royal favour, so extremely displeased the said duke of Bucks, that, in order to appease the jealousy and ill-will it had excited, an act of parliament was passed, declaring, that, from the 2d of December then next ensuing, they should take place of each other by alternate yearly turn; but with precedency of the first year to the duke of Warwick. After which, he had a grant, in reversion, after the death of the duke of Gloucester, of the Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Serke, Erme, and Alderney, for the annual rent of a rose; also the hundred and manor of Bristol, for £. 60 a-year: with all the royal castles and manors in the forest of Dene, for £. 100 per annum;† and, moreover, he was, by Henry himself, crowned king of Wight. These mighty honours, however, this young nobleman lived not long to enjoy; for the 11th June, 1445 (23d Henry VI.), he was cropt by death in the flower of his age, twenty-two; leaving by Cecily his wife, daughter of Richard earl of Salisbury, an only daughter, Anne, who died soon after, in her infancy, 26th Henry VI. (1449), whereby Anne, her aunt, became her heir to the earldom of Warwick, and other great inheritances; being then the wife of

† Rot. Pat. 24th Hen. VI. m. 20.

(NEVIL EARL OF WARWICK,)

SIR RICHARD NEVIL, knight, son and heir of Richard earl of Salisbury,‡ and grandson of Ralph Nevil, first earl of Westmoreland.

‡ Vid. Salisbury.

Upon the death of the young countess Anne, this Richard assumed the title of earl of Warwick; and obtained from Henry VI. letters patent, dated July 23d, 1449, confirming to him for life, and to his said wife, and her heirs general, the said dignity, with all pre-eminencies thereunto belonging, as the ancestors of Henry duke of Warwick had holden and possessed the same.^a After when, the 28th Henry VI.^b the earl and his countess levied a fine, by which they entailed the castle of Warwick, with divers lordships in that, and sixteen other counties, upon their issue; and in default, upon the issue of her, with remainder to Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Beauchamp, late earl of Warwick, and her heirs. This

RICHARD NEVIL, earl of Warwick, and afterwards, on his father's death, earl of Salisbury, is he who is so well known in English history by the title of *king maker*. He rendered the kingdom, during the days of his power, a scene of constant confusion and bloodshed; and made or unmade kings, of this or the other house, as it suited his passions, or served his purposes. His life was passed in factious broils, and intestine war, destructive to his own family, as well as to his country; till at length, upon the 14th April, 1471, he was slain in the battle of Barnet, endeavouring to replace Henry VI. upon the throne, whom some few years before he had dethroned. By his countess^c he had

* Rot. Pat.
27th Hen VI.
Pars prima,
m. 1.

^a The title of this patent is,* “ Rex concess' Rico Nevil militi filio primogenito Rico Nevil comitis Sarr. ac Annæ uxoris ejus sororis et hæredis Henrici nuper ducis Warr' ac Annæ in feodo statum, nomen, titulum et honorem, comit' Warr.”

† Rot. Pat.
28th Hen. VI.
Pars Secunda,
m. 28.

By another patent, 28th Henry VI.† it is thus expressed; “ Exemplificatio chartæ regis quod Henr' comes Warr' fit primus comes Angliæ necnon quod idem honor comitis remaneret Rico de Nevil ac Annæ uxori ejus, ac Annæ in generali tallio remaner' Margaretæ comitiſſæ Salop' ac aliis fororibus ejusdem Annæ ut supra.”

^b This was in Trinity term, the 28th Henry VI.

^c After the earl's death she lived in great distress; the vast inheritance of the Warwick family was taken from her, by authority of parliament, the same as if she had been naturally dead, and given to her two daughters, Isabel and Anne. But afterwards, in the 3d of Henry VII. her inheritance was restored, with power to alienate the same, or any part thereof. Yet this appears to have been merely granted, that she might transfer it to the king; for soon after, by a special deed, and a fine thereupon, she passed the Warwick estate, of no less than 114 lordships, together

had only two daughters, his coheirs; whereof, Isabel married George duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV.; and Anne was wedded, first, to Edward prince of Wales, son of Henry VI.; and, secondly, to Richard duke of Gloucester, who, in cool blood, after the battle of Tewksbury, had killed the young prince, her former husband. To this Richard (afterwards Richard III.) she bore a son, who, by his uncle, Edward IV. was created earl of Salisbury, and in the first year of his father's reign, prince of Wales; but he died young, and S. P. His mother's unhappy fate is well known, and most tragically represented by the pen of the inimitable Shakespeare.

PLANTAGENET EARL OF WARWICK.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, duke of Clarence, in regard of his marriage with Isabel, eldest of the two daughters of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, had those titles conferred upon him by his brother, in the 14th of his reign; but afterwards falling under his suspicions, he was imprisoned in the Tower, and on the 15th January, 1477, attainted of high treason; and, lastly, by consent of the king, drowned in a butt of malmsey. His body was carried to Tewksbury, and there buried near that of his duchess, who died of poison not long before. His issue was two sons; Edward (of whom hereafter); Richard, who died an infant; and two daughters; whereof, Margaret became countess of Salisbury; and the other was born at sea, but did not live to be christened.

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, son and heir of George duke of Clarence, upon the death of the old countess, and her two daughters, became entitled to the earldom of Warwick. He was a child of unhappy for-

ther with the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Serke, and Alderney, to king Henry VII. and his issue male, with remainder to herself, and her heirs for ever. When she died is not mentioned; but she was living the 5th Henry VII. as appears by an assignation of that king's of the manor of Sutton, in Warwickshire, for her maintenance.*

* Rot. Pat.
5th Hen-
ry VII.
m. 24.
tune ;

tune; having from his cradle, as it were, been nursed up in prison. On the decease of his uncle, Edward IV. his other uncle, Richard duke of Gloucester, sent him to the castle of Sheriff-Hutton, in Yorkshire, where he remained till the death of Richard, at the battle of Bosworth; immediately after when, and before he quitted Leicester, Henry VII. caused him to be removed to the Tower of London, where he was confined more closely than before; for no other offence, than being the only male Plantagenet then living. His miserable life, however, was but short; for, the 15th Henry VII. (1499), he was arraigned for high treason, supported by trifling and false pretences; and being betrayed, under a promise of pardon, into a confession of what he knew nothing of, was condemned, and beheaded on Tower Hill. On the foul and inhuman death of this young prince, his sister, Margaret, became his heir. Which

MARGARET PLANTAGENET, though she was, by Henry VIII. admitted to the title of Salisbury, does not appear to have been allowed that of Warwick; but, nevertheless, her miserable fate was the same as that of her brother: for being a Plantagenet, her existence was too great an eye-fore to the house of Tudor; and although grey with age, she was decapitated, without arraignment or trial, on May 27th, 1541, a victim to the jealousy, suspicion, and bloody rule of Henry VIII.*

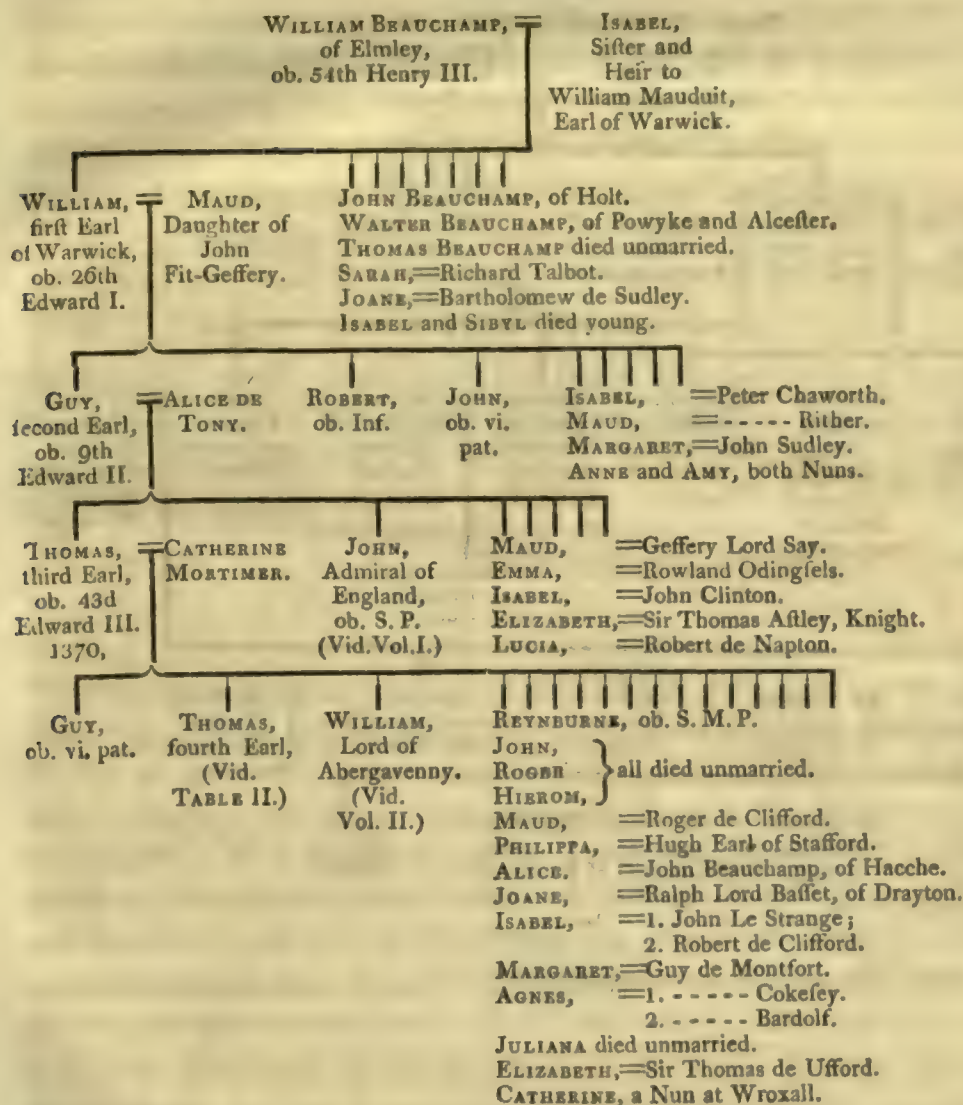
* Vid. Salisbury.

After the death of Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, the title lay dormant till 1547, when it was revived in favour of John Dudley, viscount Lisle. Which

^d While Englishmen, with due abhorrence, and just execration, view the death of the late unfortunate duke d'Engien, murdered, to coincide with the rigid policy of the existing ruler of France, it remains a grating vibration, that any parallel cases of wanton and barbarous immolations (like those above recorded) should fill the pages of British history. But the paths to worldly power seem in all nations nearly the same, whether they be to obtain or preserve an unlawful dominion.

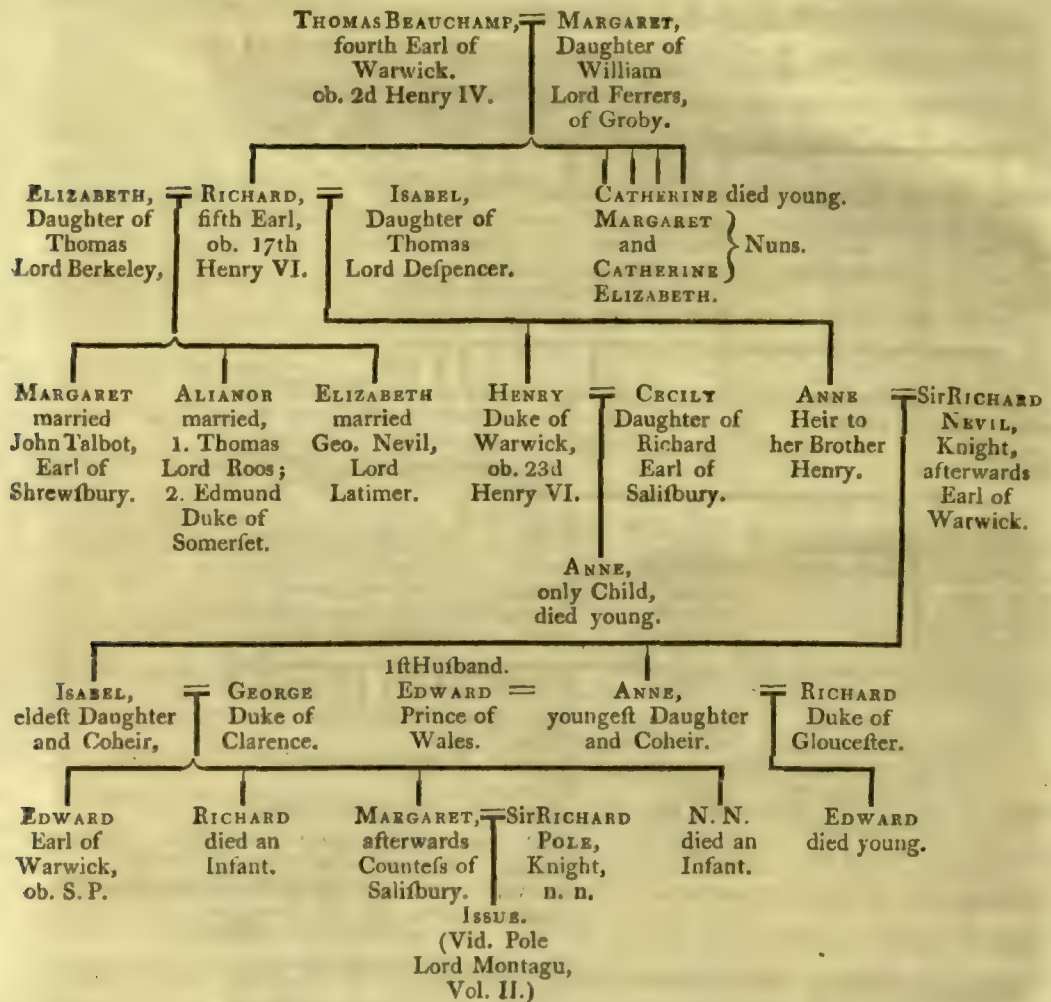
SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF WARWICK.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF WARWICK.

TABLE II.



DUDLEY EARL OF WARWICK.

ARMS—O. a Lion ram ant, Az. double queuee, Vert.

JOHN DUDLEY was son to Edmund Dudley (who suffered death in the 2d of Henry VIII. for his oppressive administration under Henry VII.), by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Talbot, viscount Lisle, grandson of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, by Margaret his wife, eldest of the daughters of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. He was one of those court favourites whom fortune often seems to delight in exalting, in order to render their fall the greater.

In the year after his father was beheaded, he was restored in blood; and the 34th of Henry VIII. was created lord viscount Lisle. In the 1st of Edward VI. he was raised to the dignity of earl of Warwick; and thereupon had a grant of Warwick Castle, and divers great lordships and lands in that county. Moreover, the 6th of the same reign, he was advanced to the title of duke of Northumberland; an honour which, by the death of the last earl S. P. M. and the attainder of his brother, had, with the Percy estate, vested in the crown.* While acting as lieutenant-general under the earl of Hertford, in Picardy and Scotland, great part of the success was ascribed to Dudley; afterwards he distinguished himself as governor of Boulogne, in repulsing the French who assaulted the town; nor was his courage and prudence less conspicuous in his command of the fleet: to these military qualifications, he added the easy insinuating manners of a courtier. But all these specious qualities were obscured by vices of the deepest die. He was ambitious in the extreme; insatiably covetous; and a subverter of every principle of honour, justice, and even decency. These base principles prompted him to sacrifice his benefactor, the duke of Somerset (before earl of Hertford); and to attempt even the

* Vid. Percy,
Vol. II.

settling the crown upon his own family. In the first instance he succeeded; and to accomplish the last, he married the lady Jane Grey, niece to Henry VIII. to his fourth son, Guildford Dudley; but this circumstance proved their mutual destruction, and his own downfall; for after the death of Edward VI. having raised forces to support the lady Jane's pretensions against the princess Mary, he was forsaken by his men, made prisoner, and paid the forfeit of his wicked and visionary scheme upon the scaffold, being beheaded August 22d, 1553; when his demeanour is represented to have been as abject, as it before had been insolent in the zenith of his power.

By Jane his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Guildford, knight, he had seven sons and five daughters. Of the sons, Henry died at the siege of Boulogne; John was called earl of Warwick, but died in his lifetime S. P.; Ambrose became earl of Warwick; Guildford was attainted, and beheaded with his father; Robert was the great earl of Leicester; another Henry was slain at St. Quintin; and Charles died young. Of the daughters, Mary married Sir Henry Sydney, K. G. Catharine, Henry earl of Hutington; Margaret, Temperance, and another Catharine, all died young.

* Vid. Leicester

AMBROSE DUDLEY, eldest surviving son, together with his brother Robert, were restored in blood, and became two of the greatest minions of fortune in their day.* Ambrose, however, first attained to honours, and the 4th of Elizabeth was made viscount Lisle; and soon after, by a new creation, earl of Warwick; with which also, he obtained a grant of Warwick Castle, with divers other great lordships in that county, which had come to the crown by the attainder of his father. He was also advanced to several high and important offices in the state; as well contributing to his aggrandizement, as to his profit. But death, that levels the greatest lord with the meanest peasant, terminated his career of worldly grandeur the 3d of Elizabeth (1589); when he was buried under a noble monument, remaining now in the beautiful chapel of St. Mary's, Warwick. He was thrice married: first, to Anne, daughter and coheir of William Whorwood, esquire; secondly,

secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Gilbert lord Talboys; and, thirdly, to Anne, daughter to Francis earl of Bedford; but having no issue, his titles became extinct; and the lordships and lands which he had obtained by grant (part of the inheritance of the old earls of Warwick), reverted to the crown. Of these, the ancient park of Wedgenock was, by queen Elizabeth, in 1601, granted to Sir Fulke Greville; to whom, also, king James, in 1605, likewise granted the castle of Warwick, with the gardens and dependencies; which Sir Fulke, by female heirs, was lineally descended from Walter Beauchamp, a younger brother to the first Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

RICH EARL OF WARWICK.

ARMS—G. a Chevron between three Crosses Crosslets, O.

THE first mentioned of this family was a tradesman; viz. Richard Rich, an opulent merchant in London, temp. Henry VI. Whose great grandson,

* Dugdale's
Baronage,
Vol. II. p. 387.

RICHARD RICH, a lawyer, by degrees arrived to sundry great employments, and to great wealth and honour; the first acquired by divers profitable grants of lands, &c. belonging to the dissolved religious houses; and the other, as a reward for his useful talents, and ministerial services.* In the 1st of Edward VI. being then a knight, he was,
by

* Being sent by the king (Henry VIII.) with Sir Richard Southwell and Mr. Palmer, to take away Sir Thomas More's books, then a prisoner in the Tower, Mr. Rich pretended friendship to him; and having drawn him into a conversation, became afterwards a principal means of that great man's condemnation. When he gave evidence against him, Sir Thomas made answer, "*If I were a man, my lords, that had no regard to my oath, I had no occasion to be here a criminal; and if this oath, Mr. Rich, you have taken be true, then I pray I may never see God's face; which were it otherwise, is an imprecation I would not be guilty of to gain the world.*" Then he proceeded to charge him with being "*light of tongue, a great gamester, and a person of no good character in the parish where they had lived together, or in the Temple, where he was educated.*"

by letters patent, dated February 16th, created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Rich, of Leeze, in Essex; and the 30th November following, was constituted lord chancellor of England. But in the 5th of Edward VI. well observing the eventful state of the times, and having *accumulated a very considerable fortune* (like a discreet pilot, who seeing a storm, gets his ship into harbour), he made suit to the king to be discharged of his office, by reason of *some bodily infirmities*;^f which having obtained, he lived many years after, and died about the 10th Elizabeth (1568). He married Elizabeth, sister to William Jenks, of London, grocer, by whom he had Robert, his son and heir; and three others, who died S. P. as also nine daughters.*

* Vid. Tab.
Gen.

ROBERT, second lord Rich, was one of the peers upon the trial of the duke of Norfolk, 15th Elizabeth; and was employed by that queen in the affairs of France and Ireland, and died in 1581 (23d Elizabeth); having had by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of George, son and heir of Sir Thomas Baldry, of London, knight, several sons and daughters: of the former of which, Richard married Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Knevit, knight, but died S. P. *vitâ patris*.^g Robert was his successor; and Edwin was of Mulbarton, in Norfolk, was knighted at Cadiz, and had issue divers chil-

After which, Sir Thomas shewed how very unlikely it was that he should "*impart the secrets of his conscience to a man, of whom he always had so mean an opinion.*"

This touched Mr. Rich's reputation, among all good men, to the quick; but he nevertheless remained in *high favour at court*.

^f This affair is stated thus; viz. the lord Rich being a fast friend to the great duke of Somerset, then in the Tower, was endeavouring to serve him with the king; and for that purpose had written him notice of something designed against him by the council; and being in haste, directed the letter only, "*to the duke*;" bidding his servant carry it to the Tower, without giving him particular directions "*to the duke of Somerset.*" The servant not knowing that his master was intimate with Somerset, but knowing that he was so with the duke of Norfolk (then also in the Tower), gave him the letter by mistake. When the chancellor found this error at night, fearful that Norfolk would discover him, he immediately repaired to the king, and desired to be discharged his office, feigning illness; which was merely to raise pity for himself, and prevent the malice of his enemies.

^g Dugdale only mentions three sons. But Collins names another, the second; viz. Thomas, who died unmarried.

dren.

dren.* Whereof, Charles was created a baronet, and lies buried in the middle aisle of Enfield church, in Middlesex; with an inscription, purporting that he died 16th May, 1677, aged fifty-nine.

* Vid. Tab. Gen.

ROBERT, next lord Rich, was at the sacking of Cadiz with the earl of Essex; and the 16th James I. (1618) was created earl of Warwick, shortly after when he died, viz. in the same year, about eight months subsequent to his creation. He was twice married: his second wife was Frances, daughter to Sir Christopher Wray, knight; by whom he had no issue; but by Penelope,^b his first wife, daughter to Walter earl of Essex, he had three sons and four daughters. Robert, the eldest son, was his successor; Henry was created earl of Holland;† and Charles was slain, in 1627, at the Isle of Rhee, in the expedition under the duke of Buckingham, being then a knight.

† Vid. Holland.

ROBERT, second earl of Warwick, made a conspicuous figure in the time of the civil war: he was admiral for the long parliament, and so much esteemed, that, in 1645, when a peace with the king was debated in parliament, it was voted, among other concessions to be made by the king, that this earl should be created a duke.

During the usurpation, he betook himself to the service of Cromwell; married his grandson to his daughter, and lived in so entire a confidence and friendship with him, that when the Protector died, he greatly lamented him. Arthur Wilson says, "That though Warwick had all those excellent endowments of body and fortune that give splendour to a glorious court, yet he used it but as his recreation; for his spirit aimed at more public adventures; planting colonies in the Western world, rather than himself in the king's favour." Lord Clarendon, however, writes of him; "That he was a man of a pleasant and companionable wit and conversation; of an universal jollity; and such a licence in his words, and in his actions, that a man of less virtue could not be found out. But with all these

^b She had been previously attached to Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy† (after earl of Devon), and at length abandoned her husband for her old lover; which produced a divorce, and was followed by her marriage with the latter.

† Vid. Mountjoy.

" faults,

“ faults he had great authority and credit with the people; for by
 “ opening his doors, and spending a good part of his estate, of which
 “ he was very prodigal, upon them, and by being present with them
 “ at his devotions, and making himself merry with them, and at
 “ them, which they dispensed with, he became the head of that party,
 “ and got the style of ‘ *a godly man*.’”

He died in 1658, and left his estate, which before was subject to a vast debt, more improved and repaired than any man who trafficked in that desperate commodity of rebellion.

He married, to his first wife, Frances, daughter and heir of Sir William Hatton, alias Newport, and had three daughters and four sons; whereof, Robert and Charles were successively earls; and Henry and Hatton died unmarried. His second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Sir Edward Wortley, knight (widow of Sir Henry Lee, of Quarendon, baronet); but by her he had no issue.

ROBERT, third earl, survived his father scarcely a year; dying 29th May, 1659; having not long before lost his only son, Robert, a youth of great promise, who had married Frances, daughter of the protector Cromwell, and died of the king's evil, about two months after his nuptials, aged twenty-three, February 16th, 1657-8. This nobleman married, first, Anne, daughter to William Cavendish, earl of Devon, by whom he had Robert, his only son above named. His second lady was Anne,ⁱ daughter to Sir Thomas Cheek, of Pingo, in Essex (widow of - - - - Rogers), and by her he had three daughters; but having no surviving issue male, his brother,

CHARLES, was the next earl, who married Mary, daughter of Richard earl of Corke, in Ireland; and had a son, Charles, who wedded Anne, sister to William, the first duke of Devon, and died in his lifetime S. P.; and the earl himself deceasing anno 1673, his honours devolved upon Robert earl of Holland, son and heir of Henry earl of Holland, second son of Robert first earl of Warwick.* Which said

* Vid. Holland.

ⁱ This second wife is mentioned by Collins, but omitted by Dugdale; who makes all the issue by the first wife.

ROBERT, fifth earl of Warwick, though he thus succeeded to the title, had no part of the estate except Warwick House, in Holborn. He married to his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Arthur Ingram, knight, by whom he had divers children, who died in his lifetime; of which, Henry lord Kensington was husband to Christiana, daughter of Andrew Riccard, after married to John lord Berkeley, of Stratton. His second wife was Anne, daughter to Edward earl of Manchester; by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Francis Edwards, esquire; and a son, Edward, who, on his decease in 1675, was his successor.

EDWARD, sixth earl of Warwick, and third of Holland, died in 1701, leaving an only son, Edward-Henry, and Charlotte his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirke Castle, baronet, surviving; which lady remarried with the celebrated Joseph Addison, esquire.

EDWARD-HENRY, the next earl, died in 1721, unmarried; whereupon the titles descended to his cousin, Edward Rich, esquire, grandson of Cope, fourth son of Henry Rich, first earl of Holland. Which

EDWARD, eighth earl of Warwick, and fifth of Holland, was the last earl of his family; with whom, on his decease in 1756, the honours of his house became extinct. He married a daughter of Samuel Stanton, of Lynn Regis; and had a daughter, Catharine, born March 28th, 1731. But upon the earl's death, Holland House, near Kensington, descended to William Edwards, esquire, of Haverford West, whose mother proved the heiress of the Rich family. He was created an Irish baron in 1776, by the title of lord Kensington. He sold Holland House to Henry Fox, who took his title from thence of lord Holland; and thus, upon an ancient inheritance, ingrafted his own modern pretensions.

SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF RICH OF LEEZE, INCLUDING THE EARLDOMS OF WARWICK AND HOLLAND.

TABLE I.

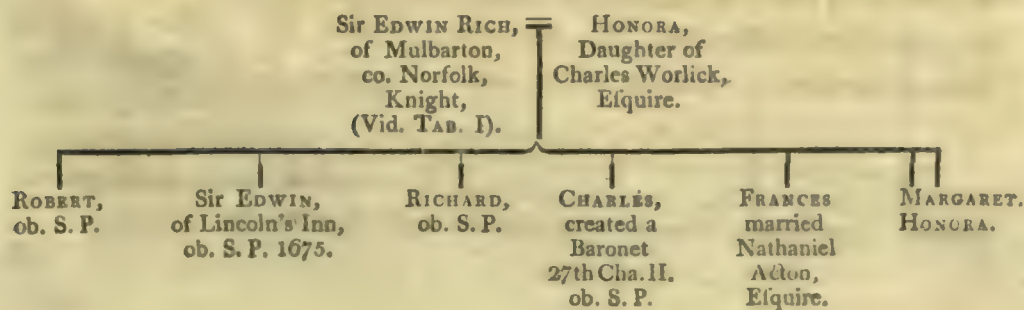


SUCCESSION OF THE TITLE OF RICH OF LEEZE, INCLUDING THE EARLDOMS OF WARWICK AND HOLLAND.

TABLE II.



TABLE III.



WENLOCK.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron between three Blackamore's Heads erased, S.

OF the origin and parentage of this family Dugdale is silent; but the name most probably was anciently assumed from the manor of Wenlock, in Shropshire; of which John de Wenlock was possessed temp. Edward IV. and then had a grant of a market and fair, with other liberties to be holden with the *same.^b In the reign of Henry VI. the said

* Rot. Chart.
anno 8th,
9th, and 10th
Edward IV,
n. 9.

JOHN WENLOCK was a person of some eminence; was knighted; held several appointments about the court; was employed on several important affairs abroad, and was admitted into the noble order of the garter. At the battle of St. Albans he was on the part of the king, and there wounded; but afterwards forsook that side, and joined the Yorkists; by whom, after the battle of Towton, he was raised to the dignity of a baron of the realm. But obligations, or a sense of gratitude, seem to have had little weight with him, for he again left the Yorkists, and again took part with the Lancastrians; on which side having a command in the battle of Tewksbury, he was killed by the duke of Somerset; who furiously cleft his head with his battle-axe, for neglecting to come up in time, whereby the battle was lost; which ended in the duke being taken and beheaded, and the army of the miserable king Henry totally annihilated. Leland says, that the lord Wenlock so slain, in 1472, left an heir general, married to a kinsman of archbishop Rotheram; but this alliance does not appear in any of the pedigrees at the college of heralds. Dugdale asserts, that he died,

* This lord Wenlock's grandfather was a Wyvell, and marrying into the family of Wenlock, assumed that name. William Wenlock, prebendary of Brownswood, who died in 1392, was brother to Joan Wenlock, who married the said lord Wenlock's grandfather.†

† Lysons's
Mag. Brit.
Vol. I. p. 107.

leaving

leaving neither wife nor issue; but Mr. Lysons' *Magna Britannia** * Vol. I. p. 3. mentions his wife to have been Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Drayton.

WENTWORTH OF RABY.

(Vid. STRAFFORD.)

WESTMORELAND.

(Vid. NEVIL OF RABY, Vol. II.)

WESTON OF NEYLAND.

(Vid. PORTLAND.)

WHARTON, EARL, MARQUIS, AND DUKE
OF WHARTON.

THIS family has already been mentioned, by reason its first elevation to the peerage was by writ of summons to parliament; under which head, those persons so created constituted the subject of the second volume of this work.* But as several points of information relative to the lords Wharton have since occurred, which may tend to supply omissions, or correct and improve the former account, we shall here proceed to observe, that

*Vid. Wharton, Vol. II.

PHILIP, third lord Wharton, had a second wife, Dorothy, the
5 B 2 daughter

* Nicholson
and Burne's
Cumb. and
Westmor.
Vol. I. p. 559.

daughter of ----- Colbie, and relict of ----- Tamworth; and by her had a son, Henry.*

PHILIP, fourth lord Wharton, by Jane, his second wife, daughter of Arthur Goodwin, of Upper Winchendon, in Buckinghamshire, esquire, had three sons; viz. Thomas, Goodwin, and Henry; which Henry was a brave man, and in the reign of James II. when Tirconnel was governor of Ireland, assumed the habit of a player, and sung before the king, in the play-house, the famous party song of Lillibullero,†

† Ibid.

‡ Beatson's
Polit. Index
in anno 1714.

THOMAS, fifth lord Wharton, was very active in bringing about the Revolution, and afterwards in opposing the Tory administration of queen Anne: for which services he was created viscount Winchendon, and earl of Wharton, and last of all, marquis of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire,‡ and of Wharton, in Westmoreland. By his first wife, the daughter of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, he had no issue; but by his second, Lucy, daughter of lord Lisburne, he had two daughters; whereof, Jane married, first, John Holt, of Redgrave, in Suffolk, esquire; and, secondly, Robert Coke, esquire; and Lucy wedded Sir William Morice; likewise one son,

PHILIP, sixth lord, and second marquis of Wharton; who, in 1718, was raised to the dignity of duke of Wharton. He was a person of unbounded genius, eloquence, and ambition; violent in parties, and expensive in cultivating the arts of popularity; but whose character is best portrayed by the following finished description in Pope's works:

Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days;
Whose ruling passion was the lust of praise:
Born with whate'er cou'd win it from the wise;
Women and fools must like him, or he dies.
Tho' wond'ring senates hung on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke.
Shall parts so various aim at nothing new?
He'll shine a Tully, and a Wilmot too.
Then turns repentant, and his God adores,
With the same spirit that he drinks, and whores;

Enough,

Enough, if all around him but admire,
 And now the punk applaud, and now the friar.
 Thus with each gift of nature, and of art,
 And wanting nothing but an honest heart;
 Grown all to all, from no one vice exempt;
 And most contemptible, to shun contempt;
 His passion, still to covet gen'ral praise;
 His life to forfeit in a thousand ways;
 A constant bounty, which no friend has made;
 An angel tongue, which no man can persuade;
 A fool, with more of wit than half mankind;
 Too rash for thought, for action too refin'd;
 A tyrant to the wife his heart approves;
 A rebel to the very king he loves;
 He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
 And, harder still, flagitious, yet not great.!!!

He died, at the age of thirty-two, at a Benedictine convent, in a small village of Spain, where the charitable fathers hospitably took him in; and was buried in the same poor manner in which they interred their own poor monks. Having no surviving issue, his earldom, marquissate, and dukedom became extinct; but the barony of Wharton yet remains dormant, unless forfeited by his attainder and outlawry.

WIDDRINGTON.

Arms—Quarterly Arg. and G. a Bend, S.

IN 1643, WILLIAM WIDDRINGTON (descended from a very ancient family, that had long flourished in the county of Northumberland, and were styled lords of Widdrington so early as the reign of Henry I.) was created lord Widdrington, of Blankney, in the county of Lincoln, by letters patent, dated 10th November, 19th Charles I. He was a zealous partizan for the royal cause during the troubles of that unhappy reign; and was at length slain in the fight at Wigan Lane, when the earl of Derby was there defeated by colonel Lilburne,

in

in August, 1651. Lord Clarendon observes of him, that “ He was
 “ one of the most goodly persons of that age, being near the head
 “ higher than most tall men ! of a very fair fortune ; and one of the
 “ four which the king made choice of to be about the person of the
 “ prince, his son, as gentleman of his privy chamber. He was a man
 “ of great courage, but of some passion ; by which he incurred the
 “ ill-will of many, who imputed it to an insolence of nature, which
 “ no one was further from in reality.” By Mary his wife, daughter
 and sole heir to Sir Anthony Thorold, of Blankney, in com. Linc.
 knight, he had two daughters ; viz. Mary, married to major Francis
 Crane, of Woodrising, in Norfolk ; and Jane, to Sir Charles Stanley,
 K. B. son of Sir Robert, a younger son of William earl of Derby ;
 likewise seven sons ; whereof, William was his successor ; Henry and
 Ephraim died young ; Edward was a captain of horse, and killed at
 the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland ;¹ Ralph lost his eyes in the Dutch
 war ; Anthony died unmarried ; and Roger was slain at the siege of
 Maestricht.

WILLIAM, second lord Widdrington, married Elizabeth, daughter
 and heir of Sir Peregrine Bertie, of Eveden, in com. Linc. knight, a
 younger son of Robert earl of Lindsey ; by whom he had William, his
 son and heir ; Henry ; Roger ; and Edward, who died a bachelor.
 Also six daughters ; whereof three, Mary, Elizabeth, and Dorothy,
 were nuns ; Anne married ----- Clavering, of Northumberland ;
 Jane ; and Catherine wedded ----- Southcote, esquire.

WILLIAM, next lord, by his lady, Alatheia, daughter and heir of
 Charles lord viscount Fairfax, of Ireland, had three daughters ; namely,
 Apollonia, a nun ; Elizabeth, married to Marmaduke, son and heir of
 Marmaduke lord Langdale, and Mary ; likewise three sons ; William ;
 Charles, and Peregrine ; of whom hereafter.

¹ He married a daughter and coheir to Sir John Horsley, knight, and had a son, Sir Edward
 Horsley Widdrington, of Horsley, in com. Northumb. ; and also a daughter, who became the
 wife of Sir William Wheeler, baronet, and had a numerous family of sons and daughters.*

* Collins and
 Kimber's
 Baronetage.

WILLIAM, fourth lord Widdrington, was that unfortunate nobleman, who, from a nice principle of grateful attachment to that family which had been the fountain of honour to his own house, took part in what was called the rebellion of 1715: wherein his equally mistaken brothers, Charles and Peregrine, also participating, they were made prisoners at Preston; and at length arraigned, the 31st May, and found guilty of high treason, 7th July, 1716. But in 1717, they and several more had the royal pardon. An act of clemency, which his lordship observed in his answer to the articles of impeachment, that the expectation of, had induced divers noblemen and gentlemen to a voluntary submission: for, continues the noble lord, “ Nature
“ must have started at yielding themselves up to a certain and igno-
“ minious death, when, it must be acknowledged, that it was not
“ impracticable for many of them to have escaped; and it was pos-
“ sible, so great a number grown desperate, might have obtained fur-
“ ther success, and thereby prevented the so speedy suppressing of that
“ insurrection.”

This nobleman married, first, Jane, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Tempest, of Stella, in the bishoprick of Durham; and, secondly, Mrs. Grahem, with a considerable fortune, and died, 1743, at Bath; having had issue a son, Henry; and two daughters, Alathea and Anne.

WILLOUGHBY OF PARHAM.

ARMS—O. fretty Az.

THIS family is descended from Christopher, second son of Sir Christopher Willoughby, of Eresby.* Which

CHRISTOPHER, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of George, and sister and coheir to Gilbert lord Talboys, of Kyme,† had issue, William, his son and heir. Which

* Vid. Willoughby de Eresby, Vol. II.

† Vid. Talboys, Vol. I.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM was created baron Willoughby, of Parham, by patent, the 1st of Edward VI.; and in the 4th of that reign, was made governor of Calais, but in the succeeding one of queen Mary was removed from that office. He died in 1574; having had issue by his first wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Heneage, knight, a son, Charles, and a daughter, Mary, who married William Metham, of Binbrok, in Lincolnshire, esquire; but by his second, the widow of Walter viscount Hereford, he had no issue.^m

CHARLES, second baron, married Margaret, daughter of Edward earl of Lincoln, by whom he had five sons. William, Ambrose,ⁿ Edward, Charles, and Thomas; and three daughters, named in the Table annexed.* Of the sons,

* Vid. Tabu-
lan Ge-
nealog.

WILLIAM, the eldest, died before his father; leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Hilliard, knight, William, his son and heir.^o Which

WILLIAM, on the decease of his grandfather, in 1603, became the third lord, and his successor; but died soon after. He married Frances, daughter of John earl of Rutland, and had issue two daughters; whereof, Frances married Sir Bulstrode Whitlock; and Elizabeth died single; likewise two sons, Francis and William. Of whom,

FRANCIS, the fourth baron, who was drowned, in 1666, at Barba-

^m Edmonson derives the issue from the second wife; but Dugdale and Collins from the first, whose authorities are here followed.

ⁿ He was seated at Malton (or Matson) in com. Gloucester; and had issue, Edward, whose second but eldest surviving son, Henry, went to Virginia, and there settled, whereby when the barony ought to have devolved upon him, he was ignorant of the failure of the issue male from William the elder brother of the said Ambrose, his grandfather; so that the male line of Thomas, the younger brother of Ambrose, enjoyed the honour, until by their failure, the same reverted into the true and legitimate descent of the aforesaid Henry, in the person of Henry, his grandson.

^o Edmonson only mentions this son, and three daughters; but Collins, and the British Compendium, recite five sons; viz. William, Charles, Thomas, Edmund, and Christopher; and six daughters; namely, Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Hickman, of Gainfborough; Catherine, of John Godfrey, of Thiniock; Mary, of Sir William Booth, of Killingholm, all in the same county; and Honora, Priscilla, and Ursula.

does,

does, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Cecil; and had a son, William, who died young, and also three daughters; viz. Diana, wife of Heneage Finch, earl of Winchelsea; Frances, of William lord Brereton, in Ireland; and Elizabeth, of Roger Jones, viscount Ranelagh, in the same kingdom. To him therefore succeeded his brother,

WILLIAM, fifth baron, who was governor of the Caribbee Islands, and died at Barbadoes in 1673; having had issue by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Philip Carey, of Stanwell, in com. Midd. knight, seven sons; viz. George, his successor; Henry, William, James, and Carey, who died unmarried; and John, and Charles. As also five daughters.*

* Vid. Tabulam Genealog.

GEORGE, the sixth and next baron, had to wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Henry Fiennes, alias Clinton, but died in 1674; leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who married James Bertie, second son to James earl of Abingdon, and an only son,

JOHN, his successor, who died the same year, 1674, aged only fourteen; when his uncle,

JOHN, became his heir to the title, and the eighth baron, who died soon after, viz. in 1678, without issue, by Anne Bollerton his wife, a Bermudas woman; and was thereupon succeeded by his brother,

CHARLES, who died the next year, 1679; leaving his estate to his niece, Elizabeth, beforementioned, the wife of James Bertie, esquire.^p He married Mary, daughter of Sir Beaumont Dixie, of Market Bosworth, in com. Leic. baronet, but had no issue; by reason whereof, the title ought to have descended to Henry, grandson of Sir Ambrose Willoughby, second son of Charles the second lord; but this Henry being abroad,[†] and ignorant of the termination of the male line of the eldest branch of his family, and not appearing to assert his claim, Thomas, son of Thomas, the fifth son of Charles, second lord Willoughby, obtained the honour. Which

† Vid. Note ⁿ.

^p He was a younger son of James first earl of Abingdon, and father by the said Elizabeth of Willoughby Bertie, third earl of Abingdon.

THOMAS, the tenth baron, was so summoned to parliament, on the presumption, that the said Ambrose, and his two next brothers, Edward and Charles, were all dead without issue male. This nobleman married Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Whittle, of Horwath, in com. Lanc. esquire; by whom he had seven sons, and four daughters. Whereof, Hugh, Francis, and Jonathan; Mary married to Samuel Greenhalgh, of Adlington, in com. Lanc.; Sarah and Abigail survived him, the others are not named. His lordship died in 1691, at the advanced age of eighty-nine, and was succeeded by

HUGH, his eldest son, who was twice married: first, to Anne, daughter of Lawrence Halliwell, of Tockland, in com. Lanc.; by whom he had a son, Thomas, that died young; and, secondly, to Honora, daughter of Sir Thomas, son and heir of Thomas lord Leigh, and widow of Sir William Egerton, K. B.; but he died in 1712, without any surviving issue. Whereby

EDWARD, his nephew, was his successor, who, when the barony descended to him, was abroad in the Confederate army, under the duke of Marlborough, of no high rank, nor of any considerable fortune; but he enjoyed not his honour long, for he died the year following, in 1713, unmarried; leaving

CHARLES, his brother and heir, whose lady was Hester, daughter of Henry Davenport, of Darcy Lever, in Lincolnshire, esquire; by whom he had a daughter, Ellen, and a son, Hugh, who, upon his death, in 1714, became his successor. Which

*Vol. XVIII.
p. 155.

HUGH died unmarried in 1765. He was (according to Cole's MSS. in the British Museum),* a very ingenious man; but so bigotted a Presbyterian, "That I heard (says Cole), Mr. Coventry of Magdalen College, in Cambridge (the author of *Philemon to Hydaspes*), declare, that his conscience was so nice, that he could not bring himself to receive the sacrament in the church of England on his knees without scruple, and thought it idolatry. He had a very small estate, and when he came to it, with the title, was in a very humble capacity in the army." On his decease, the honour was claimed by

HENRY,

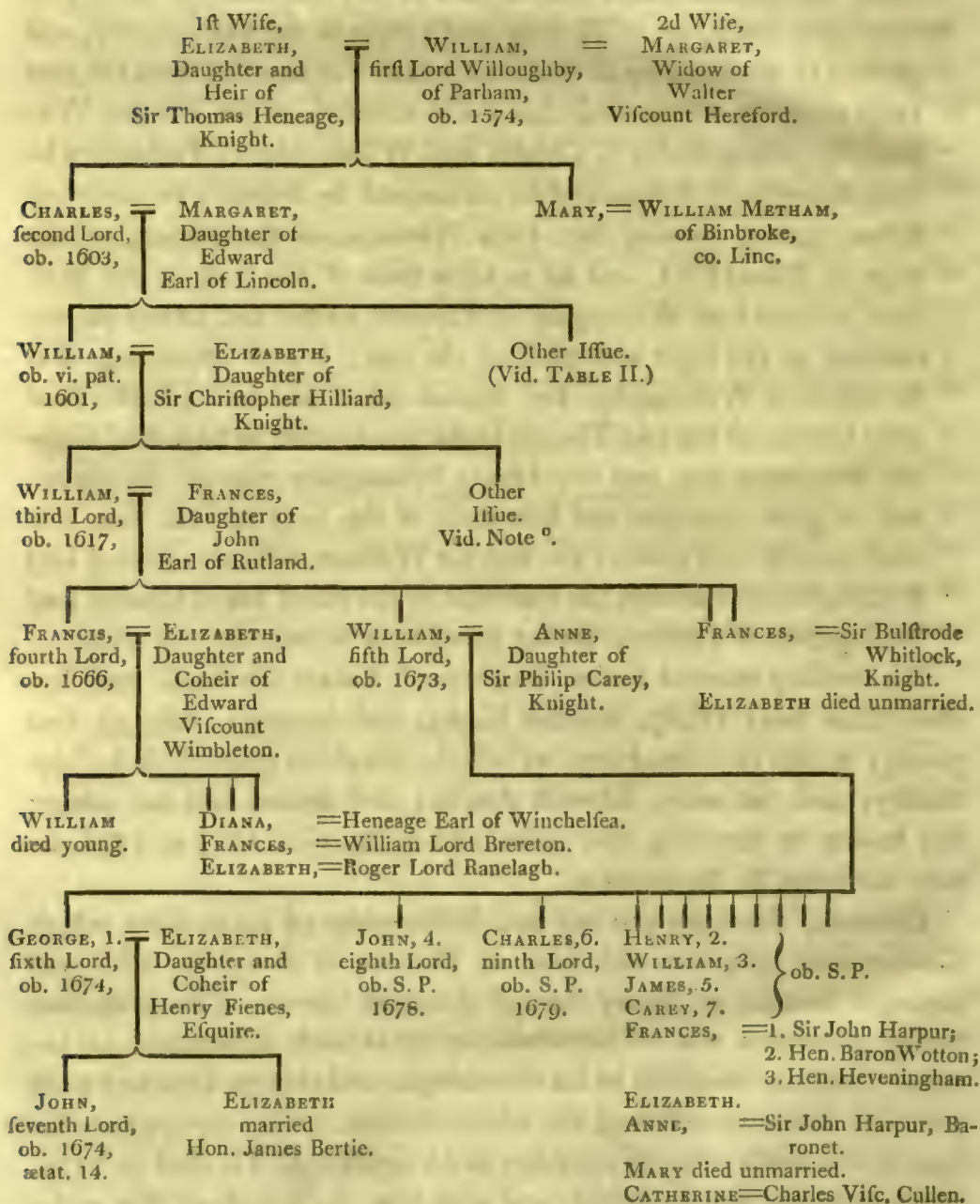
HENRY, grandson of that Henry Willoughby who went to Virginia, and was grandson to Ambrose, second son to Charles second lord Willoughby beforementioned; and to this Henry the house of peers, in March 1767, adjudged, “ That he had a right to the title, dignity, and “ peerage of Willoughby of Parham; which was enjoyed from the year “ 1680 to 1765, by the male line (now extinct), of Sir Thomas Wil- “ loughby, youngest son of Charles lord Willoughby of Parham, who “ were successively summoned to parliament by descent, in virtue of “ letters patent, bearing date 16th February, in the 1st year of the “ reign of Edward VI. and sat as heirs male of the body of Sir Wil- “ liam, created lord Willoughby of Parham, by the said letters patent, “ contrary to the right and truth of the case; it now appearing, that “ Sir Ambrose Willoughby, the second son of the said Charles (and “ elder brother of the said Thomas) who was averred to have died with- “ out issue, left a son; and that Henry Willoughby, esquire, the claim- “ ant, is great grandson and heir male of the body of such son, and “ consequently heir male of the said Sir William, who was created lord “ Willoughby of Parham, the male line of the eldest son of Charles lord “ Willoughby of Parham, having failed in or before the year 1680.”

His lordship married Susan, daughter of Robert Gresswell, and had issue three sons; Henry, another Henry, and Ambrose, who all died young; as also two daughters; of which, Elizabeth married, first, John Halfey; and, secondly, Edward Angles; and Susan died an infant: but having no surviving issue male, and dying, circ. 1775 or 1776, he was succeeded by his nephew,

GEORGE, sixteenth and last lord Willoughby of his family; which George was only son and heir of Fortune Willoughby, fifth and youngest brother of Henry the last deceased baron. This promising young nobleman was distinguished for his amiable disposition, his integrity, and his steadiness in his friendships; and though attached from principle to the measures of the administration, yet he always gave his vote in the house of peers *according to his conscience*. He died in 1779, much esteemed and lamented; and with him, for default of issue male, the title is now considered to have expired.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF WILLOUGHBY OF PARHAM.

TABLE I.



SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF WILLOUGHBY OF PARHAM.

TABLE II.

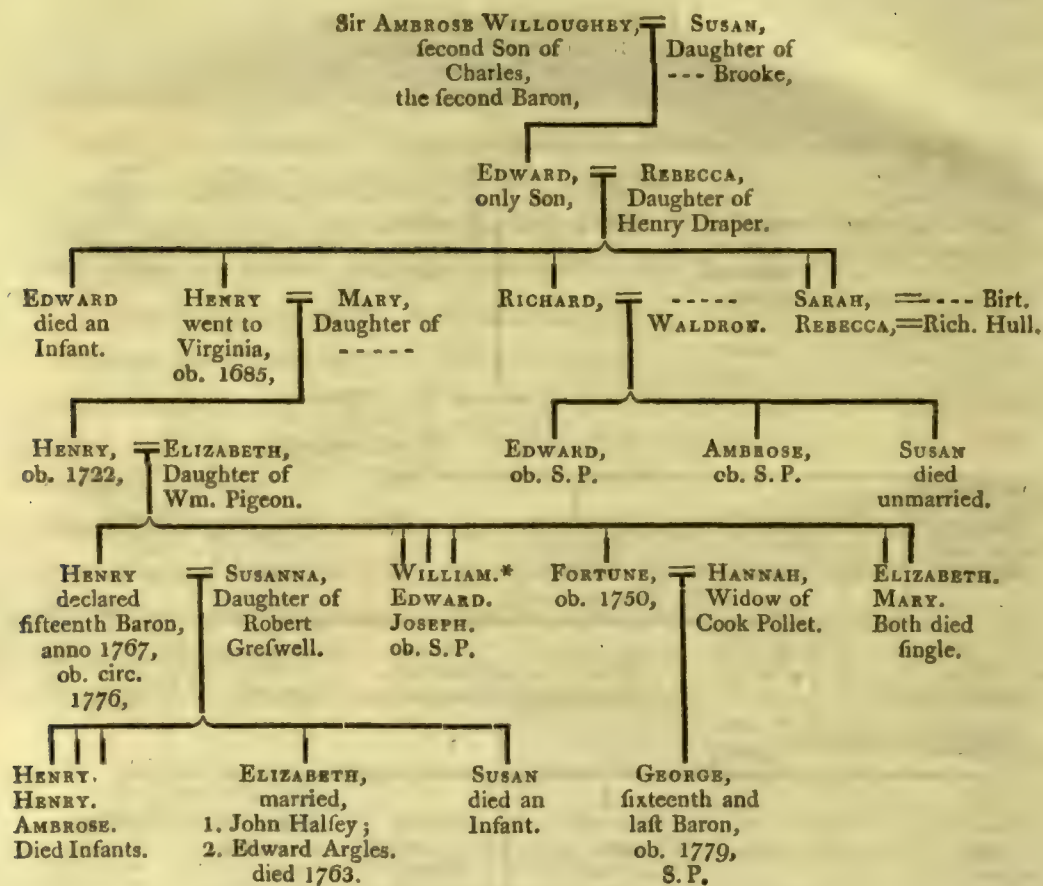


* Edmondson calls her Mary, but Collins, in his edit. 1768, names her Margaret, and wife to — Erle, of Corpsey, Esquire.

† Edmondson only mentions these, but Collins says, seven sons and four daughters; whereof, only Hugh, Francis, and Jonathan, Mary married to Samuel Greenhalgh, Sarah, and Abigail, survived him.

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF WILLOUGHBY OF PARHAM.

TABLE III.



* He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Knochtton, and had a son, William, living in 1766 (Collins' Peerage, edit. 1768), who must have died S. M. P. or George, son of his younger brother, could never have succeeded to the barony.

WILMINGTON.

SIR SPENCER COMPTON, third son of James earl of Northampton, in 1727, was created baron Wilmington; and in 1730, viscount Pevensey, and earl of Wilmington, in the county of Suffex. He was fourteen years speaker of the house of commons; and after being a knight of the bath, at the restoration of that order, in 1725, was elected a knight of the garter. At various times he held the offices of paymaster of the forces; lord privy seal; president of the council; and for one year, chief commissioner of the treasury: also, in 1740, when the king declared his intention of going abroad, he was nominated one of the lords justices in his absence. If eminent abilities, integrity, and great worth, are any recommendation to obtain the honours of the peerage, in this case the same appears to have been deservedly conferred. His lordship died in 1743, and being unmarried, his honours at the same time ended. Lord George Cavendish, by his marriage with lady Elizabeth Compton, now possesses the Wilmington estates in Suffex.

WILMOT.

(Vid. ROCHESTER.)

WILTON.

(Vid. CHANDOS.)

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE.[¶]

(ARMS—Az. a Bend, O.)

* Milles,
Brooke, &c.

IN the 21st Richard II. WILLIAM, a younger son to Henry lord Scroope, of Masham, according to Dugdale; but as others* say, son of Richard lord Scroope, of Bolton, was created earl of Wiltshire. He was also lord high treasurer of England, and a knight of the garter; but as his rise to wealth, and advancement to greatness and honour, was quick and hasty, so his fall was sudden and unexpected: for on the accession of Henry of Lancaster to the throne, in little better than a twelvemonth after, he was seized, attainted, and beheaded, anno 1st Henry IV. without any wife or issue that are mentioned by Dugdale, Milles, or Brooke, though Leland and Collins state, that he married Elizabeth, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Robert lord Tibetot.

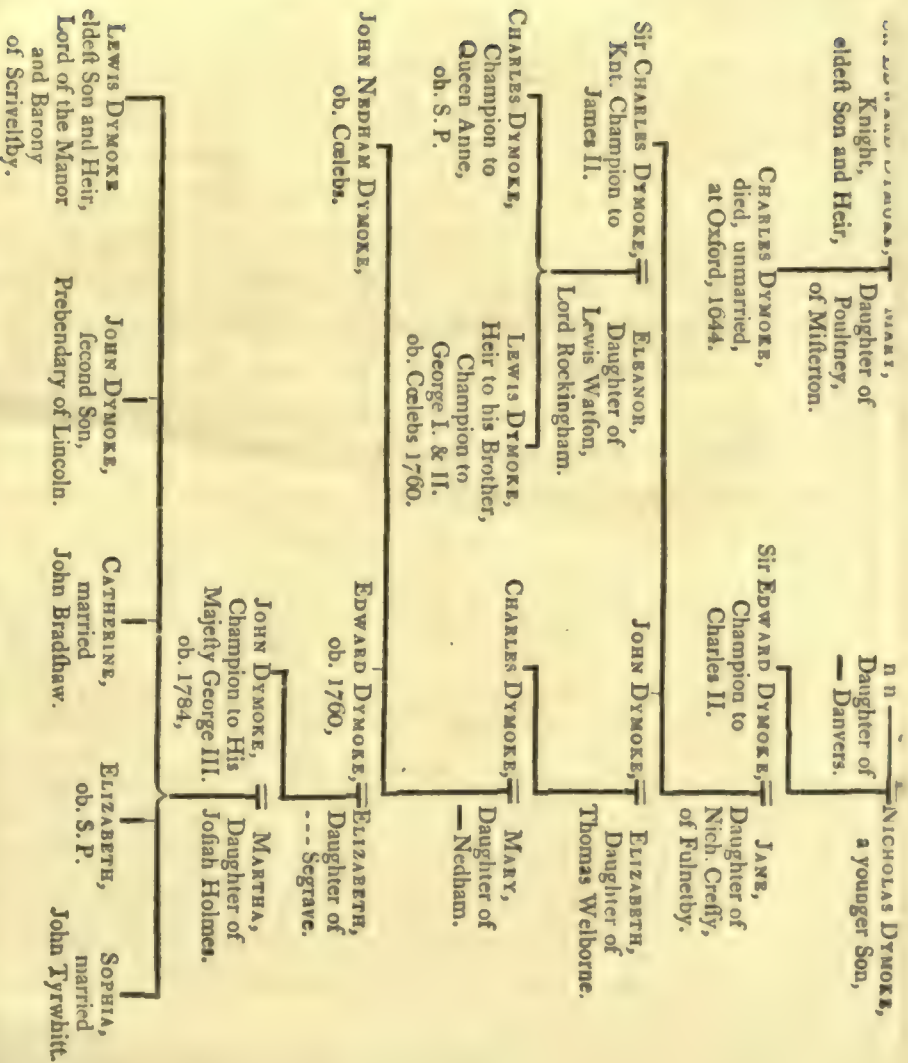
BUTLER EARL OF WILTSHIRE.

ARMS—O. a Chief indented, Az. a Label of five Points, Arg.

JAMES BUTLER, fifth earl of Ormond, was the next who had this title, being created earl of Wiltshire by Henry VI. the 27th of his reign. He was also lord high treasurer of England; and being an inflexible friend to the house of Lancaster, was present at the battle of St. Albans, where the Yorkists prevailing, he fled; having *magnanimously cast his armour into a ditch*. Yet fortune giving a second turn to affairs, he was again restored to his office of lord treasurer; but

¶ R. Brooke asserts, that Edward III. in the 26th of his reign, created his son Lionel earl of Wiltshire and afterwards advanced him to the title of duke of Clarence.

victory



* In the British Museum is a curious MS. purporting to be a Mandate of Henry VI. to R. Rolleston, keeper of his majesty's wardrobe, to deliver to P. Dymoke, such furniture, &c. as king's champion on the day of the coronation, as his ancestors were accustomed to have.

† She was widow of Gilbert Lord Talboys, whole sister, Anne, was mother of Sir Robert Dymoke. She was also a concubine of King Henry VIII. by whom the was mother of Henry, surname Fitzroy, afterwards created duke of Richmond.

victory in the end relapsing to the house of York, when he had constantly *attended* the king in all his battles, he was after that, at Touton Field, taken and with very little hesitation beheaded at Newcastle, 1st May, 1461; being attainted also in the parliament which met 4th November ensuing. He had three wives, but by neither any issue. His first was Amicia (or Amy), daughter of John Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel; the second, Amicia, daughter of Sir Richard Stafford, a great heiress;* the third, Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset.

* Lodge's
Irish Peerage.

STAFFORD EARL OF WILTSHIRE.

ARMS—Vid. Stafford, Vol. II. with due Difference.

JOHN STAFFORD, a younger son of Humphrey duke of Buckingham, was created earl of Wiltshire by Edward IV. and employed as one of the commissioners sent to treat with the ambassadors of Scotland touching certain grievances then in complaint between the two nations. Excepting being a partisan of the house of York, he was a person of great mediocrity. He married Constance, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Green, of Drayton, in Northamptonshire; and dying 8th May, 13th Edward IV. left Edward his son and heir. Which

EDWARD, next earl of Wiltshire, though he lived in turbulent times, enjoyed his honour for many years, and at last died, 21st March, 14th Henry VII.; having married Margaret (or Muriel), one of the sisters and coheirs of John Grey, second viscount Lisle; but had no issue. Whereupon his cousin,†

† Vid. Stafford, Vol. II.

HENRY STAFFORD, second son to Henry duke of Buckingham, was by Henry VIII. anno the 1st of reign, created earl of Wiltshire; but having no issue at his death, the 14th of Henry VIII. this honour a second time became extinct in the house of Stafford. He married,

first, Margaret (or Muriel), widow of the last earl; and, secondly, Cecily, daughter and heir of William Bonvile, lord Harrington, widow of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset. Which Cecily survived him; and according to Hutchins, in his History of Dorset,* died 26th Henry VIII. leaving Henry earl of Wiltshire, her son and heir; for which he quotes the exchequer rolls of that year. But as the title of Wiltshire was given to another family, the 21st of Henry VIII. this statement appears to be unfounded.

* Vol. II.
p. 125.

BULLEN, OR BOLEYNE EARL OF WILTSHIRE.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron, G. between three Bulls Heads, S. armed, O.

THE family of Bullen, or Boleyne, according to the History of Norfolk, was of long standing in that county, whereof Simon de Boleyne (whose mother was sister and heir of Robert Malet, and had lands in Walpole, &c.) purchased lands by fine, 37th Henry III. His son probably was John de Boleyne, of Sall, who lived in 1283,† and ancestor to Sir Thomas Boleyne, of Blickling and Sall, who married Joan, daughter and heir to Sir John Bracton, knight;‡ and was grandfather to

† History of
Norfolk,
Vol. III.

‡ Collins's
Extinct
Peerage.

GEFFERY BOLEYNE; who being a great favourite with the famous Sir John Falstaff, the Norfolk hero, was by his interest much promoted. He settled in London, and was lord mayor of that city in 1458, being then knighted. He married Anne, eldest of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas lord Hoo and Hastings;§ by whom he had divers sons and daughters. Whereof

§ Vid. Hoo
and Hastings.

Sir WILLIAM, the second son, was of Blickling, in Norfolk, and married Margaret, one of the sisters, and at length coheirs, to James Butler, earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, beforementioned. He died in

1505,

1505, and was buried in Norwich cathedral, by the side of Anne, his mother; leaving, among other issue,

Sir THOMAS BOLEYNE, his eldest son and heir; who, the 18th of Henry VIII. was advanced to the title of viscount Rochford; and, furthermore, the 21st of the same reign, was created earl of Wiltshire, to the heirs male of his body, and earl of Ormond to his heirs general. All honours to which he had certain hereditary pretensions; but most likely so rapidly conferred, by reason of the king's fascination with the beautiful Anne, his daughter, whom he afterwards made his queen. This nobleman was continually in some high office, or employed abroad on some embassy; and once, when sent on such an occasion to the Pope, absolutely refused *to kiss his toe*.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and died the 30th of Henry VIII.; having had issue George, his son and heir apparent; Anne, the unfortunate wife of Henry VIII. of whom the immortal Shakespeare has given a very lively picture in his dramatic history of that most libidinous tyrant's reign; and Mary, who married William Carey, esquire.*

* Vid. Hunsdon.

GEORGE viscount Rochford, in the lifetime of his father, had summons to parliament, and was one of the most favoured noblemen of the day. Like earl Rivers, he rose by the exaltation of his sister; like him was innocently sacrificed on her account; and like him, shewed that the lustre of his situation did not make him neglect to add accomplishments to his own.

Anthony Wood says, he was much adored at court, especially by the female sex, for his admirable discourse, and symmetry of body; which may be well believed, or surely the king would scarce have suspected the queen of incest, unless her brother had possessed uncommon allurements in his person.

He was committed to the Tower the 2d May; arraigned and beheaded the 17th of the same month (anno 1536). He married Jane, daughter of Sir Henry Parker, eldest son and heir of Henry lord Morley, an infamous woman; who continued a lady of the bedchamber

to the three succeeding queens; till her administering^r to the pleasures of the last of them, Catharine Howard, brought on her that sentence, which her malice, or jealousy, had drawn on her lord and her sister-in-law. Having no issue, and dying before his father, the honours of the Boleyn family terminated upon the death of the old earl; whose days, after the execrable immolation of his two accomplished children, must have been worn out with sorrow and melancholy reflection.

WIMBLEDON.

ARMS—Barry of Ten, Arg. and Az. on six Escutcheons, S. three, two, one, as many Lions rampant of the first.

SIR EDWARD CECIL, knight, a younger son of Thomas earl of Exeter, and grandson of the celebrated lord Burleigh, was, by king Charles I. created baron Cecil of Putney, and viscount Wimbledon, in Surrey, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, 9th November, 1625.

He was a martial nobleman, and followed the wars for thirty-five years; and was a general of great reputation, till his miscarriage in the expedition to Calais. Walpole mentions,* that in the king's library are two MS. tracts drawn up by his lordship, on the several subjects of war, and the military defence of the nation; and he also recites, that a MS. was found by the late earl of Huntingdon in an old chest, purporting to be a warrant of Charles I. directing, at the

* Catalogue of Noble Authors.

^r Honest Stow, in his Annals, p. 578, has preserved a conversation between Anne of Cleves and this lady Rochford; in which the arch simplicity of the former, and the petulant curiosity of the latter, are very remarkable. The lady Rutland, the lady Katharine Edgecumbe, and lady Rochford, were sitting to know whether her majesty was breeding; the queen fairly owned, "That the king, when they went to bed, took her by the hand, kissed her, and bid *goodnight*, " *sweet heart*; and in the morning, kissed her, and bid her *farewell, darling*; and is not this " enough, quoth her majesty."

instance of the viscount Wimbleton, the revival of the old English march, so famous in all the honourable achievements and glorious wars of this kingdom in former times; but which, by neglect, had been nearly lost and forgotten.

He married three wives. The first was Theodosia, daughter of Sir Andrew Noel, of Dalby, in com. Leic. knight, who brought him four daughters; viz. Dorothy; Albinia, married to Sir Christopher Wray, of Barlings, in com. Linc. knight; Elizabeth, to Francis lord Willoughby of Parham; and Frances, to James, son and heir of William viscount Say and Sele.

His second wife was Diana, daughter of Sir William Drury, of Halstede, in com. Suffolk, knight (one of the coheirs to Sir Robert Drury, of Halstede, knight), by whom he had a daughter, Anne, who died in her infancy.

His third lady was Sophia, daughter to Sir Edward Zouch, of Working, in Surrey; and by her he had a son, Algernon, who died likewise an infant. Thus having no surviving issue male, his titles, upon his death, in 1638, became extinct. He died at Wimbleton, and was there buried.

WINCHENDON.

(Vid. WHARTON.)

WINCHESTER.

Arms—O. a Fess. G. a File of eleven Points, Az. (Rob. de Quincy), G. seven Mascles, O. three, three, and one (Roger pe Quincy).

IN the time of Henry II. Saier de Quincy had a grant of the manor of Buchby, in Northamptonshire (formerly the land of Anselme de Conchis);

Conchis); and having married Maud de St. Lis, had issue two sons, Robert and Saier; which Robert attended Richard I. into Normandy, the 6th of his reign, after when, no more is said of him:* but his brother,

* Dugdale's
Baronage,
Vol. I. p. 686.

SAIER DE QUINCY was, by king John, created earl of Winchester;† which title he bore in the 8th of that reign. He was one of those turbulent nobles, who sometimes supported the king, and sometimes pretended zeal for the liberties of the people; being actuated like those of more modern times, who one moment bellow out the “ Bill of Rights;” and at another, “ That the King and Constitution are in danger.” At length in a pious expedition to the Holy Land, he was at the siege of Damietta in 1219 (4th Henry III.) and died in his farther journey towards Jerusalem. He married Margaret, the younger sister and coheir of Robert Fitz-Parnell, earl of Leicester, and thereby acquired a very considerable inheritance. His issue was two daughters; whereof, Hawyse married Hugh, son of Robert earl of Oxford; and Arabella, Sir Richard Harcourt, knight;‡ also three sons; of which, Robert was in the Holy Land at his father's death, and having wedded Avice, sister to Ranulph earl of Chester, had by her Margaret, wife to John Lacy, earl of Lincoln. Roger (of whom hereafter); and another Robert, who by Helene, daughter to Lewelyne, prince of North Wales (widow of John Scot, earl of Huntingdon), had three daughters; viz. Anne, a nun; Joane, wife to Humphrey de Bohun, the Younger; and Margaret, to Baldwin Wake.

† Catalogue
of Nobility,
per R. Brooke.

‡ Burton's
Leicester,
p. 35.

ROGER, second son of Saier de Quincy, in the absence of his elder brother, Robert, assumed the title and name of earl of Winchester;|| and the 5th of Henry III. had livery of his father's lands. But Dugdale asserts, that Margaret, his mother, dying the 19th of Henry III. the said Roger was found her son and heir, and was the same year made earl of Winchester; whence it may be inferred, that Robert, his elder brother, was then deceased. This Roger, in right of his first wife, Helen, daughter and coheir to Alan lord of Galloway, was constable of Scotland. By her he had three daughters, his coheirs, who

|| Catalogue
of Nobility,
by R. Brooke.

WINCHESTER.

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who divided his inheritance;* of these, Margaret married William de Ferrars, earl of Derby, who thereby acquired the manor and barony of Groby;† Elizabeth was wife to Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan, in Scotland; and Ela (or Helen) to Alan, lord Zouche of Ashby. The second wife of earl Roger was Maud, daughter to Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford (widow of Anselme earl of Pembroke); and his third, Alianor, daughter of William Ferrers, earl of Derby, and widow of William de Vaux,‡ whom, at his death, the 48th Henry III. he left surviving. Dugdale notices another daughter of earl Roger, called Isabel, but by which wife cannot say; with whom a contract of marriage was made by John, son of Hugh de Nevil, for Hugh, the son of him the said John Nevil.

* Claus. 51st Henry. III. m. 12.

† Vid. Ferrers of Groby, Vol. II.

‡ Rot. Pat. 37th Henry III. m. 19.

D'SPENCER EARL OF WINCHESTER.

(Vid. DESPENCER, Vol. II.)

BRUGES EARL OF WINCHESTER.

ARMS—Az. ten Maces, fourth, third, second, and first, O. on a Canton, G. a Lion passant guardant of the second.

LEWES DE BRUGES, on whom this title was conferred, was lord of Gruthuse, and prince of Steenhuse, a Burgundian, who commiserating the distressed situation of Edward IV. then obliged to retire from the kingdom, by the predominating power of the Lancastrians, aided by the earl of Warwick, and other nobles, gave him a generous and hospitable welcome during his stay in Burgundy; in grateful acknowledgment whereof, when king Edward had reobtained his crown, and this illustrious foreigner visited England, he was received with great respect; and the house of commons by their speaker, William Alynton,

Alynton, besought his majesty to confer some special mark of honour on him. Whereupon, the 13th of October, anno 12th of Edward IV. he was advanced to the title of earl of Winchester, in the parliament chamber, by the cincture of a sword; and for the support of that dignity, had a certain allowance granted to him, and the heirs male of his body. But in the 15th Henry VII. both the grant of this earldom, and of his arms, were surrendered to the king, then at Calais; and upon each of their enrollments a vacat was made, without any reason given for the same.

He married Margaret, daughter of Henry de Barfelle; and had issue John, lord of Gruthuse, father of Reginald, who died without issue male.

WORCESTER.

Arms—Party per Pale, O. and G. three Roundels counterchanged.

ALMARIC D'ABTOT, lord of the town and territory of D'Abtot, in Normandy, whence this surname was derived, had two sons, Urso and Robert; which last was surnamed Le Despencer, because steward to William the Conqueror; and was ancestor to the noble house of Despencer, or Spencer, yet flourishing.

URSO D'ABTOT, or ABITOT, was, after the conquest, made hereditary sheriff of Worcestershire, and had also the constableness of Worcester Castle; in regard whereof he is sometimes called, "Urso de Wircestre."

He was a person much esteemed by the Conqueror, by reason of his great abilities and eminent services; which he particularly manifested the 7th of Will. Conq. in that famous insurrection made by the earls of Hereford and Norfolk, whom he prevented joining their strength, by an excellent disposition of his forces, united with those of Wolfson, then bishop of Worcester.

The

The 11th of Will. Conq. he was created earl of Worcester;* but the charter of creation is not at this day to be found upon record; as such, historians and tradition are only to be credited for the assertion.*

At the General Survey, he possessed divers considerable lordships in several other counties, but when he died does not appear; though, by Adeliza his wife, he had a son and a daughter. Of which,

ROGER succeeded to his father's dignities and large estates; but being deprived of them, for hastily ordering one of the king's officers to be put to death, and soon after dying without issue,† all the lands of his inheritance were, by Henry I. bestowed upon Walter de Beauchamp, who had married Emeline, his sister and heir. Which Walter was a younger son of Hugh de Beauchamp, of Bedford, and progenitor to the earls of Warwick of that 'surname.‡

* Segar's Honores Anglicani.

† W. of Malmibury, and Chron. Wigorn in Bib. Cot.

‡ Vid. Warwick.

BELLOMONT EARL OF WORCESTER.

ARMS—Fusilly Bendy, O. and Az. on a Border G. eight Plates.

WALERAN DE BELLOMONT, or BEAUMONT, was a twin son of Robert earl of Mellent, in Normandy, and of Leiceſter, in England; and as his brother Robert ſucceeded his father in the title of Leiceſter, ſo he had the earldom of Mellent. But the 23d of Henry I. oppoſing that prince, and manning his caſtles againſt him, the king waſted his

* Of thoſe earls (ſo termed), which were before the Norman conqueſt, and for ſome time after, it is to be obſerved, that they were *not titular, but officary*; that is to ſay, in the nature of lieutenants to the king in their reſpective counties; their chief ſeat or reſidence being, for the moſt part, in the principal town of the ſhire; whereupon they had vulgarly their denomination from thence. Furthermore, theſe officary earls uſually ſat in the county court as judges, moſt matters of moment being then determined before them.

† By reaſon of this deſcent, the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick, are preſumed to have given *the bear as their cogniſance*; the *ragged ſtaff* being likewiſe conſidered to have alluſion to the monkish ſtory of Guy earl of Warwick, who, in the habit of a pilgrim, temp. king Athelſtan, ſlew Colbrand, the Daniſh giant, at Wincheſter.

* Segar,
R. Brooke,
Milles, &c.

† Vid. Corn-
wall.

‡ Vid. Devon.

demesnes by fire and sword. The next year he was taken prisoner in a great battle near Burgh Thorold, and kept in durance five years. A sense of these events probably induced him to take the part of king Stephen against the empress Maud, daughter of Henry I. By Stephen, in 1144, he was created earl of Worcester;* yet it appears that he afterwards fell into disgrace with that king; who took from him his city of Worcester, which he had before given to him, and reduced it to ashes. But those were turbulent times, when the prince and the nobles were equally capricious, unstable, and easily converted from friends into foes to one another. After a life of much vicissitude, this earl, by some, is said to have died a monk at Pratelles, in Normandy; and by others, to have deceased in 1166, and lie buried at Worcester. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Montfort, and aunt of Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, by whom he had issue a son, Robert earl of Mellent, who married Maud, one of the daughters and coheirs of Reginald earl of Cornwall;† and had several sons, and a daughter, Mabell (or Maud), married to William de Vernon, earl of Devon.‡ But it does not appear that after Waleran, any of his posterity had the earldom of Worcester. For Henry II. who succeeded king Stephen, did not easily suffer any to enjoy those honours which they had received from his enemy.

PERCY EARL OF WORCESTER.

|| Vid. Percy,
Vol. II.

SIR THOMAS PERCY, a younger brother to Henry, first earl of Northumberland,|| was the next on whom this title was conferred; to which he was raised by Richard II. anno the 21st of his reign. But notwithstanding this favour, he, with his brother of Northumberland, were the principal persons who contributed to the dethronement of that weak monarch, and the substitution, in his place, of Henry duke of Lancaster. With whom afterwards, growing into discontent, this earl,

there is a monument at Bocton Malherbe, in Kent. This lady was governess to the princess of Orange, daughter of Charles I.; and attending her into Holland, sent over money, arms, and ammunition to his majesty's aid; for which services, on the restoration, she was created countess of Chesterfield for life, by letters patent, dated 12th May, 12th Charles II.; after when, she died 9th April, 1667, according to Dugdale; but in 1676, as Collins and others relate.

KIRKHOVEN LORD WOTTON.

CHARLES HENRY KIRKHOVEN, son of Poliander Kirkhoven, lord of Hemflete, in Holland, by Catherine, daughter of Thomas lord Wotton, and widow of Henry lord Stanhope beforementioned, was, by reason of his descent, created baron Wotton, of Wotton, in Kent, by letters patent, dated 31st August, at St. Johnston's, in Scotland, 2d Charles II. (1650); and in September 1660, was naturalized by act of parliament, together with his sister, Emmeline, who soon after died unmarried. He was likewise, in 1677, created earl of Bellomont, in Ireland, but died S. P. in 1682; leaving his estate to his nephew, Charles Stanhope, a younger son of his half-brother, Philip earl of Chesterfield, who thereupon took the name of Wotton. He married Jane, daughter of Gilbert Thacker, of Repton, in com. Derby, and deceased S. P. in February 1703-4.

WRIOTHESLEY OF TICHEFIELD.

(Vid. SOUTHAMPTON.)

YARMOUTH.

YARMOUTH.

ARMS—Arg. fix Fleurs de Lis (three, two, one) and a Chief indented, O.

OF this ancient family, for divers ages settled in the county of Norfolk,* there have been many persons of special and very eminent account; but the first who attained the rank of peerage, was

Sir ROBERT PASTON, of Paston, in the said county, whose services in the royal cause during the time of the unhappy rebellion, were so conspicuous, that after the restoration, he was, by letters patent, dated 19th August, 25th Charles II. created baron Paston, of Paston, and viscount Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk; and, finally, earl of Yarmouth, 30th July, 1679. He was a person of good learning, travelled into many foreign parts, collected many considerable rarities and curiosities, and was in every respect an accomplished gentleman. He built the free school at North Walsham, founded by his ancestor; and gave a rich service of communion plate to the church at Oxnead; where, upon his death in 1682, he was buried. By his lady, Rebecca, daughter of Sir Jasper Clayton, of London, knight, he had several sons and daughters; viz. William, his successor; Robert, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of Philip Harbord, of Besthorpe, esquire; Jaspar, whose wife was the widow of Sir Palmes Fairborn; Thomas, a colonel, who was drowned in 1693, having had issue by Dorothy, daughter of Edward Darcy, esquire, a son, Robert, a captain in the navy; and a daughter, Rebecca, married to Sir Stafford Fairborn, an admiral of the fleet. Two other sons died young; of the daughters, Margaret married Hieronimo Alberto di Conti, a German; Mary and Catherine deceased young; and Elizabeth unmarried.

WILLIAM, second earl of Yarmouth, married, first, Charlotte-Jemima-Maria, a natural daughter of Charles II. (by the viscountess Shannon,

earl, with the rest of his aspiring and ambitious family, endeavoured to unking him; but failed in their attempt at the battle of Shrewsbury, as the annals of history most fully set forth; after which defeat, the earl of Worcester being made prisoner, was beheaded. He died without issue.

BEAUCHAMP EARL OF WORCESTER.

THE family of Beauchamp next enjoyed this honour, in the person of RICHARD, son and heir of William Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny, but had no issue male; as under that head has been already mentioned.*

* Vid. Abergavenny,
Vol. II.

TIPTOFT EARL OF WORCESTER.

AFTER the house of Beauchamp, JOHN lord Tiptoft was created earl of Worcester; of whom, under that article, the reader will find a detailed account.†

This title now constitutes the second of the duke of Beaufort's honours.

† Vid. Tiptoft,
Vol. II.

WOTTON.

ARMS—Arg. a Saltier, S.

OF this name, Robert Wotton, of Boston Malherbe, married Anne, daughter and coheir of Henry Belknap,‡ and had issue two sons; Sir Edward Wotton, knight; and Nicholas, doctor of laws; which last

‡ Vid. Butler
of Sudley,
Vol. II.

was one of the executors to the will of king Henry VIII. and repeatedly employed on diplomatic missions to the courts of France, Spain, and Germany.

Sir EDWARD WOTTON was not less eminent than his brother, either in abilities or official situations. He had issue, Thomas, his son and heir, father of divers sons; viz. Edward (of whom hereafter); James, knighted, as an excellent soldier, at Cadiz; John, an accomplished traveller and scholar; and Henry, famous for his singular endowments, knighted by James I. and several times distinguished by his embassies to various foreign courts. Of these,

Sir EDWARD WOTTON was by James I. created a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Wotton of Marley, in Kent, 13th May, anno the 1st of his reign. This lord, like the rest of his family, was conspicuous for his mental qualifications and superior attainments; and, in 1616, was treasurer of the king's household. He had summons to parliament to the 4th of Charles I. and having married Hesther, daughter and coheir to Sir William Puckering, of Yorkshire, knight; died, leaving

THOMAS, his son and successor, who deceased in 1630 (6th Charles I.) aged forty-three. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, of Paulers-Perry, in Northamptonshire, knight; and left issue four daughters, his heirs, surviving. Of these, Catherine married Henry lord Stanhope, son and heir of Philip earl of Chesterfield; Hesther, Baptist viscount Campden; Margaret, Sir John Tufton, knight; and Anne, Sir Edward Hales, then of Tunstal, in Kent, knight. But the lord Stanhope, husband of the beforementioned Catherine, having died in his father's lifetime, left issue surviving, one son, Philip; and two daughters; of which, Mary died single, in 1660; and Catherine became wife of William lord Alington. The lady Stanhope remarried, secondly, with Poliander Kirkhoven, a Dutch nobleman, and had issue a son (of whom hereafter); lastly, for her third husband, she took Daniel O'Neile, an Irish gentleman, but had no issue by him; to whose memory, and that of her first husband, there

Shannon, wife of Francis Boyle, viscount Shannon, and daughter of Sir William Killigrew); his second lady was Elizabeth, daughter of lord North, and relict of Sir Robert Wiseman, by whom he had no issue. But by the lady Charlotte Boyle (alias Fitzroy), he had Charles lord Paston, a brigadier in the army; William, who died young; and another William, who was captain of a man of war; who all died before their father. He had also two daughters; whereof, Charlotte married, first, Thomas Herne, esquire, of Heveringland, in Norfolk; secondly, Major Weldron; and Rebecca, Sir John Holland, of Quidenham, baronet.

Thus, upon the death of this earl in 1732, without issue male surviving, his honours became extinct; and his estates having been left to pay his debts, the once magnificent seat at Oxnead fell into decay; the greatest part of the house was pulled down, and the materials sold.

WALMODEN COUNTESS OF YARMOUTH.

ARMS—O. three Morions per Pale, Arg. and Az. banded, G.

IN March 1739-40, AMELIA SOPHIA DE WALMODEN, a German lady, was created baroness and countess of Yarmouth for life, by his majesty George II. The prevailing influence this lady had with the king is well known; and the *genuine disinterestedness with which she exercised that influence, in the dispensation of places, pensions, and honours, will ever entitle her memory to the veneration of the British nation.*

Hanoverian field marshal count Walmoden, has generally been considered the *representative of her ladyship's virtue.*

YORK.

ARMS—G. two Lions passant guardant O.

OTHO, son of Henry duke of Bavaria, by Maud, daughter of Henry II. (who was afterwards emperor of Germany), is said to have been created earl of York by Richard I. But the said king Richard, according to some authorities,* thereafter made an exchange with Otho, and gave him the earldom of Poictou for that of York.

* Catalogue
of Honour, by
R. Brooke.

PLANTAGENET EARLS AND DUKES OF
YORK.

ARMS—France and England quarterly, a Label of three Points, Arg. charged with nine Torteauxes.

THE next that had this honour was EDMOND PLANTAGENET (surnamed De Langley, from the place of his birth), fifth son to king Edward III. who, by his father, was first created earl of Cambridge,† in the 36th year of his reign; and afterwards by his nephew, Richard II. duke of York.‡ He was a person of much valour and conduct in the field; and of great honour in the cabinet. For he endeavoured strenuously to support king Richard's crown against Henry of Lancaster; yet when Henry had obtained the throne, he abandoned the court for a solitary retirement, and died at his manor of Langley; where he was interred in the priory, anno 1402 (3d Henry IV.) He was twice married: first, to Isabel, daughter and coheir of Peter, king of Castile and Leon, and sister to Constance, wife of his brother, John of Gaunt; secondly, to Joane, daughter of Thomas, and sister and coheir to Edmond

† Rot. Chart.
36th Ed. III.
Vid. Cambridge.

‡ Rot. Chart.
9th and 10th
Richard II.
a. 26.

mond Holland, earl of Kent; but by the former lady had only issue, viz. a daughter, Constance, wife to Thomas Spencer, earl of Gloucester; and two sons; namely, Edward, his successor; and Richard, who was earl of Cambridge;* which Richard, by Anne his wife, sister and coheir to Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, son of Philippa, only daughter and heir of Lionel duke of Clarence (elder brother of him the said Edmond duke of York), had a daughter, Isabel, who married Henry Bourchier, earl of Essex; and a son, Richard, of whom hereafter.

* Vid. Cambridge.

EDMOND, second duke of York, was a martial man, and was slain at the battle of Agincourt; on which glorious occasion, the engraving of that celebrated action, most finely represents the youthful monarch, Henry V. valiantly protecting the body of his royal relative, and in the act, slaying the duke of Alençon, a brave and valiant peer of the blood royal of France. This duke married Philippa, daughter and coheir of John lord Mohun, of Dunster; but having no issue, was succeeded by his nephew, Richard, son of Richard of Coningsburgh, his younger brother beforenamed. Which

RICHARD, third duke of York, by the unwary generosity of Henry VI. having been restored to his own paternal honours (forfeited by his father's treason), and admitted to succeed to his uncle's inheritance, became one of the most powerful subjects of the day, in estate, dignities, descent, and alliance; and thus powerful, boldly urged his pretensions to the crown; which, supported by the family of Nevil,† and other great nobles, he was on the point of obtaining, when death and defeat put an end to his ambitious career at the battle of Wakefield, anno 1460.‡ By Cecily his wife, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmoreland, and granddaughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, he had several sons and daughters. Of these, Henry died very young; Richard was his successor; Edmond was styled earl of Rutland, and after the battle of Wakefield, was barbarously stabbed by the lord Clifford;|| William and John both died young; George was duke of Clarence, whose melancholy exit, under that head, has been already mentioned;§ Thomas died an infant; and Richard was

† Vid. Nevil, Vol. II.

‡ Vid. Rapin, Smollet, & alii.

|| Vid. Clifford, Vol. II.

§ Vid. Clarence.

† Vid. De la
Pole, Vol. II.

duke of Gloucester, and after mounted the throne by the name of Richard III. The daughters were, Anne, married, first to Henry duke of Exeter; and after to Sir Thomas St. Leger, knight, by whom she had a daughter, Anne, who became the wife of Sir George Manners, knight, and ancestress of the present family of that name, dukes of Rutland; Elizabeth wedded John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk;† Margaret was wife of Charles duke of Burgundy,* but had no issue; and Ursula was the fourth daughter.

RICHARD, next duke of York, following up his father's pretensions with more fortune, fought the great and bloody battle of Tooton; where being victorious, he ascended the throne, and by the name of Edward IV. ruled for many years; with him the title of York merged in the royal dignity. But in 1474, he was pleased to create his second son,

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, of Shrewsbury, duke of York: an unfortunate young prince; who, with his elder brother, Edward V. was murdered by his uncle of Gloucester; a melancholy story, which our historians, and the inimitable Shakespear, have fully and pathetically described.

TUDOR DUKE OF YORK.

HENRY TUDOR, second son of Henry VII. was, by his father, created duke of York, in the 10th year of his reign. His tyrannical disposition and evil actions are well known; as the annals of his reign, by the style of Henry VIII. with too much truth perpetuate.

* She was that duchess of Burgundy who was so formidable a foe to Henry VII. and so unwearied an assertor of the cause of the house of York. She it was who set up and supported those counterfeit Plantagenets, Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Symnel.

STUART DUKE OF YORK.

CHARLES STUART, second son of James I. was the next who bore this title, being created duke of York by his father, at Whitehall, anno 1604. He was afterward king Charles I.

JAMES STUART, a younger son of king Charles I. was the next duke of York: in which character he greatly signalized himself in the many sea-fights with the Dutch during the reign of his brother Charles II. Yet when at length he succeeded to the crown as James II. his former vigour, resolution, and courage, seem to have forsaken him altogether; for without one struggle, while the minds of many were in dubious uncertainty of action, he at once abandoned his kingdom, abdicated his throne, and deserted his subjects and his inheritance.

GUELPH DUKE OF YORK.

THE descent of this family is doubtless as ancient as the members of it have been illustrious; but yet, most probably, is more indebted to tradition than to record, for its antiquity and original. Some fetch the first Guelphus from Accius Nevius, in the time of the Tarquins, kings of Rome; others, from one Sigebert, a Lombard. Most certainly, however, at this day, those genealogists who would tell the names and families of persons from the time of Noah, must possess supernatural faculties, and imagine the rest of the world to be in an entranced state of credulity.

It has already been observed, that Otho, the first duke of York, so created by Richard I. was eldest son of Henry duke of Bavaria, by

Maud, daughter of Henry II. of England. This Otho had a younger brother, both by father and mother, named William, from whom descended the dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, in Germany, progenitors to the house of Hanover. Whereof,

GEORGE-LEWIS GUELPH, elector of Hanover, having had the crown settled upon him by the act of succession, became the first George of his family, king of Great Britain; and thereupon, by letters patent, dated anno 1716, created his brother,

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, bishop of Osnaburgh, duke of York, in England; of Albany, in Scotland; and earl of Ulster, in Ireland; but he deceased in 1728, unmarried. And in 1760,

EDWARD AUGUSTUS, next brother to his present majesty, was advanced to all the beforementioned titles; which, once more, by the premature death of this promising young prince, became extinct in 1767. Of this prince, the following anecdote is too curious to be left unnoticed.

The same geographical preceptor attended the duke of York as did his brother of Cumberland. The Doctor on his first entering on his preceptorship, had established the hour of seven in the morning for their studies in this branch of literature; at which they generally continued till nine. The duke of York, who was very well known not to keep the earliest hours over night, was often roused, in consequence of this arrangement, much against his inclination. It happening one morning he had not been in bed above two hours, when he got the usual summons to rise; finding himself extremely inclined to sleep a little more, he pleaded hard for a longer respite. The Doctor, however, to rouse his emulation, told him, " That his brother, Harry (meaning the duke of Cumberland), would be beforehand with him in his studies; for that he had been at work an hour before the usual time."

" Oh! for God's sake, Doctor (replied York), *if that be all I have to fear, let me at least lie an hour and an half longer, and if I am*
" not

*"not up with him by the usual time we leave off, I will be content for
"ever to forfeit your good opinion."*

The Doctor, knowing the great latitude between their capacities, joined to the oddity of the request, complied; and accordingly did not call him a second time till half an hour past eight; when *he found his royal pupil as good as his word.*"

Prince FREDERICK, second son to his majesty, now enjoys this title. A prince, whom the voice of calumny will not allow to have one good attribute; though the soldier, the widow, and the orphan, have frequently experienced his generous, humane, and benevolent disposition.

THE END.

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